REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF AGRICULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN 2023

BOOK II

Market overview

Republic of Serbia

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

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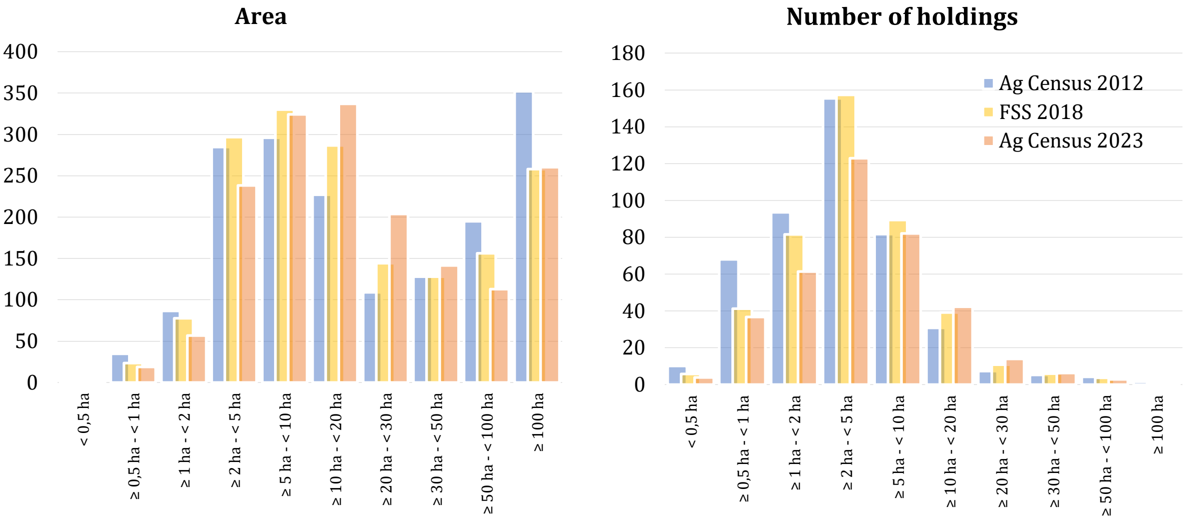
1. PLANT PRODUCTION

1.1. Cereals

According to the results of the 2023 Census of Agriculture, the total areas under cereals remained at approximately the same level as the area recorded in the previous 2012 Census of Agriculture and 2018 Farm Structure Survey (-1.2% compared to the 2012 Census and -0.5% compared to the 2018 Survey), while the number of holdings engaged in this production decreased (-18.4% compared to 2012, i.e., -14.3% compared to 2018). The average area per farm is 4.53 ha, a 21% increase compared to 2012, 16.1% compared to 2018.

In regard to the number of farms, according to the results of the 2023 Census of Agriculture, the only increase is recorded in legal entities, by 9.3% compared to 2018, but that figure is still lower compared to 2012 (-11.8%). In the case of family holdings, the area recorded a positive shift, but the number of holdings recorded a significant decrease, 18.4% compared to 2012 and 14.3% compared to 2018. While in the case of family holdings, the average area per farm has increased by 25.5% compared to the 2012 Census, and 17.3% compared to the 2018 Survey, for legal entities, the value of this indicator decreased by 15.9% and 16.5%, respectively.

Graph 1: Area under cereals (000 ha) and number of holdings (000) by UAA in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023



* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

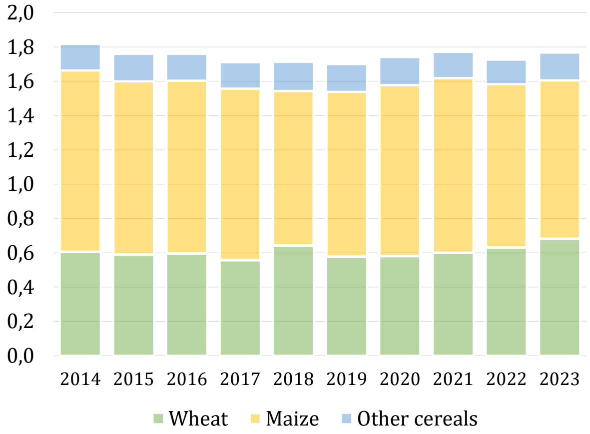
Source: SORS

The most significant changes were observed in holdings in the 20-30 ha area category, where the number of holdings and their area have increased compared to the 2012 Census of Agriculture by 88.4% and 86.8% and compared to 2018 by 29.9% and 41.4%, as well as in the category of holdings with an area of up to 0.5 ha, where the number of holdings has decreased (-62.4% compared to 2012 and -35.1% compared to 2018), and their area (-60.3% compared to 2012 and -45.8% compared to 2018).

Holdings in the category of 10-20 ha record the largest areas, and thus the largest share (19.9%) in the total area of all farms engaged in cereal production. The largest number of holdings own 2-5 ha of land. Although these holdings are 21% less than in 2012, or 21.9% less than in 2018, they make up about a third of the total number of holdings (32.8%).

In 2023, the harvested area under cereals increased by only 2%, both in relation to the previous year, 2022, and in relation to the five-year average (2018-2022).

Graph 2: Harvested areas under cereals (mill. ha); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

In 2023, wheat was harvested from a slightly larger area compared to the previous year (+8.1%), while it is 12.5% higher than the five-year average. The good price of wheat and the lower yield of spring crops in 2022 have contributed to the greater interest of agricultural producers in increasing the area.

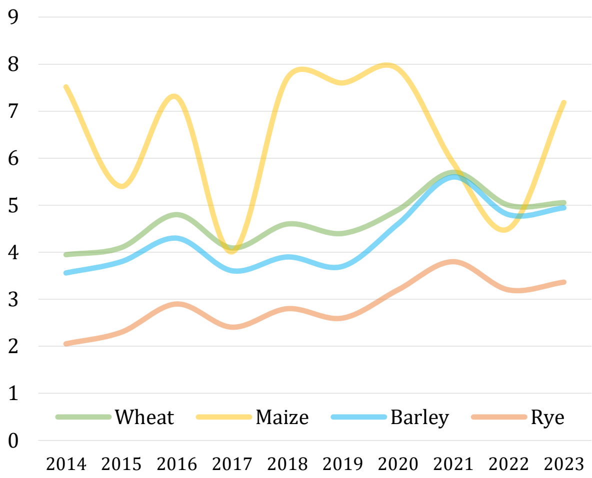
In contrast to wheat, the harvested areas under maize have decreased by 3% compared to 2022, and by 4.5% compared to the five-year average.

The average cereal yield increased by a third (33.1%) compared to 2022, under the influence of the higher maize yield achieved. Compared to the five-year average, the average cereal yield in 2023 recorded a growth of 4.8%.

The yields of winter crops of wheat, barley and rye have increased in 2023 compared to the previous year, the most in rye (+5.1%), and the least in wheat (only 1.1%). In the case of oats, the yield was reduced by 2.7%. Compared to the five-year average, the differences are greater, so the highest yield increase (+9.4%) was achieved in barley.

In 2023, with more favourable weather conditions compared to the 2022 draughts, a higher maize yield was achieved - by as much as 59.6%, while compared to the five-year average, the increase in yield was 6.9%.

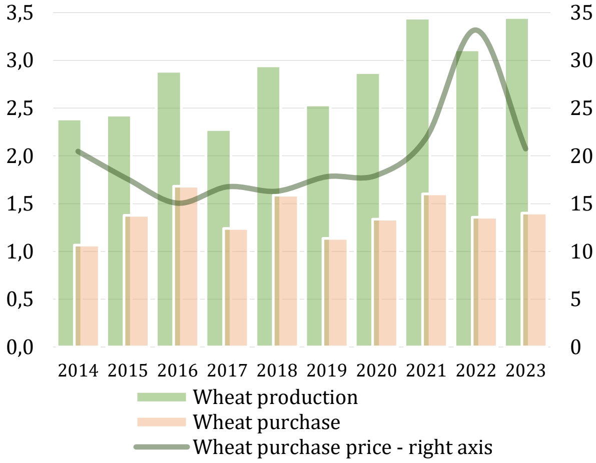
Graph 3: Cereal yield (t/ha); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Good results in the production of certain cereals in 2023 contributed to the fact that production at the level of the cereal sector was as much as 34.9% higher compared to the previous year and compared to the five-year average it was higher by 6.7%. The increase in production was affected by the increase in the area under cereals, and more favourable weather conditions compared to the previous year, 2022 (when the lack of precipitation and the high temperatures have affected the yields, especially of maize).

Graph 4: Production and purchase of wheat (mill. t) and purchase price (RSD/kg) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

In 2023, a record production of wheat was achieved, at the level of 3.45 million tons. Compared to 2022, the realized production was higher by 10.9%, and compared to the five-year average, 15.7%.

The purchase of wheat did not increase in accordance with the growth of production, it increased by only 3%, and it is close to the five-year average purchase. Certainly, the reason lies in the price, which did not satisfy the producers, and besides, it did not suit the exporters either, so the demand was also at a lower level.

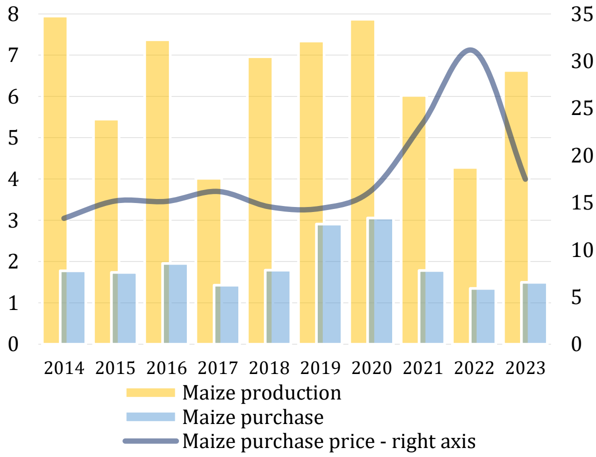
The average purchase price of wheat in 2023, although at a higher level, was lower by as much as 37.5% compared to the price in 2022, and 3.2% compared to the five-year average price.

In 2023, the Republic Directorate for Commodity Reserves purchased wheat, namely: up to 50,000 tons of mercantile wheat from the 2022 harvest at a price of RSD 28.0/kg, VAT excluded, and up to 200,000 tons of mercantile wheat from the 2023 harvest at the price from 25.0 RSD/kg, VAT excluded. Also, based on the Republic Directorate for Commodity Reserves Program for 2023, the Directorate exchanged up to 19,000 tons of seed wheat for mercantile wheat from the 2023 and 2024 harvest at the parity of 1 kg of seed wheat for 1.6 kg of mercantile wheat from the 2023 harvest, and 1 kg of seed wheat for 1.7 kg of commercial wheat from the 2024 harvest. (*www.rdrr.gov.rs*)

In 2023, 6.63 million tons of maize were produced, 54.8% more compared to 2022, and 2% more compared to the five-year production average. More favourable weather conditions compared to the dry year of 2022 certainly contributed to such development.

The purchase of maize in 2023 increased by 11.2% compared to the previous year, which is 31.1% less than the five-year average. Namely, the previous five years included one record-breaking year (7.9 million tons) and two years with high production, when the purchase was also higher, which is why such a negative difference arises.

Graph 5: Production and purchase of maize (mill. t) and purchase price (RSD/kg) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

As with wheat, in 2023, a drop in purchase prices was also recorded for maize, by 43.7% compared to 2022, and by 12.4% compared to the five-year average.

The purchase of other cereals also increased in 2023, with the most significant increase was barley. Namely, in 2023, 32.6% more barley was purchased (excluding brewing barley) and twice as much brewing barley compared to 2022. The production of this cereal increased by 19.1% compared to the previous year. The increased interest of the domestic market influenced primarily the increase in the area under barley by 15.8% compared to 2022 (8% compared to the five-year average), followed by the increase in purchase. Compared to the five-year average, the purchase of barley (excluding brewing barley) is higher by 82.6%, and of brewing barley by 28.6%. In 2023, the import (81.1% by volume and 76% by value compared to 2022, 53% and 25% compared to the five-year average) and export of this cereal decreased (15.4% by volume and 48.7% by value compared to 2022, 2.4% by value compared to the five-year average), which also confirms the interest of processors in domestically produced barley.

Since 2022, the Ukrainian-Russian conflict has been disrupting the world market, especially the cereal market, given the role of these two countries as major world producers. These events caused a jump in cereal prices in 2022, while in 2023 a drop in prices was recorded. Namely, the problem in trade on the world market caused the termination of the Agreement on the transport of Ukrainian cereals and mineral fertilizers by the Black Sea Corridor on July 17, 2023 – large quantities of Ukrainian cereals reached the EU market, where, as a result, cereal prices dropped. This, in addition to increased crop production in 2023, i.e., increased supply of wheat and maize, contributed to the drop in cereal prices on the market of the Republic of Serbia.

In order to protect domestic markets and their agricultural producers from the influx of Ukrainian cereals, certain EU countries – Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, have introduced a ban on cereal imports originating in Ukraine until April 2023. In Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/903 of May 2, 2023, the EU introduced preventive measures in relation to certain products – wheat, maize, rapeseed and sunflower originating in Ukraine. Except for the execution of contracts that were signed before the entry into force of this Regulation, the release for free trade or placing under the customs warehousing, free zone or inward processing procedures of the products listed in the Annex to this Regulation (wheat, maize, rapeseed and sunflower) originating in Ukraine, shall only be allowed in Member States other than Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania or Slovakia.

In Regulation 2023/903, the application of the provisions was determined until June 5, 2023, so that the European Commission, by a Decision of June 5, 2023, would extend a series of exceptional bans on the import of Ukrainian cereals without customs duties until September 15, 2023. The bans were targeted and related only to the trade of wheat, maize, rapeseed and sunflower in five countries on the periphery of Ukraine: Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria. The European Commission statement stated that these measures were still necessary for a limited period of time, given the exceptional circumstances of serious logistical bottlenecks and limited cereal storage capacity ahead of the harvest season in the five member states.

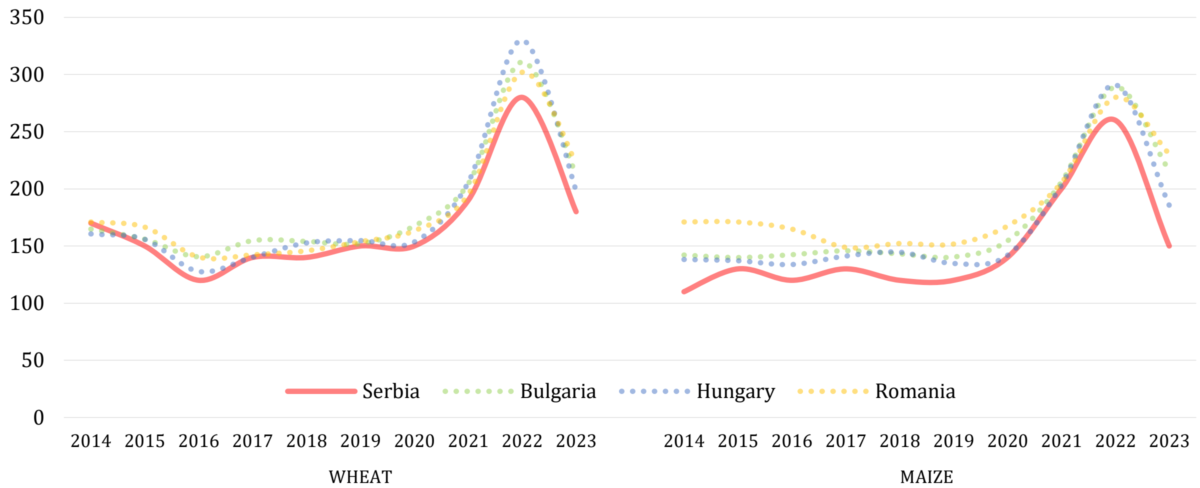
The bans stem from an agreement reached between the European Commission and five Eastern European countries, which complained of growing economic losses caused by a cereal glut. However, after the ban expired on September 15, 2023, the European Commission did not extend the ban on the import of cereal from Ukraine to the EU, and on the same day the Government of Hungary passed a decree banning the import of a total of 25 groups of products from Ukraine, including cereals. A similar decision was made by Poland, which, in addition to cereals and oil producing plants, also prohibits the import of flour and animal feed. Slovakia extended the decision to ban the import of four types of cereals from Ukraine.

In 2023, the average price of wheat in the Republic of Serbia (EUR 180) was lower compared to neighbouring EU member states – Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, while the highest price was recorded in Romania (EUR 222). In all four countries, wheat prices dropped compared to the previous year, by 35.7% in Serbia, 39.9% in Hungary, 26.4% in

Romania and 31.7% in Bulgaria. A lower price was recorded only in Serbia (-1.1%) compared to the five-year average, while the other observed countries achieved a higher price level (Hungary by 8.3%, Romania by 15.8% and Bulgaria by 7.3%).

The same situation is repeated in regard to the price of maize. In the Republic of Serbia, in 2023, the lowest average price of maize was recorded (EUR 150), while the highest price was reached in Romania (EUR 230). Compared to the year 2022, in the Republic of Serbia, the drop in the average annual price of maize is more pronounced than the drop in the price of wheat and amounts to 42.3%. In Hungary, the price of maize dropped by 36.2%, in Romania by 17.7%, and in Bulgaria by 25.3%. Compared to the five-year average, the average price of maize in 2023 in Serbia was lower by 10.7%, while in other neighbouring countries it was higher (Hungary 1.3%, Romania 20.5% and Bulgaria 15.6%).

Graph 6: Average annual prices of wheat and maize in Serbia and neighbouring countries (EUR/t); 2014-2023



Source: SORS, Eurostat

In 2023, there was a decline in the export of cereals, both in value and in volume, while on the import side, a decrease in imported volume was recorded, but an increase in terms of import value, considering that in the case of cereals, seed material was mainly imported, and its price is higher. The balance of the cereal trade of the Republic of Serbia remains positive in 2023.

Table 1: Foreign trade in cereals (000 EUR); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EXPORT	559,763	691,099	765,576	693,380	439,145
IMPORT	17,467	19,079	20,685	51,396	68,747
BALANCE	542,296	672,020	744,891	641,984	370,398

Source: SORS

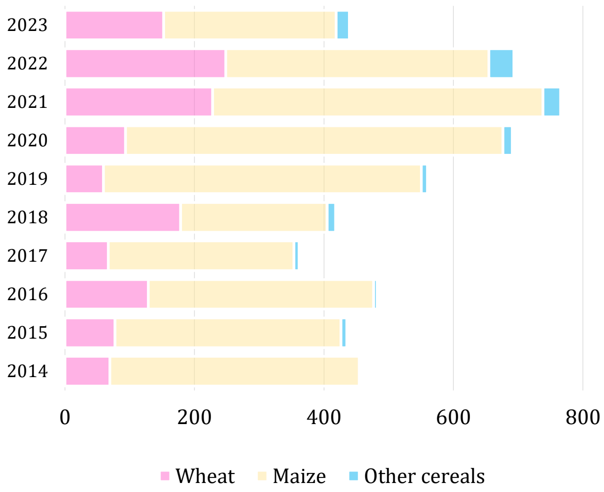
Due to the drop in prices, there is a more pronounced difference in the value of cereal exports (a decrease of 36.9%) compared to 2022, than in the exported volume (a decrease of 15.3%). Looking at the five-year average, in 2023 the exported volume is lower by 42.4%, and the value of exported cereals is lower by 30.1%.

In the structure of exports in 2023, maize still dominates, with a share in the total value of 60.7%, the share of wheat is 34.7%, while the share of other cereals in exports was 4.6%.

In terms of value, the import of cereals in 2023 recorded a significant growth (33.8%) compared to the previous year, i.e., even 173.8% compared to the five-year average. In regard to volume, in 2023, compared to 2022, imports decreased by 9.4%, and compared to the five-year average, they were higher by 45.6%. However, imports are still at a low level, considering that cereals are net export products. More than half of the imported volume are seeds for sowing, the value of which accounts for 93.5% of the total value of cereal imports.

The value of imported wheat increased by 34.7% in 2023 compared to 2022 and compared to the five-year average it increased by 42.1%. Namely, in 2023, the import of seed wheat increased by 31.3%, which by its value participates with 90.1% in the total value of imported wheat.

Graph 7: Cereal export (mill. EUR); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The realized value of wheat exports in 2023 was 38.8% lower compared to the previous year and 6% lower than the five-year average.

The export of maize is significantly lower, both in relation to the previous year and in relation to the five-year average. More precisely, in 2023, in terms of value, 34.6% less maize was exported than in 2022, and 40.1% less compared to the five-year average.

Logistical problems during transport on the Danube, considering that usually the largest export is carried out by this route, had a significant impact on the decrease in export demand in 2023, that is, on the decrease in the export of wheat and maize.

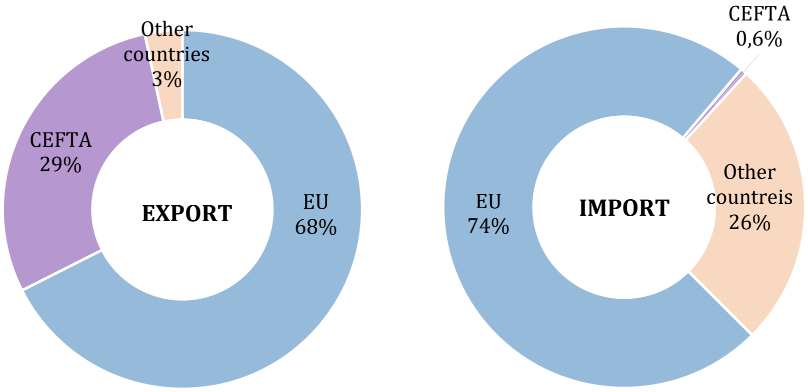
Also, in 2023, the value of maize imports increased by 46.1% compared to the previous year, while compared to the five-year average, it was three times higher (202%). The increase in the value of imports is caused by the high prices of seed material. In the total value of maize imports, 97.9% is the import of seed corn.

In regard to trade destinations, in general, foreign trade with the EU has decreased, and it has increased with CEFTA partners and other countries, which was contributed to by logistical problems in the Danube transport (the most important route in cereal trade).

Cereals are still predominantly exported to the EU (67.6% of export value), then to the CEFTA market (29.1%) and only 3.4% to other countries.

In regard to imports, from a value point of view, cereals originate to the greatest extent from the EU (73.7%), followed by other countries (25.7%), while only 0.6% of imported cereals come from the CEFTA market.

Graph 8: Structure of export and import of cereals (by value), by the main trade partners (%); 2023



Source: SORS

In 2023, wheat was mostly exported to Italy (41.7% of the export value) and to Romania (20.3%) and it was also mostly imported from Italy (37.7%) and Hungary (26.7%). Mercantile wheat was exported to Italy, and seed wheat was imported.

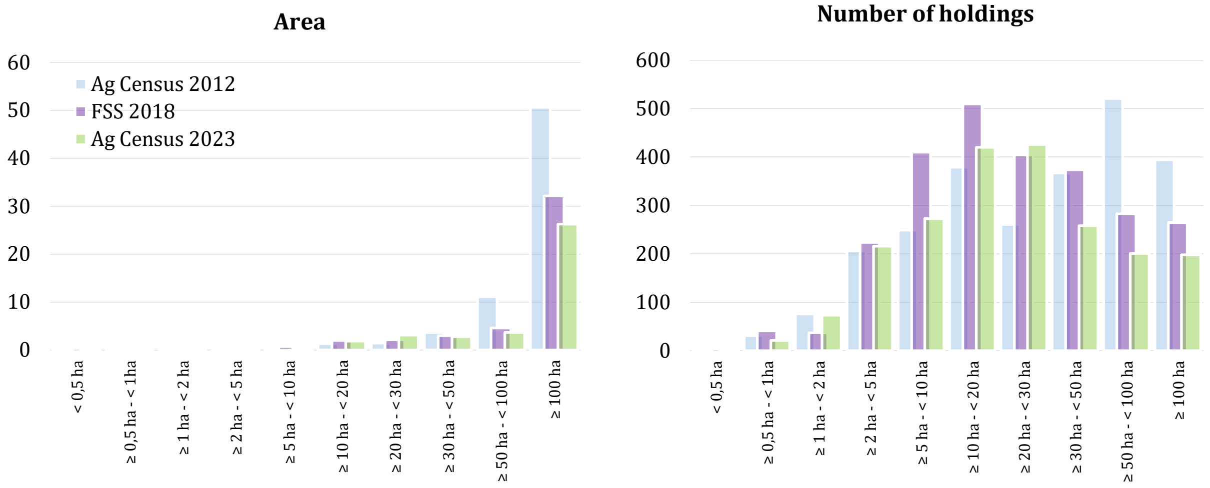
Maize was mostly exported to Romania (36.4%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (17.2%) and Italy (11.9%). Due to problems in the transport on the Danube, in 2023, exports to Romania were reduced by 19.1% compared to 2022. Of the countries from which imports were made, France stands out with a 25.3% share in the total value of imports, Hungary with 21.1% and Turkey with 13.3%.

1.2. Sugar beet and sugar

Based on data from the 2023 Census of Agriculture, 2,091 agricultural holdings (0.4% of the total number of holdings) are engaged in sugar beet production. Compared to the 2018 Farm Structure Survey, the number of holdings producing sugar beet has decreased by 17.9%, while the area under this crop decreased by 14.2%. The average area under sugar beet per farm in 2023 was 18.4 ha, which is 4.5% more than in 2018. The average area under sugar beet per farm is still higher than for other crops.

The largest number of holdings, 20.4% of the total number of holdings, engaged in the production of sugar beet, cultivate from 20 to 30 ha of UAA, with a total area of 3,116 ha, which makes 8.1% of the total area under sugar beet. This is followed by holdings from 10 to 20 ha, which make up 20.1% of the holdings engaged in sugar beet production on a total area of 1,866 ha, which makes up 4.8% of the total area under sugar beet. Holdings that produce sugar beet on an area of over 100 ha make up 9.5% of the total number of holdings and they cultivate the largest area under sugar beet (68.3% of the total area under sugar beet).

Graph 9: Area under sugar beet (000 ha) and number of holdings (000) by UAA in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023



* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

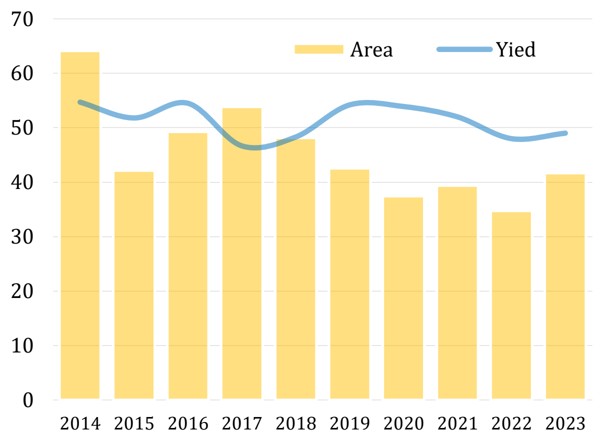
Weather conditions with abundant precipitation, their good distribution and temperatures favoured the development of sugar beet during the vegetative period in 2023. However, these conditions also favoured the development of plant diseases; sugar beet disease occurred in some production areas, causing a drop in yields.

The area under sugar beet in 2023 was higher by 20% than in 2022 and by 3%, compared to the five-year average.

Although sugar beet is a financially very demanding crop for production, the reason for the significant increase in area compared to the previous year is the announced payment of funds as part of state support[1].

The realized average yield in 2023 is lower than the five-year average by 4.5%, while compared to the previous year it is higher by 2%.

Graph 10: Harvested area (000 ha) and sugar beet yield (t/ha); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The realized production of sugar beet in 2023 was higher by 22.4% than in 2022 and lower by 1.5% compared to the five-year average. The increased production of sugar beet and sugar is necessary to meet the domestic needs for this staple product, as well as the traditional export to the neighbouring markets, and to the EU market under the preferential regime.

[1] Pursuant to the Regulation on financial support for sugar beet producers in 2023 (Official Gazette of RS, No. 123/22 and 18/24)

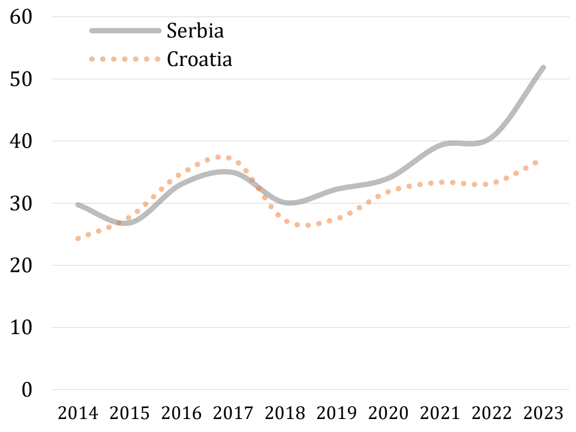
Table 2: Sugar production (t); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Production	246,901	329,745	297,772	236,318	289,706

Source: MAFWM, Agricultural inspection

Sugar production recorded in 2023 was higher by 22.6% than the previous year's production, which is equivalent to the average five-year level, but compared to the ten-year average, sugar production in 2023 was lower by as much as 26%.

Graph 11: Purchase price of sugar beet in Serbia and Croatia (EUR/t); 2014-2023



Source: SORS; Statistical Office of the Republic of Croatia

The solid demand for sugar on the EU market enabled a higher export price of white sugar, which domestic sugar factories mainly export to that market, and which enabled a higher purchase price for domestic sugar beet producers in 2023 – by as much as 27.7% higher than in the previous year.

In Croatia, where the number of sugar factories that process sugar beet was reduced to only one, in 2023 the purchase price of sugar beet increased by 11.9%.

The export of sugar from tariff group 1701 in 2023, observed in terms of volume, continued to decrease significantly, by as much as 47.3% compared to 2022, while the decrease in value was 35.6%. A decrease in exported volume is expected, bearing in mind the trend of declining production and, gradually, sugar stocks. Thanks to higher export prices, the average price was 21% higher than the previous year and amounted to 851 EUR/t. The annual price increase on the London Stock Exchange was also 21%, with an average annual price of 613 EUR/t.

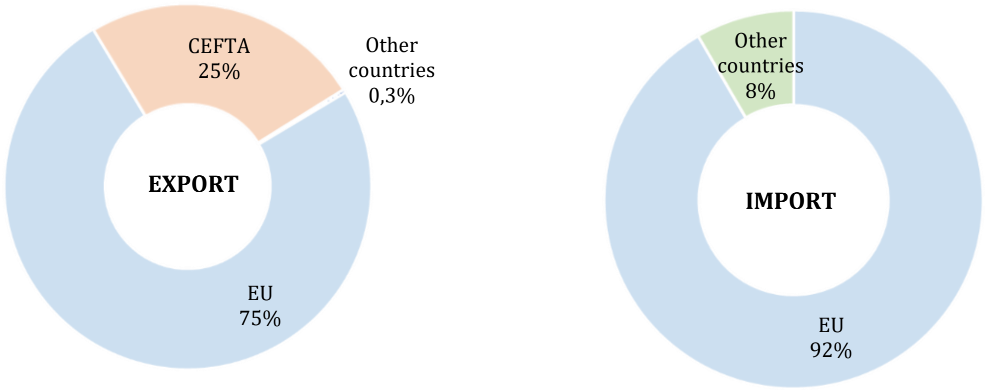
Table 3: Foreign trade in sugar (000 EUR); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EXPORT	**42,862**	**43,138**	**86,930**	**80,007**	**52,947**
Sugar beet	1	0	3	4	0
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	40,773	41,095	84,786	75,443	48,555
Other sugar 1702	2,088	2,043	2,141	4,560	4,392
IMPORT	**20,752**	**24,908**	**24,015**	**37,165**	**50,091**
Sugar beet	0	0	0	0	0
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	1,192	3,533	1,758	4,873	8,698
Other sugar 1702	19,560	21,375	22,257	32,292	41,393
BALANCE	**22,110**	**18,230**	**62,915**	**42,842**	**2,856**
Sugar beet	1	0	3	4	0
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	39,581	37,562	83,028	70,570	39,857
Other sugar 1702	-17,472	-19,332	-20,116	-27,732	-37,001

Source: SORS

The most important export market for sugar from tariff group 1701 is still the EU member countries, with a volume share of 75% in 2023, most of which was exported to Italy (35%), Bulgaria (23%), Slovenia (17%), then to Greece (14%) and Croatia (10%). 25% of the total volume was placed on the CEFTA market, mostly in North Macedonia (64%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (34%).

Graph 12: Structure of export of white sugar (left) and import of other sugar (right) (by volume), by the main trade partners; (%); 2023

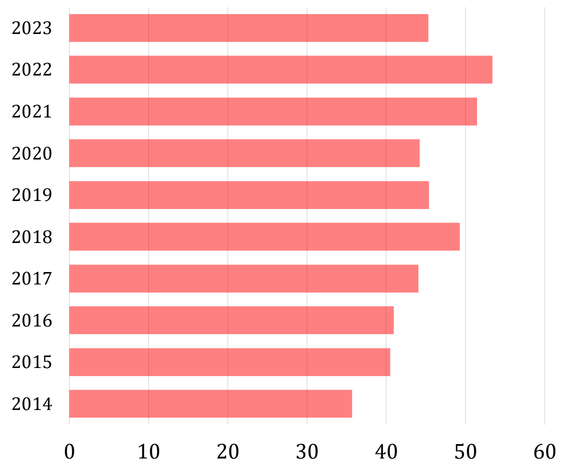


Source: SORS

It is interesting that in 2023 there was an increase in the import of white sugar (1701), by as much as 41.4% (in terms of volume) and by 78.5% (in terms of value) compared to the previous year. Compared to the five-year average, the imported volume was higher in 2023 by as much as 140.5%, or by 258.1%, in terms of value. During the ten-year period, imports have increased in volume three and a half times, and five times in value. The imported volume did not significantly threaten the domestic market with price, bearing in mind that imported volume makes up only 4% of domestic needs. The largest volume was imported from the CEFTA market (36%), predominantly from Bosnia and Herzegovina, then from other countries (33%), of which from Brazil (48%) and Russia (40%), and from EU countries (31%), mostly from Germany (41%) and Austria (18%).

The most represented imported product from tariff group 1702 (other sugars), with a share of 82%, was isoglucose. Regardless of the warnings about harm to the body if it is used regularly and in larger quantities, the import, that is, the use of this sweetener grew in the previous two years, and in 2022 it reached a record-breaking high. Compared to 2022, in terms of volume, the import of isoglucose in 2023 was reduced by 15% and amounted to over 45 thousand tons. The isoglucose was mostly imported from Hungary (about 26 thousand tons) and Bulgaria (about 19 thousand tons).

Graph 13: Isoglucose imports (000 t); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

In addition to isoglucose, most of the other sugars imported were glucose and glucose syrups (about 6 thousand tons), namely from China and Bulgaria. Traditionally, the third product from this group in terms of import volume is lactulose syrup, in the amount of 932 tons, imported only from Austria.

In the production of sugar beet, as well as in the production of sugar, there have been major changes on the European and world markets in the past few years, such as the abolition of production quotas in the EU, at the same time as the increase in world supplies and the drop in sugar prices on the international market in 2017 and in 2018. These changes resulted in the reduction of production areas under sugar beet, and in a reduction in the number of holdings engaged in sugar beet production and their average area, which was already visible in the 2018 Farm Structure Survey compared to the 2012 Census of Agriculture. The situation recorded in the 2023 Census of Agriculture indicates a further trend of decrease in areas under sugar beet and in the number of holdings, while there was an increase in the average area per farm, which could be a signal for progress in the production of sugar beet, and sugar.

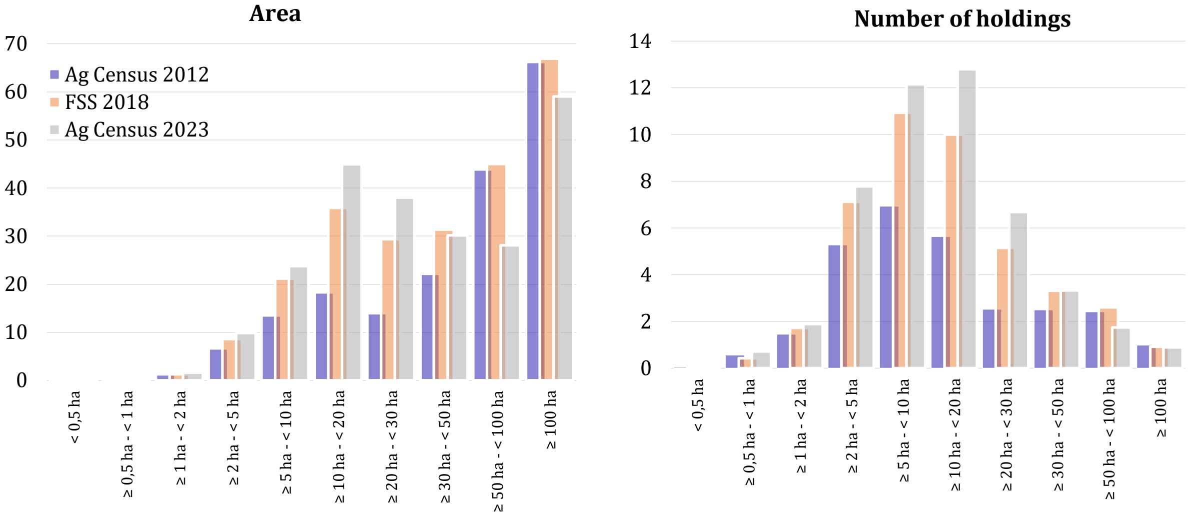
1.3. Oilseeds

Climate changes we have witnessed in recent years have influenced the determination for the type of production, that is, the culture that is grown on the agricultural holding. There is also a trend of diversification of production on holdings, i.e., risk distribution, conditioned not only by climate changes, but also by market conditions, which inevitably leads to fragmentation of production areas under a certain culture. It can be said that more and more holdings are choosing to grow sunflowers, given that they better tolerate dry summers. On the other hand, soya beans have proven to be a very drought sensitive crop, so the interest in its cultivation is decreasing, along with the increase in the area per farm, especially on those areas that can be irrigated.

Based on the results of the 2023 Census of Agriculture, 48,055 holdings (9.5% of the total number of holdings) were engaged in sunflower production. Compared to the 2018 Farm Structure Survey, the number of holdings engaged in sunflower production increased by 13.7%, while the area decreased by 1.6%. The average area under sunflower per farm is 4.9 ha, i.e., 13.5% less than in 2018.

The largest number of holdings, 26.6% of the total number of holdings engaged in sunflower production, cultivate from 10 to 20 ha of UAA, with a total area of 44,915 ha, which is 19% of the total area under sunflower. This is followed by holdings from 5 to 10 ha, which make up 25.3% of the holdings engaged in sunflower production on a total area of 23,753 ha, which makes up 10.1% of the total area under sunflower. Holdings that produce sunflower on an area bigger than 100 ha make up 1.9% of the total number of holdings and they cultivate the largest area under sunflower (25% of the total area under sunflower).

Graph 14: Area under sunflower (000 ha) and number of holdings (000) by UAA in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023



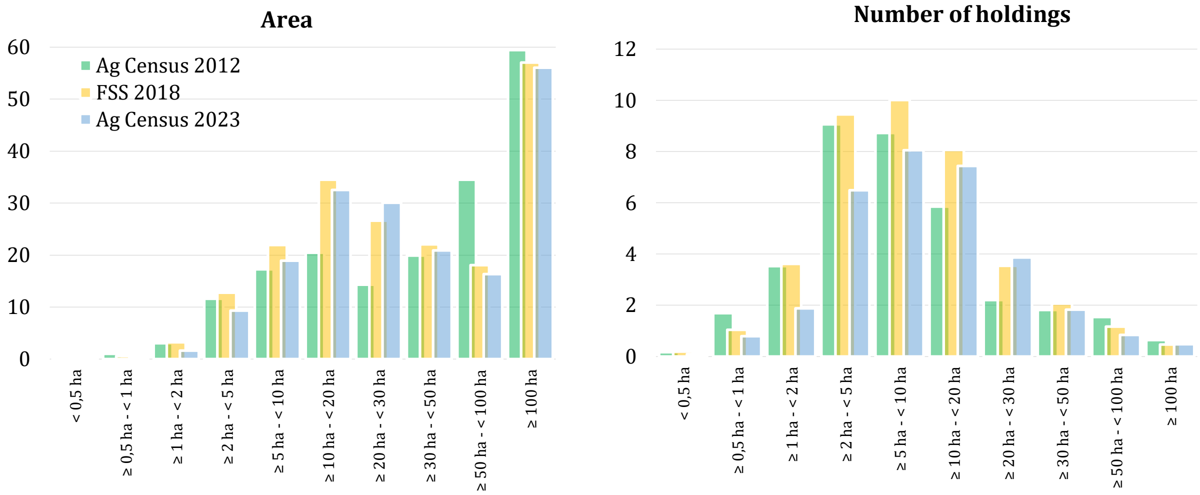
* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

According to the results of the Census, 31,763 agricultural holdings (6.2% of the total number) were engaged in soya bean production. Compared to the 2018 Farm Structure Survey, the number of agricultural holdings engaged in soya bean production decreased by 19.8%, while the area decreased by 5.4%. The average area under soya beans per farm is 5.9 ha, which is 18% higher than in 2018.

The largest number of holdings (25.3% of the total number of holdings engaged in soya bean production) cultivate from 5 to 10 ha of agricultural land, with a total area of 18,958 ha, which is 10.2% of the total area under soya beans. The holdings from 10 to 20 ha follow, being 23.4% of the holdings engaged in soya bean production on a total area of 32,538 ha, or 17.5% of the total area under soya beans. Holdings that produce soya beans on an area of more than 100 ha make up 1.5% of the total number of holdings but they cultivate the largest areas under soya beans (30.1% of the total areas under soya beans).

Graph 15: Area under soya bean (000 ha) and number of holdings (000) by UAA in the comprehensive research *; 2012-2023

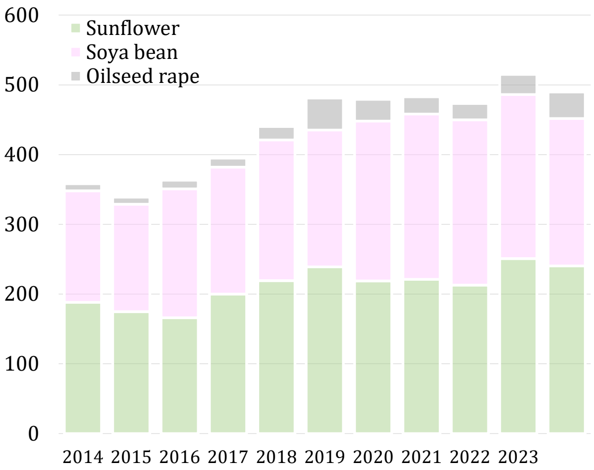


* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

After the record area under oilseeds in 2022, in 2023 there was a drop in the harvested areas for sunflowers and soya beans, so the total area under oilseeds occupied slightly less than 500 thousand ha.

Graph 16: Harvested areas under oilseeds (000 ha); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Extremely unfavorable weather conditions at the time of sowing soya beans and sunflowers – cold and rainy weather, led to slightly smaller sowing areas, while bad weather during the summer damaged the sunflower crops.

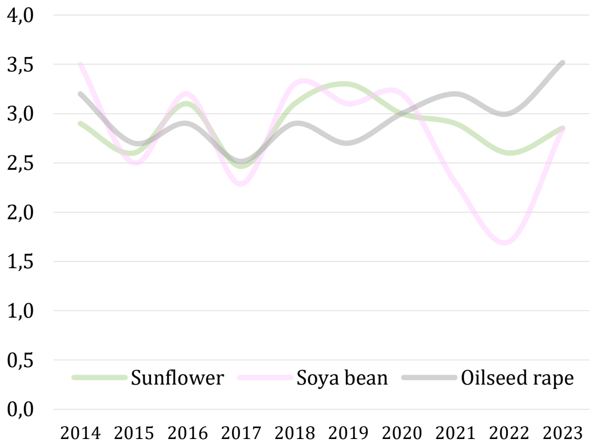
Compared to 2022, the area in 2023 is 4.9% smaller, and it is at the level of the previous five-year average (+0.6%).

The largest areas were under sunflowers – 49%, soya beans were on 43% of the areas, while oilseed rape was grown on 7.7% of the areas under oilseeds.

The average yields of oilseeds, reached in 2023, were as much as 31.7% higher compared to 2022, slightly higher than the five-year average yields (+2.7%).

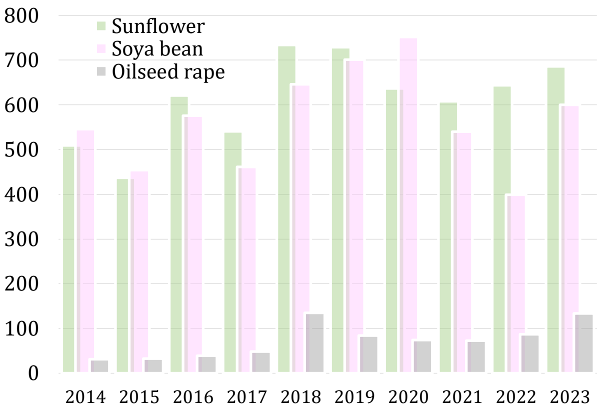
Humidity conditions during the growing season were favourable for all oil producing plants. The largest increase in average yields was recorded in soya beans, then in oilseed rape, and the smallest in sunflowers.

Graph 17: Average yield of oilseeds (t/ha); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Graph 18: Production of oilseeds (000 t); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Thanks to favourable weather conditions, and consequently a higher average yield, an increase in total production was recorded for most oilseeds in 2023 – compared to the previous year by 25.6% and compared to the five-year average by 3.7%.

The highest increase in production was recorded in oilseed rape, followed by soya beans, and the lowest in sunflowers.

The past year was not easy for the sunflower producers. Unfavourable conditions prevailed at the time of sowing during the cold and rainy spring, which is why 4.2% less area was sown compared to 2022, which was otherwise a record in terms of area. However, the second result was recorded in terms of sown areas, so compared to the five-year average, the harvested area was 5.2% higher.

The summer with significant rainfall brought favourable conditions for the development of all spring crops, including sunflower, so the average yields were 9.7% higher compared to the previous, dry year, but still 4.2% lower compared to the five-year average. This is because, in addition to rainfall, the summer was also marked by disasters in the form of supercell storms and hail, which damaged crops. Production was higher, taking into account the harvested area, by 6.6% compared to the previous year and slightly more than the five-year average (2.4%).

Taking into account the previous two dry years, as well as the fact that soya beans are extremely sensitive to drought, the decrease in the area under soya beans was expected. In 2023, soya bean recorded a 10.2% decrease in area compared to 2022, or 7% compared to the five-year average. Thanks to summer rainfall, the average yield of soya beans increased by as much as 67.2% compared to the previous year (+4.5% compared to the five-year average). As a result, the total production has increased by as much as 50.3% compared to 2022, which was at the level of the average five-year production.

The high purchase price of oilseed rape in 2022 has led to increased interest in the next sowing, in addition to the fact that it is a winter crop and that droughts, which were frequent in recent years, have not significantly affected its average yields. In the fall of 2022, a 31.1% larger area under oilseed rape was sown than the previous year, and a 23.4% larger area than the five-year average.

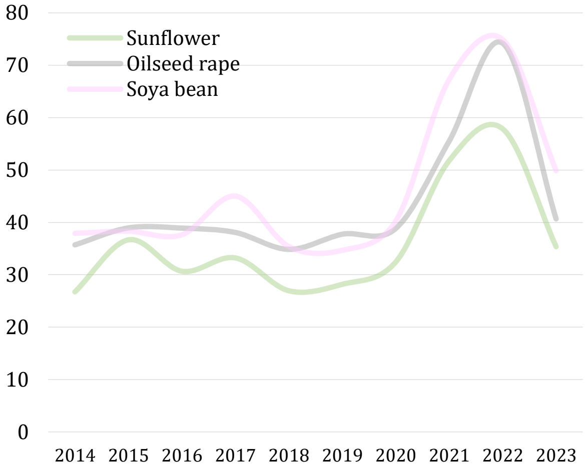
Favourable humidity conditions prevailed during the fall and winter of 2022/23, crop didn’t freeze, and rain was plentiful in the spring – all this contributed to a record yield of oilseed rape, 17.3% higher than that recorded in 2022 and 18.9% higher than the five-year average. Thanks to this, the total production of oilseed rape in 2023 was 53.7% higher compared to the previous year, and 47.6% higher than the five-year average, close to the record production recorded in 2018.

After several years of the supply crisis, caused by the pandemic, and then by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, the prices on the international market of oilseeds are returning to realistic flows. This is also contributed to by the influx of Ukrainian goods to the EU market, which, to the displeasure of local agricultural producers, lowers the prices of oilseeds and thus affects the neighbouring markets. This trend, which is still ongoing, also marked the developments of the domestic market of oilseeds in 2023.

In this sense, a drop in purchase prices was recorded in 2023 for all oilseeds.

The largest drop in the purchase price was recorded for oilseeds rape, primarily due to the increased supply on the domestic market, but also due to the situation on the EU market, which is the predominant destination for the sale of domestic oilseeds rape and its products. The situation is similar with the soya bean market, while the domestic sunflower market was burdened by high transitional stocks, in addition to a lower increase in the inflow of the new crop compared to other oilseeds.

Graph 19: Purchase prices of oilseed (RSD/kg); 2014-2023

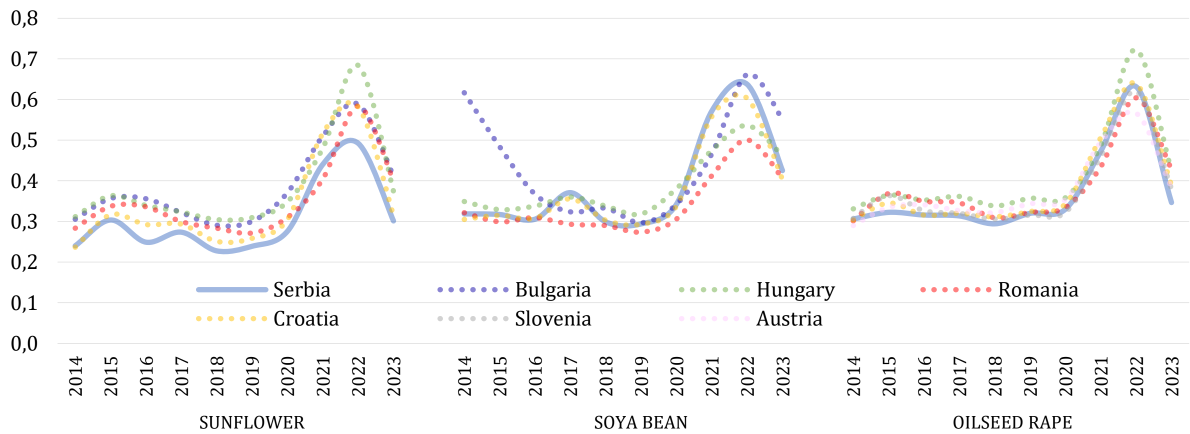


Source: SORS

The average purchase price of soya bean in 2023 was a third (-33.4%) lower compared to the previous year, and close to the average price in the previous five-year period (-1.2%).

In the same period, the purchase prices of soya bean in neighbouring countries ranged from 0.40 to 0.55 EUR/kg. The highest purchase price was recorded in Bulgaria, and the lowest in Croatia. The biggest drop in the purchase price was recorded in Croatia and Serbia (approximately -33%), while the smallest drop in this price was recorded in Hungary (-13.9%).

Graph 20: Average annual prices of soya bean, sunflower and oilseed rape in Serbia and neighbouring countries (EUR/kg); 2014-2023



Source: SORS, Eurostat, statistical offices of Croatia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Austria and Slovenia (for 2023)

The purchase price of sunflowers in 2023 recorded a drop of as much as 39% compared to the previous year, and 10.4% below the previous five-year average. Looking at the region, the lowest purchase prices were again recorded in Serbia and Croatia (0.30 and 0.31 EUR/kg), and the highest price was reached in Bulgaria (0.41 EUR/kg). The biggest drop in sunflower purchase prices in the region, compared to the previous year, was recorded in Croatia (-45.9%) and Hungary (-45.3%), and the smallest in Bulgaria (-30.1%).

The purchase prices of oilseed rape in 2023 in the region, as well as on the reference markets, have recorded a decline. On the domestic market, a lower purchase price was recorded by as much as 45.2% compared to the previous year, while compared to the previous five-year average, the price was lower by 15.7%.

The largest drop in purchase prices on the observed market was recorded in Serbia and Hungary (-45.1% and -41.2%), while the smallest drop in the purchase price of oilseed rape was recorded in Romania (-29.1%).

Despite the drop in prices on the international market, the export result of oilseeds in 2023 remained at the same level as in the previous year, which, along with the decrease in the value of imports, brought an increase in the positive trade balance.

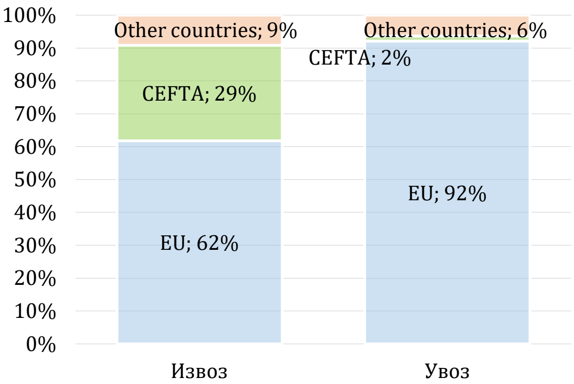
Table 4: Foreign trade in oilseeds (000 EUR); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EXPORT	133,713	178,399	124,523	113,785	113,996
IMPORT	21,865	15,221	55,672	84,793	78,535
BALANCE	111,848	163,178	68,851	28,992	35,461

Source: SORS

Compared to the previous year, the exported volume of oilseeds increased by as much as a third, while the value of exports remained at the same level. Imports of oilseeds increased by 4% compared to 2022, but thanks to the drop in world prices, the value of imports decreased by 7%.

Graph 21: Structure of export and import of the most important oilseeds (by value), by the main trade partners (%); 2023.



Source: SORS

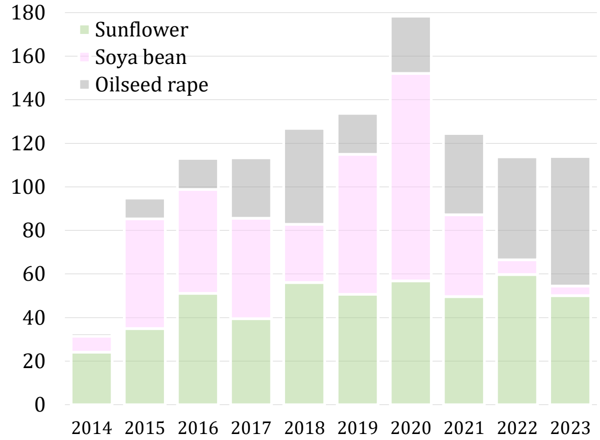
In the total export of oilseeds in 2023, exports to the EU participated with 65% in terms of volume, while in terms of value structure, exports to the EU accounted for 62%. 34% of the total volume of exports, and 29% of the export value, was exported to the CEFTA market. The share of exports to other countries was only 1% in terms of volume, or 9% in terms of value. Serbia is a significant exporter of seed material, which has a significantly higher unit value compared to mercantile goods.

In regard to imports, the share of imports from the EU amounted to 97% in terms of volume, i.e., 92% in value, from the CEFTA market 1% in terms of volume, i.e., 2% in value, while the share of imports from other countries was 2% in terms of volume, or 6% in terms of value.

In 2023, export volume growth was recorded only for oilseed rape, which doubled compared to 2023, while the value increased by 26.1%. Compared to the five-year average, a volume growth of as much as 77.9% was recorded, and a value growth of 71.4%.

The largest drop in exports in the previous year occurred in soya beans, as 28.8% less soya beans were exported, with a decrease in export value of 36%. Looking at the five-year average, soya bean exports are lower by as much as 95.7% in terms of volume, or by 90.7% in terms of value.

Graph 22: Exports of oilseeds (mill. EUR); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Sunflower exports also decreased in 2023 compared to the previous year, by 17.5% in terms of exported volume, i.e., 16.2% in terms of value. Compared to the five-year average, the drop in exports in terms of volume was 42.2%, while in terms of value, the decrease was at the level of 8.2%.

Growth in the volume of imports in 2023 was recorded for soya beans and oilseed rape. In that period, soya bean imports recorded an increase of 8.4% in terms of volume, while in terms of value, a decrease of 14.9% was recorded, caused by the drop in world soya bean prices. Compared to the five-year average, the imports volumes have increased more than threefold, while the import value was higher by 162%.

The import of oilseed rape is not of great importance, considering that seed material is mainly imported, so the increase in imports contributes to the higher production of this oilseed, which is almost entirely exported as grain or in processed products.

The import of sunflowers in 2023 decreased again (in terms of volume) by 51.5%, while, in terms of import value, it increased by 8.3%. Compared to the five-year average, the volume decreased by 74.8%, while the value of imports increased by 6%, again due to the import of seed material.

The destinations of sunflower exports in 2023, in terms of marketed volume, were mainly CEFTA partners – with a share of 89%, of which Bosnia and Herzegovina was the key market – with 96%. As the next destinations, the most common were the EU countries, with a share of 9%, and the most Hungary (33%), the Netherlands (25%), Germany (14%) and Bulgaria (13%), while among other countries (2%), the most was exported to Turkey (63%), as well as sunflower seeds to Russia (20%) and Ukraine (10%).

In 2023, soya beans were mostly exported to EU countries (79% of the exported amount). The largest volume was exported to Slovakia (40%) and Romania (24%). Significant volume of soya beans was also exported to the CEFTA market – 19%, mainly to Montenegro (62%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (29%, mostly seeds). Among other countries (2%), most were exported to Turkey (60%) and Kazakhstan (26%, soya bean seed).

Oilseed rape was almost exclusively exported to EU countries (93%), mostly to Germany (72%) and Hungary (22%). Exports to the CEFTA market (7%) were placed almost entirely in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while among other countries, exports were mainly to Russia, namely the export of rapeseed seed.

Table 5: Destination of foreign trade in the most important oilseeds* (t); 2023

	EU	CEFTA	Other countries
EXPORT	140,403	72,085	1,554
Sunflower	6,463	61,887	1,382
Soya bean	3,898	939	77
Oilseed rape	130,042	9,258	96
IMPORT	107,844	1,365	2,484
Sunflower	2,988	479	398
Soya bean	104,643	887	2,077
Oilseed rape	213	0	9
BALANCE	32,559	70,719	-929
Sunflower	3,475	61,409	984
Soya bean	-100,745	52	-2,000
Oilseed rape	129,829	9,258	87

*Sunflower includes tariff group 1206, soya bean 1201, and rapeseed 1205

Source: SORS

In the import of sunflowers in 2023 (observed from the aspect of the volume of imports), the EU countries were the most represented with a participation of 77%, mostly Bulgaria (64%) and France (24%, sunflower seeds). The share of CEFTA partners in the import of sunflowers was 13%, with the most imported from Moldova (72%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (25%). Sunflower imports from Turkey (86%) were the biggest in the other countries group (10%).

The most significant share of soya bean imports was from EU countries (as much as 97%), mostly Croatia (81%), followed by Hungary (14%) and Romania (9%), while only 1% was imported from the CEFTA market – from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 2% from other countries – from Ukraine.

Oilseed rape grain imported exclusively from the EU, specifically from France, Spain and Romania, mostly for sowing.

The biggest progress on the market of oilseeds in 2023 was recorded by oilseed rape. In addition to the growth of production areas, average yields and total production, record-breaking exports were achieved, both in terms of volume and value. Looking at all oilseeds, although in 2023 oilseed rape was grown on only 7.8% of production areas and contributed to production with 9.4%, the share of oilseed rape in the total export of oilseeds amounted to 65.1% in terms of exported volume, and 52.2% in terms of value.

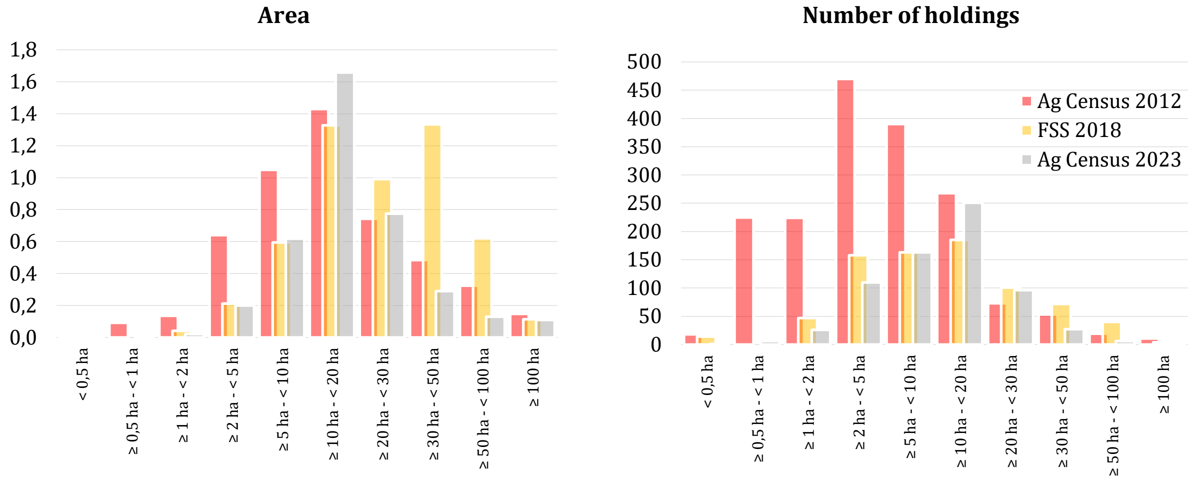
1.4. Tobacco

According to the results of the 2023 Census of Agriculture, 689 holdings in Serbia were engaged in tobacco production, on a total area of 3,806 ha. The average area under tobacco per farm is 5.5 ha. The largest number of holdings (36.4%) belongs to the category of 10 to 20 ha UAA, with a total area of 1,658 ha, which is 43.6% of the total area under tobacco. They are followed by holdings with 5 to 10 ha (23.7%) and 2 to 5 ha (16%), with 5.3% of the total area under tobacco. The largest areas under tobacco, 63.9% of the total area, are on holdings with 10 to 30 ha, whose share in the total number of holdings engaged in tobacco production is 50%.

If these results are compared with the results of the 2012 Census of Agriculture, there is a decrease in both the number of holdings (-60.6%) and the total area under tobacco (-

24.6%), given that in 2012 tobacco was produced on 5,050 ha by 1,751 holdings. The largest number of holdings engaged in tobacco production in 2012 belonged to the category of 2 to 5 ha (26.8%), while in 2023 the predominant category is holdings of 10 to 20 ha (36.4%), that is, there was a consolidation of production, because holdings with a smaller area left the sector, and the average area under tobacco increased from 2.9 ha to 5.5 ha.

Graph 23: Area under tobacco (000 ha) and number of holdings (000) by UAA in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023

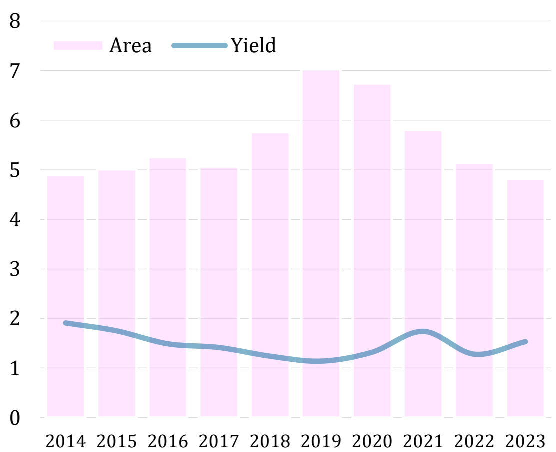


* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

During the production year 2023, there was a large amount of precipitation, above the multi-year average, and it affected the tobacco production, which was smaller than in previous years. The quality of the crop was satisfactory, which led to an increase in the purchase price of tobacco. With the continued decline of the areas under this culture, in the structure of production, Virginia type tobacco is still the most represented with 97% of the produced volume compared to Burley. Unlike other agricultural crops, which had problems with placement, for tobacco producers this was one of the better production years. Given that the entire production of tobacco was contracted, there were no problems with the purchase, and the price was a third higher than in the previous year.

Graph 24: Harvested areas (000 ha) and tobacco yield (t/ha); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

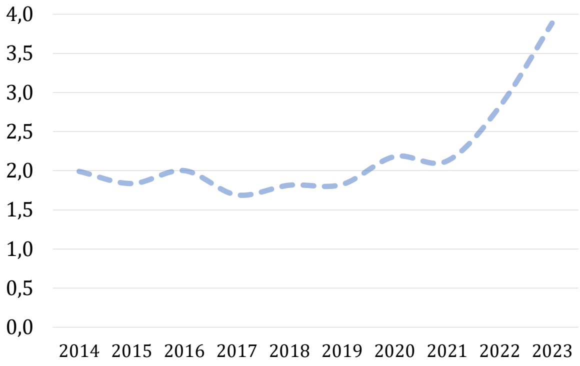
The areas under tobacco continue to decrease, returning to the level of the beginning of the previous decade. Compared to the area in 2022, the area in 2023 being 4,825 ha is 6.2% smaller.

Due to the multi-year decline in the area, there has been a change in the structure of producers. The trend of producers with smaller areas exiting the production led to consolidation of production and an increase in the average yield compared to the previous year by 19.8% (1,53 t/ha).

Regardless of the smaller area compared to last year, the total tobacco production in 2023 at 7,397 tons is 12.1% higher than last year. Compared to the five-year average, tobacco production in 2023 was lower by 9.3%.

The rise in prices of food, inputs for production and energy in the previous period, because of the pandemic and armed conflicts in the world, have also affected this sector. In addition, the increase in purchase prices is also a consequence of the efforts of the tobacco industry to protect producers and provide enough raw materials for the needs of the sector.

Graph 25: Purchase prices of tobacco (EUR/kg); 2014-2023

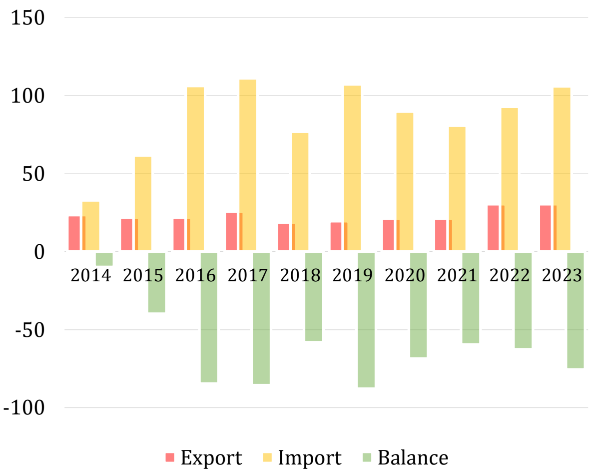


Source: SORS

This year's purchase price of tobacco of 3.89 EUR/kg is a particular record and it is 37.9% higher than the purchase price in the previous year. The five-year average purchase price of tobacco is 2.15 EUR/kg, and this year's price is 80.6% higher than the five-year average.

The total foreign trade in tobacco continued to grow in 2023, reaching the level of EUR 136 million, which is 10.6% more than the previous year. Foreign trade in tobacco, as before, is characterized by a negative balance, which in 2023 was at the level of EUR 75.5 million. The growth in the import of raw materials is accompanied by the growth in the export of the final product – cigarettes, with an export value of EUR 261 million in 2023. By the value ranking of the total export of agricultural and food products from Serbia, cigarettes were in the second place in 2023, right after raspberries.

Graph 26: Foreign trade in tobacco (mill. EUR); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

In 2023, the export of tobacco is significantly lower in volume compared to the previous year, but due to the increase in prices, the export is higher in value, reaching a kind of record, bearing in mind the simultaneous decrease in areas compared to the previous year. In 2023, the export of tobacco reached the level of 5,589 tons, 34% less compared to the previous year, while, in terms of value, it increased slightly, recording a level of EUR 30.5 million.

Tobacco imports also increased compared to the previous year, to the level of around EUR 106 million, which is equivalent to an increase of 14%.

Serbia's key trade partner in tobacco trade is the EU, both in terms of exports and imports. In 2023, the entire amount of tobacco was exported to the EU, most of which went to Belgium (60%), Greece (18%) and Italy (9%). Also, almost the entire volume of tobacco is imported from EU countries (93%), the most from Belgium (60%) and Greece (18%).

1.5. Potatoes, fresh vegetables and beans

The area under vegetable crops in 2023 recorded a level of 82.5 thousand ha, where the areas under potatoes (28%), peppers (12%), tomatoes (9.4%), cabbage and kale (8.6%) and beans (8.5%) were the most represented.

In 2023, the production of vegetables recorded a level of 1.3 million tons, which is 2.6% less compared to the previous year.

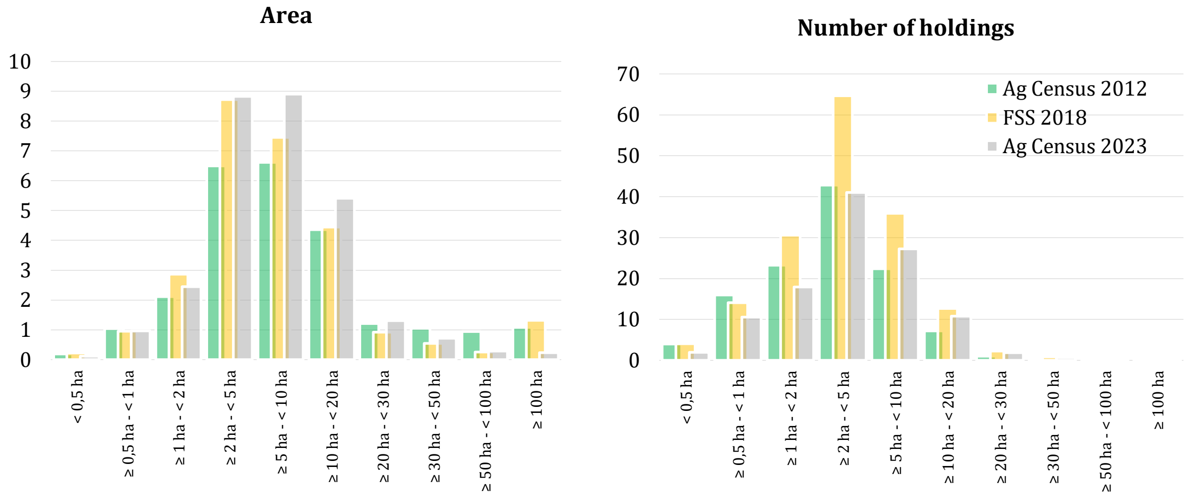
Potato

According to the results of the 2023 Census of Agriculture, the largest share in the total number of agricultural holdings engaged in the production of potatoes is held by holdings that produce potatoes on areas of 2 to 5 ha, followed by agricultural producers with an area of 5 to 10 ha. The share of these two categories of holdings in the structure of the number of holdings in the 2012 Census of Agriculture was at the level of 55.6%, in the 2018 Farm Structure Survey – 60.8%, while, according to the results of the 2023 Census of Agriculture, the share reached 60.6%.

In the structure of areas under potatoes, there is a constant growth within the same categories. The categories of holdings with an area under potatoes from 2 to 5 ha and from 5 to 10 ha, based on the results of the 2012 Census of Agriculture, participated in the total area under potatoes with 52.2%, while the results of the 2018 Farm Structure Survey indicate growth of this share to 58.4%, so that, according to the 2023 Census of Agriculture, the share reached 60.7%.

These results speak in favour of the fact that there has been a professionalization of producers, through a reduction in the number of potato producers, with a simultaneous increase in the area under potatoes, which points to consolidation of the holdings. Certainly, some producers gave up production, because they were not competitive and started some more profitable production at that moment, and since potatoes are an annual crop, this trend is possible. Also, the low price of potatoes probably had a decisive influence on that, and an equally big problem is the lack of adequate storage facilities, as well as irrigation, which is needed for potatoes to have a higher yield.

Graph 27: Area under potatoes (000 ha) and number of holdings (000) by UAA in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023



* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

Potatoes are the most important vegetable crop in Serbia, and they hold the first place, both in terms of area and production. In 2023, the area under potatoes amounts to 23.1 thousand ha, which is 7% less compared to 2022. The potato yield of 25.9 t/ha in 2023 resulted in a production of almost 600 thousand tons.

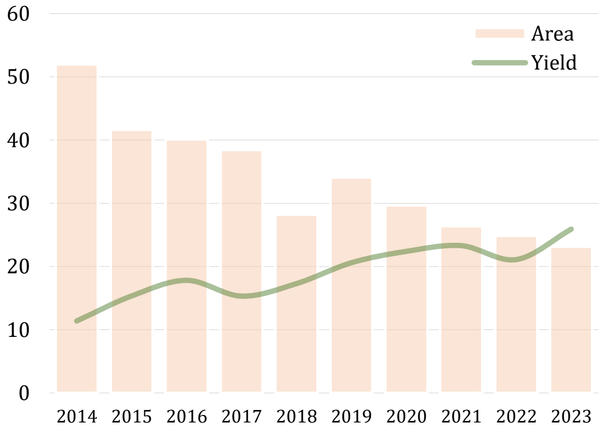
In the previous few years, extremely high yields of potatoes have been achieved in Vojvodina, thanks primarily to the use of quality seed material, irrigation and fertilization, while the assortment is based mainly on Dutch varieties.

Vegetable producers who planted potatoes last year did well, given that the season 2023/24 was excellent, both in terms of price and yield. Large producers mainly sow German and Dutch seeds, the quality of which has already been verified. It is very important to get seed potatoes in time, because quality goods are sold quickly and poorer quality seed remains in the end.

In 2023, the area under potatoes was at the level of 23.1 thousand ha, which is a decrease of 7% compared to the previous year, which continues the multi-year trend of decrease of these areas.

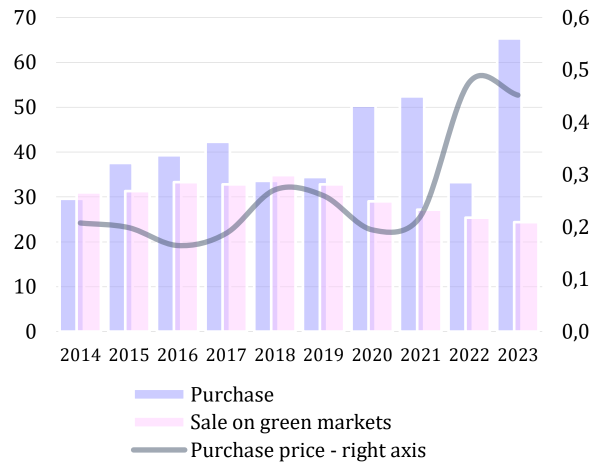
On the other hand, the achieved yield is 23% higher than the yield in 2022, which, regardless of the decrease in the area, resulted in a 14% higher production compared to the previous year.

Graph 28: Harvested areas (000 ha) and potato yields[2] (t/ha); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Graph 29: Purchase of potatoes and sale on green markets (000 t) and potatoes purchase prices[3] (EUR/kg) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Potato trade within the official market channels was doubled in 2023 compared to the previous year, recording a volume of almost 66 thousand tons. The reason for this largely lies in the fact that a large part of the volume was sold quickly, before the imported potatoes arrived.

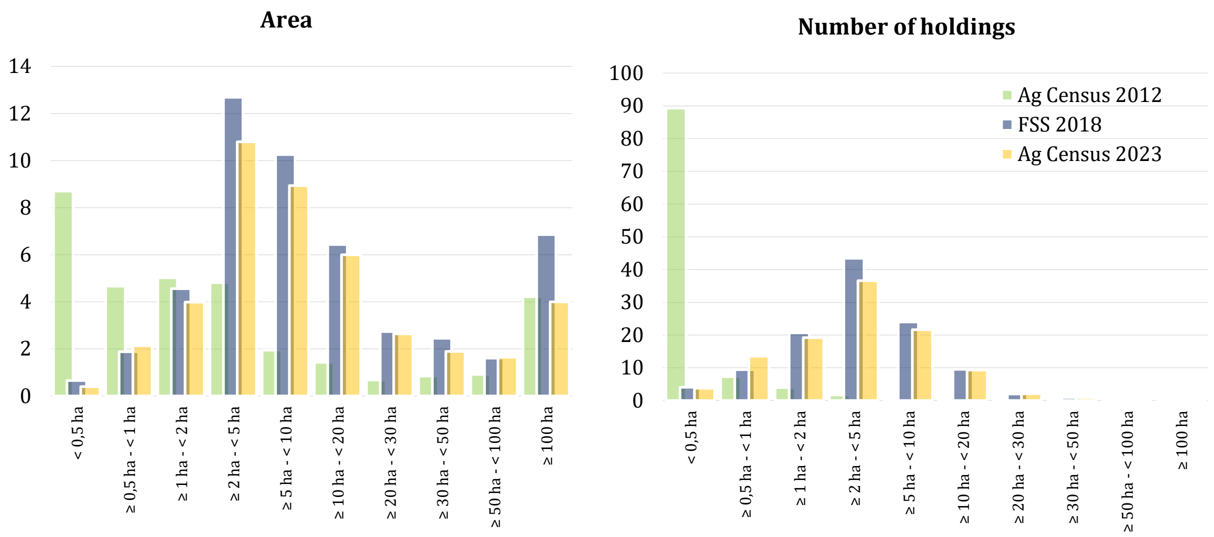
Assortment plays a big role, the red earlier varieties of German and Dutch seeds are mostly sown and are ready to be harvested in July (even earlier), but producers usually wait for the potatoes to get a harder skin. In Vojvodina, potato was harvested earlier, due to the predicted rains.

[2] Early and late potato varieties.
[3] Purchase price of mercantile potatoes.

Fresh vegetables and beans

In the Republic of Serbia, vegetable crops are grown in almost all regions. Depending on the agri-ecological conditions, vegetables are produced both outdoors and in a protected area, with production in the open field mostly represented.

Graph 30: Area under vegetables (without potatoes), melons and strawberries (000 ha) and number of holdings (000) by UAA in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023



* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

If the results of comprehensive statistical research in the previous ten years are observed, in the structure of areas under vegetable crops and the number of farms engaged in the production of vegetables, the same size categories dominate – from 2 to 5 ha and from 5 to 10 ha. According to the results of the 2023 Census of Agriculture, in the structure of areas under vegetables, these two categories participated with 46.5% of the total area under vegetables, which is an increase compared to 2018 of 0.7 pp, and for the same land size categories, the structure of the number of farms was 54.1%, which is a drop of 4.7 pp. The biggest changes between the two surveys occurred in the category of land of over 100 ha, given that the areas were reduced by as much as 42%, with 25 fewer holdings recorded in the 2023 Census of Agriculture than in the 2018 Survey. Also, in the category of holdings with an area under vegetables of less than 0.5 ha, there was a drop from 652 ha in 2018 to 402 ha in 2023, while the number of holdings in this category decreased by 7% in the same period. As with potatoes, in the case of vegetables, holdings that are not competitive give up production, often switching from one crop to another, depending on the price of the previous year, while at the same time there is a significant number of small producers who cannot withstand large price fluctuations on the market.

The recommendation to vegetable producers is to work on improving knowledge and information through the exchange of experiences and professional training, as well as on association in accordance with needs and with the aim of overcoming certain problems (e.g. forming an association of suppliers for supermarkets, which would prevent the setting of often unfair conditions by supermarkets, for the purpose of unified procurement of production inputs, concentration of supply, joint placement and distribution of products). In addition, producers should focus on introducing quality standards, i.e., marketing standards and creating added value.

The area under vegetables in 2023 was at the level of 82.5 thousand ha. The areas on which vegetable production is carried out decrease from year to year, and the reason for the decrease is primarily the lack of labour force, whose engagement is a determining factor for the performance and expansion of this production. In addition, input prices have increased in the past period, which could not be borne by all producers. At the same time, perhaps the most pronounced professionalization of producers took place.

Vegetable producers in Serbia apply modern growing technology, follow trends and use quality seeds and seedlings, as well as use irrigation systems and properly apply full agrotechnical measures, achieve high yields and are focused on export, maintaining competitiveness at the level of world producers. In order for the product to be placed on the market and be competitive, in addition to quantity and quality, it is necessary to invest in packaging, marketing, and standardization of goods, all of which increase the cost of production, but also increase competitiveness. Packaging implies the use of different packaging materials. It protects the product, and it also influences the consumer's decision to buy the product, attracting attention and providing additional information. A different mix of colours, sizes and shapes can significantly influence consumer choice and product sales. Also, the product must be properly declared, and promotion can significantly affect sales.

On the other hand, in Serbia, the production of vegetables has been developed in a protected area without additional heating, where crops that are less demanding are mainly grown, such as spinach, lettuce, rocket, early cabbage, leeks and other crops, the production of which achieves self-sufficiency.

Serbia is a significant exporter of dehydrated vegetables, primarily in terms of dried, spicy pepper of excellent quality, which is grown to the greatest extent in Vojvodina and the Leskovac region. The quality of pepper from Serbia is supreme, along with pepper that is grown in the vicinity of Szeged, so Serbian and Hungarian pepper are used to “repair” other spicy pepper.

In order for the vegetable growing sector in Serbia to continue to develop, it is necessary to continue investing in vegetable production, both in the production of fresh vegetables and for the needs of the processing industry, with the necessary expansion of storage capacities for high-quality storage of vegetables, which enables producers deferred placement at a better price.

Serbia's great potential in the vegetable sector lies in increasing exports, primarily of dried vegetables, and of cold and hot processed vegetables. Serbia's primary market for exporting vegetables is the region and the EU, both due to transportation costs and more than half a billion consumers.

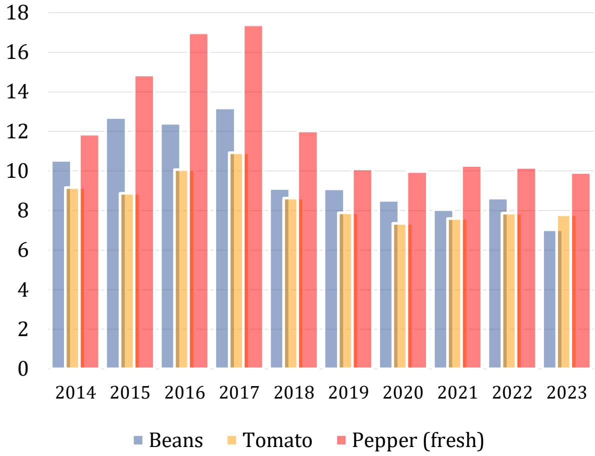
The possibilities in the production and placement of vegetables are great, but it is necessary to invest in storage and processing equipment, to promote examples of good practice – producers with the highest yields, invest in equipment to extend the life of the product – hydrocoolers for carrots, quality ventilation systems for onions and potatoes, greater use of certified seeds to achieve better results, investing in indoor production, etc.

Also, it is necessary to work on the improvement and implementation of modern technologies and the transfer of knowledge. The weaknesses of the vegetable production sector in Serbia, which need to be improved, are: a large share of small producers who cannot follow big price fluctuations on the market; transition of producers from one crop to another, depending on the price development in the previous year; lack of adequate storage, lack of labour during harvest; lack of qualified labour for the most important operations (tractor operators, operators of other machinery) and the like.

In the case of beans, in 2023, the largest decrease in area was recorded (-18%) compared to the previous year, recording a level of 7 thousand ha.

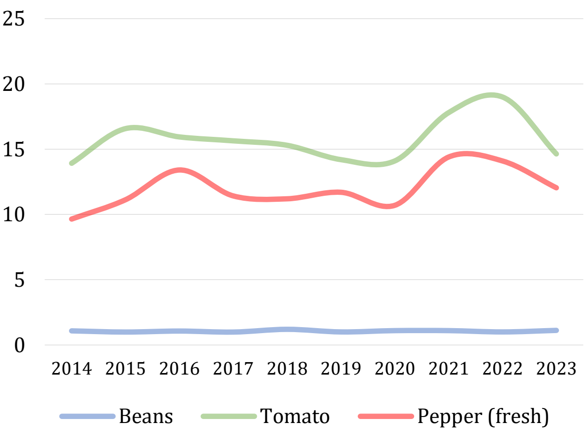
Pepper takes the second place in terms of planted areas, right after potatoes. The areas under tomatoes and peppers recorded a slight decrease, but they are generally decreasing at a uniform level. Peppers and tomatoes are grown both in the open field and in a protected area, on almost 5 thousand ha of protected area.

Graph 31: Harvested areas under vegetables (000 ha); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Graph 32: 27: Yield of fresh vegetable and beans (t/ha); 2014-2023



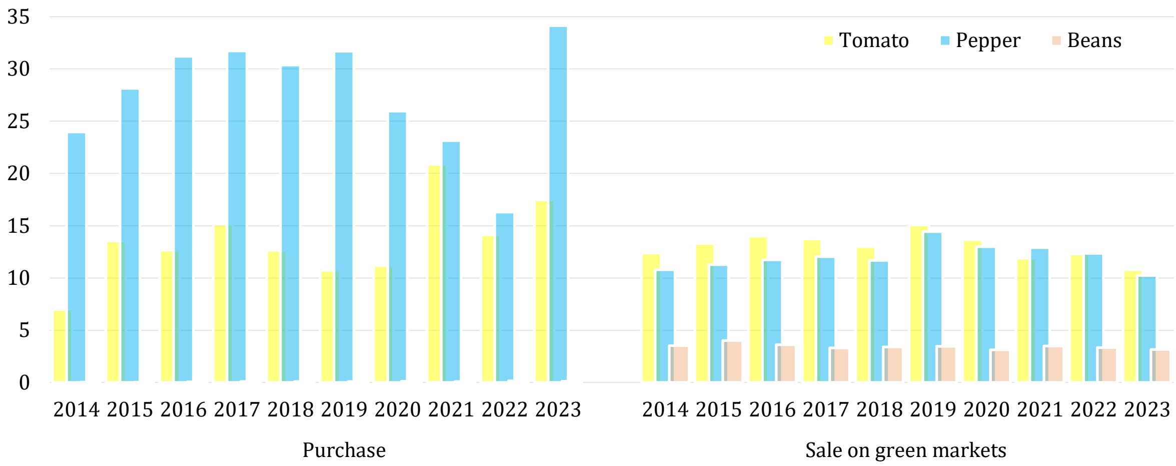
Source: SORS

The yield of beans reached the level of 1.1 t/ha in 2023, which is an increase of 12% compared to the previous year. Tomatoes and peppers experienced a 23% and 15% drop in yield, respectively, which resulted in reduced production for both crops.

Production and yield recorded a lower level in 2023 for all vegetables, except for potatoes and beans. Unfavourable weather conditions in 2023 (frost, snow, hail, prolonged rains and storms) have adversely affected the vegetable production.

Purchases through official market channels in 2023 significantly increased in the case of pepper, given that the purchased volume doubled compared to the previous year, reaching the level of 34.1 thousand tons, while the purchase of tomatoes increased by 24% year-over-year, recording a level of 17.5 thousand tons. Beans are mostly directed in trade at green markets, recording sales of 3.1 thousand tons in 2023. In the case of peppers and tomatoes, there is also a decrease in trading at the green markets, at the level of 12% for peppers and 17% for tomatoes.

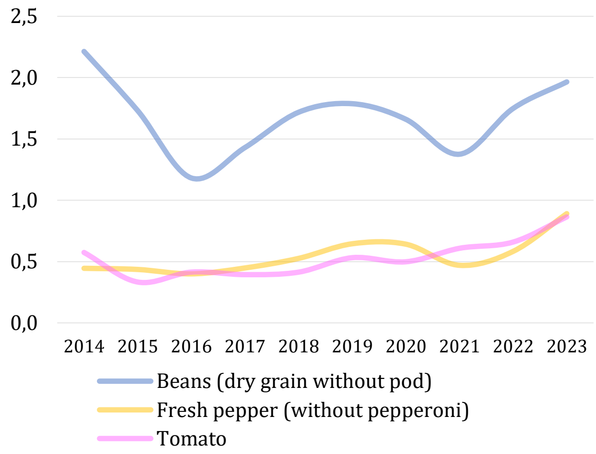
Graph 33: Purchase of vegetables and sale on green markets (000 t); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The prices of vegetables recorded an increase in 2023, primarily due to a lower supply, conditioned by the disasters that accompanied the production. The price of beans recorded a growth of 12% year-over-year, fresh pepper in the open area 53%, while the price of pepper in protected space was 18% higher. At the same time, the price of outdoor tomatoes increased by 31%, while a smaller increase was achieved for tomatoes grown in protected space (+16%). Generally, higher prices were recorded for all types of vegetables in 2023.

Graph 34: Purchase prices of vegetables (EUR/kg); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The biggest increase in prices in 2023 compared to the previous year was achieved for seed potatoes – 0.9 EUR/kg (+79%), while the good price from the previous year (0.5 EUR/kg) was maintained for mercantile potatoes. The price of onions in 2023 was at the level of 0.4 EUR/kg, 66% higher than the previous year. In the case of lettuce, a price increase of 65% was recorded, reaching the level of 1.5 EUR/kg, the price of carrots was 0.5 EUR/kg (+43% year-over-year), while the price of cucumber in protected space was 0.7 EUR /kg, 24% higher than the previous year.

Table 6: Foreign trade in vegetables (000 EUR); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EXPORT	115,738	108,516	113,967	133,249	135,185
IMPORT	98,121	105,388	120,248	155,075	185,771
BALANCE	17,617	3,128	-6,281	-21,826	-50,586

Source: SORS

Export of vegetables: In 2023, 127.4 thousand tons of vegetables were exported, which is a decrease of 12% compared to the previous year. Quantitatively, the most exported were frozen vegetables (frozen mushrooms, peppers, mixes, sweet corn and peas), fresh onions, fresh carrots, cucumbers and gherkins, and in a slightly smaller quantity tomatoes and fresh peppers.

The exported value of vegetables in 2023 recorded a level of EUR 135.2 million, which represents a slight increase compared to 2022. The highest export value in 2023 was achieved by the export of frozen vegetables worth EUR 41.8 million, namely: frozen mushrooms at EUR 7.2 million, peppers at EUR 7.1 million, vegetable mixtures in the amount of EUR 6.2 million, sweet corn at EUR 6.1 million and frozen peas with EUR 6.1 million. Dried vegetables were exported in the amount of EUR 28.1 million, of which the highest export value was realized by the export of dried vegetables mixture at EUR 18.9 million and dried mushrooms at EUR 7.9 million, followed by fresh mushrooms at EUR 12.1 million, cucumbers and gherkins at EUR 9.3 million, onion at EUR 8.9 million, fresh carrots at EUR 7.3 million, fresh tomatoes at EUR 5 million, peppers at EUR 4.9 million and others.

In 2023, potatoes were mostly exported to Montenegro, fresh tomatoes to Montenegro and Hungary, fresh peppers to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, while frozen peppers were mostly exported to Belgium and Germany, then fresh gherkins and cucumbers to Germany and Croatia, onions to North Macedonia, Bulgaria and Bosnia and Herzegovina, carrots to Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Bulgaria, frozen peas to Croatia, North Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, sweet corn to Belgium, Iraq and France, frozen mixed vegetables to Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia, frozen beans to Croatia, and watermelons to Germany and the Czech Republic.

Import of vegetables: In 2023, 196.4 thousand tons of vegetables were imported, worth EUR 185.8 million, which is 20% more compared to the value of imports last year. Observed by volume, in 2023 the most imported potatoes, tomatoes, onions, beans, peppers, and slightly less watermelons, cucumbers, etc.

The highest value of imports in 2023 was achieved by the import of tomatoes (EUR 41.5 million, and 21.4% of the total value of vegetable imports). In the case of potatoes, the value of imports was EUR 22.9 million or 11.8% of the total value of vegetable imports, followed by beans (EUR 19.9 million), fresh peppers (EUR 19.6 million), onions (EUR 14.6 million), cucumbers and gherkins (EUR 13.3 million), frozen vegetables (EUR 9.3 million) and watermelons and melons (EUR 8 million).

In 2023, potatoes were mostly imported from France and Belarus, tomatoes from Albania, North Macedonia and Turkey, beans from Kyrgyzstan and Bulgaria, onions from the Russian Federation and the Netherlands and much less from North Macedonia, garlic from China, cabbage from North Macedonia and Albania, fresh peppers from North Macedonia, Albania and Turkey, cucumbers from Albania and much less from Greece, zucchini from Turkey. Watermelons were imported mostly from Greece and Albania, while melons were mostly imported from Spain and Albania, but in a much smaller volume than watermelon.

1.6. Fruit

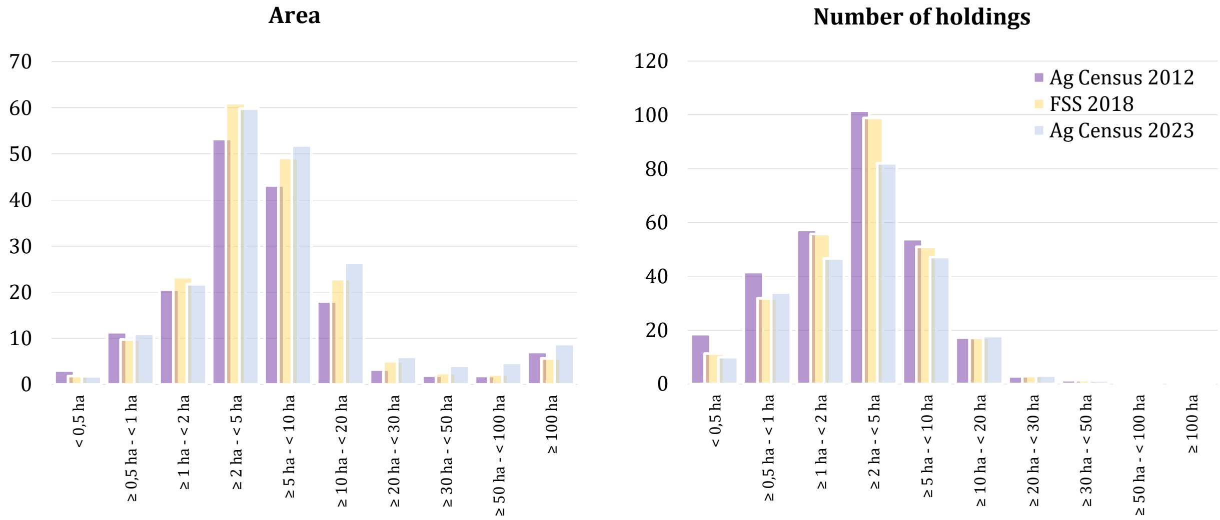
Fruit production is an important branch of agriculture in Serbia and plays a major role in the development of this sector, providing a significant economic contribution in terms of supplying the domestic market, employment and foreign trade.

If comprehensive statistical research conducted during the previous decade is observed, the largest number of holdings engaged in fruit production were holdings that belonged to the categories of 1-2 ha, 2-5 ha and 5-10 ha of area under fruits. These holdings accounted for 72% of the total number of holdings engaged in fruit production according to the results of the 2012 Census of Agriculture and 76% according to the 2018 Survey, so that the share of these categories of holdings in the total number of holdings in fruit production would record a level of 72.4% in the 2023 Census. Also, the area under fruit of this category of holdings increased from 116.9 thousand ha in 2012 to 133.4 thousand ha in 2023, with an increase in the share of areas in the category of 10 to 20 ha (13.5% of total areas under fruit).

By comparing the results of the stated surveys, an increase in the area under fruit can be observed, with a simultaneous decrease in the number of holdings, which leads to the conclusion on the consolidation of holdings engaged in fruit production. This is supported by the results related to the category of holdings with an area of less than 0.5 ha, which was reduced by as much as 41% between 2012 and 2023, while at the same time the number of holdings in that category was reduced from 18,552 to 10,026.

Given that Serbia traditionally produces more fruit than is needed to satisfy domestic needs, Serbia is completely export-oriented in regard to fruit. In the fruit production sector, professionalization in production has occurred in the previous period, modern plantations are being raised with new cultivation technology, with the application of full agrotechnical measures, anti-hail nets and irrigation systems. Also, it is noticeable that profits from other economic branches are invested in agriculture, most often through investments in raising modern apple, blueberry and hazelnut plantations, as well as strawberries in a protected area.

Graph 35: Area under fruits (000 ha) and number of holdings (000) by UAA in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023



* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

Fruit plantations in 2023 occupied an area of 200.2 thousand ha, which is 4.7% more than the previous year. The most abundant areas are planted with plums, apples, sour cherries and raspberries. The area under plums is 74.4 thousand ha, which is almost 38% of the total area under fruit, while apple participates in the total area under fruit with 13.7%, sour cherry with 9.8% and raspberry with 9.5%. Fruit production in 2023 reached the level of 1.26 million tons, which is 18.3% less compared to the previous year. Newly planted fruit plantations are mostly intensive, with higher planting density, modern cultivation technology, certified planting material and new assortment, depending on market requirements.

Woody fruit species

Plums are grown in the world on about 2.5 million ha and a slight increase in areas is noted. About 10 million tons of plums are produced annually in the world, and although plums are grown all over the world, over 85% of plums are produced in Asia (60%) and Europe (25%). The largest producers of plums are China, Romania and Serbia, with half of the world's production produced in China. Plum is a fruit that is more difficult to store and has significant price peaks during the year.

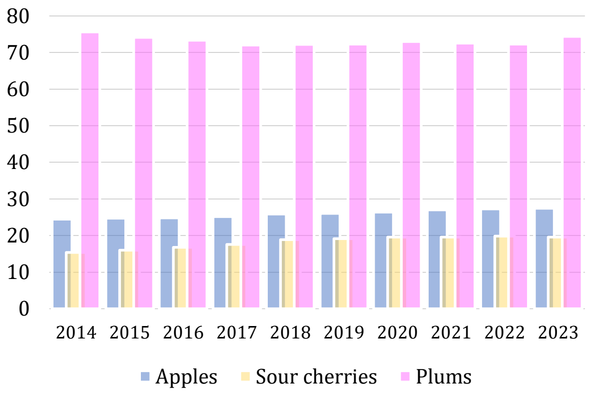
China is also a leader in the production of apples, with 44 million tons annually (50% of the total world production of apples), followed by Poland, Turkey, the USA and India. The largest importers of apples are the USA, Russia, Indonesia and Great Britain.

Serbia is the regional leader in the production of apples, both in terms of production area and volume of production and quality. The Russian Federation is the largest market for Serbian apples, but in recent years apples from Serbia have been exported to Great Britain, the Middle and Far East and Africa. A great export potential lies in the possibility of placement on the markets of Egypt and Indonesia, as well as on the Chinese market, especially bearing in mind the new Free Trade Agreement, considering that in Europe, only five countries (from the EU) can export apples to China.

The world's largest producer of sour cherries is Turkey, with 19% of world production, followed by Chile, Russia and America, while Serbia is the 9th producer of sour cherries in the world.

Serbia ranks third in terms of raspberry production in the world, right after Mexico and the USA. Raspberry is a very important Serbian export product, which is always among the top three products in terms of export value.

Graph 36: Areas under certain woody fruit species (000 ha); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

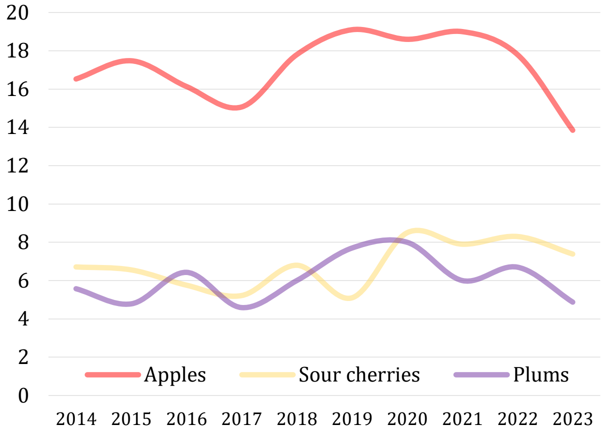
For years, Serbia has had a uniform area under apple, sour cherry and plum plantations. These fruit types are aimed at export, mainly fresh apples, fresh plums and frozen sour cherries.

If we look at the growth of areas in relation to the previous ten-year average, the areas under apple have increased by 6%, under sour cherry by 8% and areas under plum by 2%.

The yield of fruit in 2023 recorded extremely low values – a 22% drop in apple yield compared to the previous year, a 27% drop in plums and an 11% drop in sour cherries was recorded.

In 2023, there were very unfavourable weather conditions, with frosts in April, snow in the Zlatibor region, even pollination was worse due to the prolonged rains that followed, and later in the summer months supercell storms occurred, accompanied by gale force winds and large hail, which damaged the fruits.

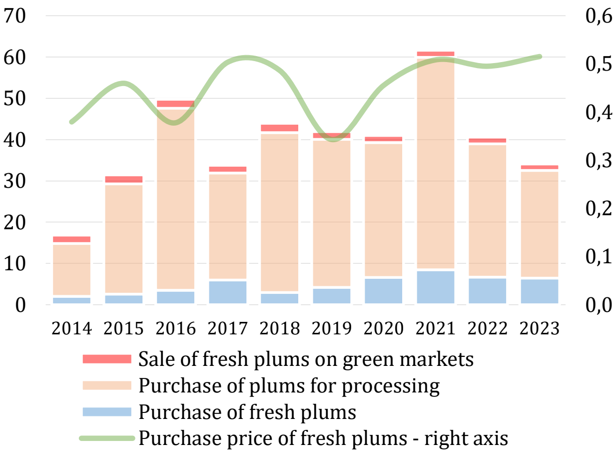
Graph 37: Yields of certain woody fruit species (t/ha); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

In apple production, in 2023, a yield of only 13.9 t/ha was achieved, which is 22% less than the yield of the previous year, 25% less than the previous five-year average.

Graph 38: Purchase of plum and sale on green markets (000 t) and purchase price of plums (EUR/kg) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The purchase of plums for consumption in 2023 was at a 3% lower level, while the purchase of plums for processing recorded a decrease of 19% compared to the previous year. The sale of plums in the green markets recorded a decrease of 5% year-over-year, with the fact that a smaller part of the production is placed in this way.

The price of fresh plums in 2023 recorded a level of 0.52 EUR/kg, which is an increase of 4% compared to the previous year, while compared to the previous five-year average, the price is higher by 12%.

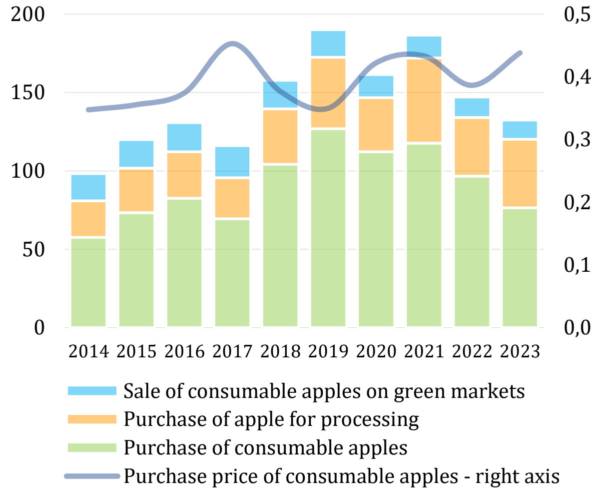
Traditionally, a large part of plums is processed on holdings, mainly into brandy, jam, plum confit and prunes.

Prune is a very attractive product, with serious export potential, with the possibility of making it chocolate-covered, filled with nuts, etc., which could be interesting for Arab and Asian countries, where the HALAL standard is applied.

Sale of apples in the green markets in the amount of 12.3 thousand t in 2023 is 7% less than the previous year, and 21% less than the average five-year sales.

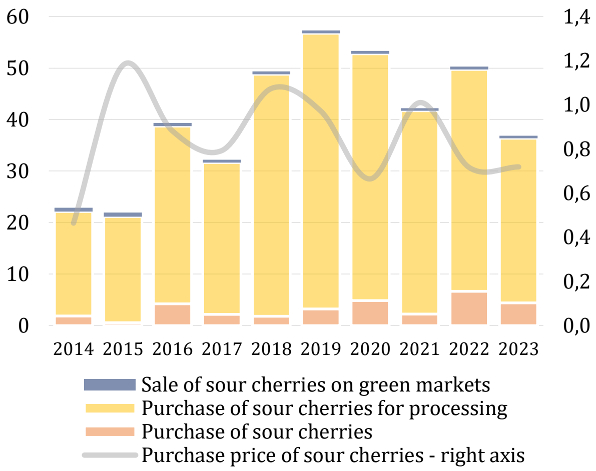
The price of table apples recorded a growth of 13% compared to 2022, at the level of 0.44 EUR/kg. The increase in the price of apples was expected, given the drop in production of almost 22% compared to the previous year.

Graph 39: Purchase of apple and sale on green markets (000 t) and purchase price of apples (EUR/kg) (right axis) 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Graph 40: Purchase of sour cherry and sale on green markets (000 t) and purchase price of sour cherries (EUR/kg) (right axis) 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The purchase of fresh sour cherries in 2023 was reduced by a third compared to the previous year, while the purchase of sour cherries for processing was reduced by 26%. The sale of sour cherries on the green markets is normally at a low level, so the trade in 2023 recorded a level of only 493 tons, which is a decrease of 15% compared to the previous year.

The price of sour cherries in 2023 was at the same level as the previous year and amounted to 0.72 EUR/kg, and compared to the five-year average price, it is lower by 19%.

In Serbia, *Oblačinska* sour cherry variety is predominant, as an industrial variety, which is sought after primarily due to the excellent ratio of dry matter, sugar and acids and the easy separation of the stone from the flesh of the fruit.

Berries

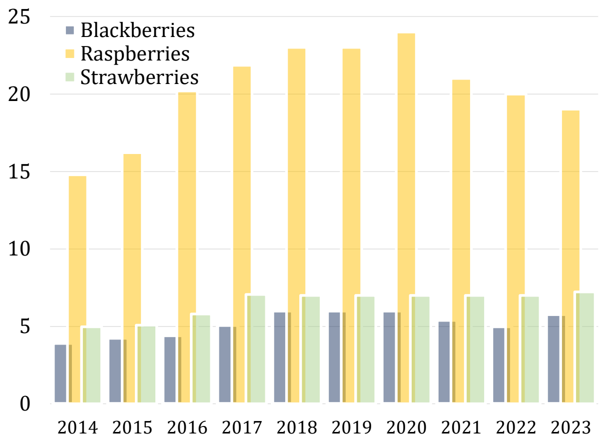
Berries are of great importance for the country's economy, given that the export of raspberries, blackberries and blueberries generates a high foreign currency inflow of over USD 350 million. The berry fruit sector in Serbia is recognized as developed, with a strong perspective of further improvement, but also as a sector in which there are great risks for its sustainability, which are reflected in the quality of planting material, the application of modern technologies, new varieties, as well as the possibility to mitigate the effects of climate change.

The current situation in the production and the great uncertainty on the foreign market indicate the need for adaptation and further development of the berry sector, which can be achieved through knowledge transfer from educational and scientific institutions to the economy, in the field of implementation of new growing technologies and modern assortment, with a partial orientation towards the off-season production and placement of fruits as fresh, the possibility of prolonged storage of fruits, innovations in packaging, as well as the offer of products with a higher level of processing.

The area under strawberries recorded a uniform level in the previous period – slightly more than 7 thousand ha. Strawberries are produced on 992 ha in protected area, which is slightly less (-3%) than in the previous year.

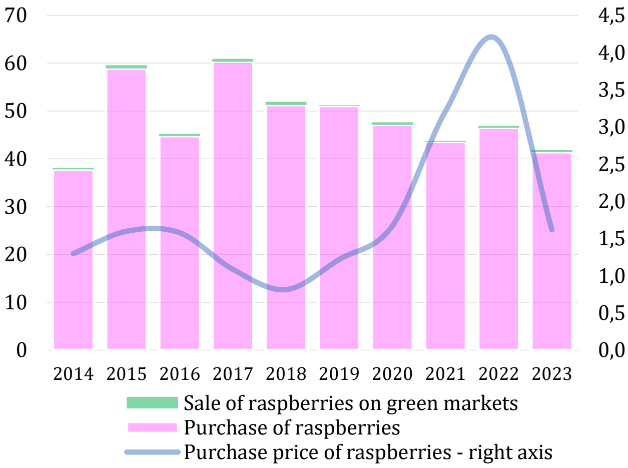
The area under raspberry has recorded a constant decrease since 2020, reaching the level of 19 thousand ha in 2023, while in the case of blackberries, the growth of areas compared to the previous year was 16%, at the level of 6 thousand ha.

Graph 41: Areas under berries (000 ha); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Graph 42: Purchase of raspberry and sale on green markets (000 t) and purchase price of raspberry (EUR/kg) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The purchase of raspberries through official market channels was reduced by 11% in 2023 compared to the previous year, while sales at green markets recorded a growth of 2%.

In 2023, the price of raspberries recorded a 61% lower level compared to the previous year (from 4.16 EUR/kg in 2022 to 1.62 EUR/kg in 2023). Given that raspberry is an export product, the demand for it was at a lower level in 2023, conditioned primarily by the world economic crisis, the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, etc.

The problem with raspberries arose in 2022, due to the excessively high price dictated by exporters, driven by good earnings in 2021, which was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic. In that period, raspberries were a very sought-after and expensive commodity all over the world, and because of their nutritional characteristics, given that they are rich in antioxidants and vitamin C. At the beginning of the season, the price was at a satisfactory level, however, as the raspberry harvest progressed, it changed is the supply and demand ratio on the world market. Due to the economic crisis, which dictated frequent changes to the rules on the EU market, there were also changes in consumer habits, which resulted in a decrease in the consumption of this fruit species, which is not the basic foodstuff and, in some way, represents a luxury item. This made it much more difficult for exporters to do business, which contributed to the accumulation of stocks in cold stores, and therefore to the fall in purchase prices.

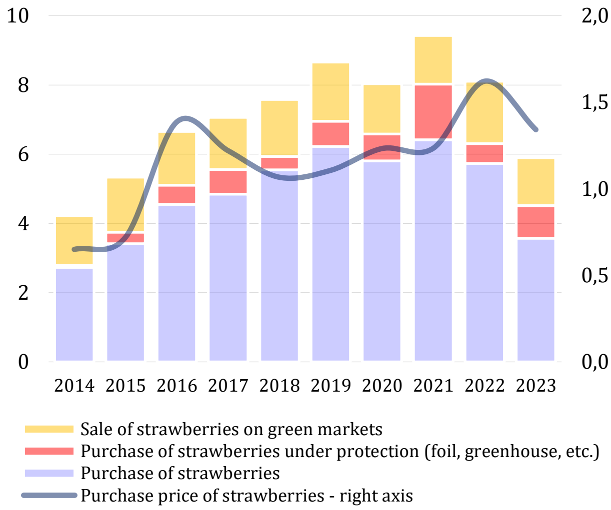
The purchase price of raspberries in 2022, at the beginning of the harvest, was, depending on the region, from 450 to 700 RSD/kg, and at the end of the harvest it would be at the level of 250 to 300 RSD/kg.

Due to difficulties in business and large quantities of stored goods, the purchase of the raspberry in 2023 was at risk, considering the transitional stocks in cold storage between 30 and 40 thousand tons[4], so that the purchase price of raspberries in 2023, depending on the quality, ranged between 150 and 200 RSD/kg. All of this led to the fact that a significant number of raspberry producers who handed over their goods to cold storers in 2022 were not paid, and due to the lack of free storage space, the purchase in 2023 was also threatened[5].

Purchase of strawberries through official market channels decreased in 2023 by 38% year-over-year, while sales at green markets decreased by 23%. At the same time, the purchase of strawberries from greenhouse production increased by 63% compared to the previous year, considering that this strawberry was protected, and there were no consequences for the quality.

The price of strawberries in 2023 amounted to 1.34 EUR/kg, which is a 17% drop compared to the previous year, which was affected by prolonged rains during the harvest, which also affected the quality.

Graph 43: Purchase of strawberry and sale on green markets (000 t) and purchase price of strawberry (EUR/kg) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Table 7: Foreign trade in fruit (000 EUR); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EXPORT	545,258	646,886	825,704	851,063	731,533
IMPORT	210,556	265,728	286,254	295,660	310,909
BALANCE	334,702	381,158	539,450	555,403	420,624

Source: SORS

In 2023, almost 383.5 thousand tons of fruit were exported, worth EUR 731.5 million, which is 14% less compared to the value of fruit exports in 2022, while in volume, fruit exports decreased by 7.7%.

The highest export value in 2023 was achieved by raspberries with EUR 280.2 million, which accounts for about 39% of the total value of fruit exports. With about EUR 91.9 million, fresh apple is the second type of fruit in terms of export value, followed by other fruits (cooked, without sugar and frozen) in the value of EUR 69.8 million, frozen sour cherries at about EUR 45 million and frozen blackberries at EUR 41 million. Raspberries

[4] Data from MAFWM, Sector of Agricultural Inspection
[5] MAFWM has provided favourable loans to the owners of cold storages who have raspberries harvested in 2022 stored, to pay the raspberry producers and enable the continuing of smooth operation of all the actors in the raspberry production chain

are mostly exported to the EU (EUR 58.6 million), half of which goes to Germany and France, followed by Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria.

Observed among agricultural and food products, raspberries are in first place in terms of export value, followed by apples in 9th place.

Table 8: The share of raspberry exports in the total value of fruit export (mill. EUR; %); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fruit exports (mill. EUR)	545.3	646.8	825.7	851.1	731.5
Raspberry exports (mill. EUR)	215.6	261.6	367.2	359.6	280.2
% share of raspberry exports in fruit exports	40%	41%	45%	43%	39%

Source: SORS (processed by the MAFWM)

Quantitatively, the largest export was achieved in the case of apples – 129.3 thousand tons, which is almost 34% of the total export of fruit, and in the value of almost EUR 92 million. The largest quantities of apples were exported to the Russian Federation (39%), worth EUR 35.3 million, then to other countries – EUR 34.3 million, the European Union – EUR 10.3 million, while apples worth EUR 6.7 million were placed on the CEFTA market. In the meantime, exports to Saudi Arabia (14 thousand tons), the United Arab Emirates (10 thousand tons) and other countries began.

In 2023, 39.3 thousand tons of sour cherries worth EUR 51.1 million were exported. Frozen sour cherries were exported in the amount of 32.5 thousand tons in the value of EUR 45.1 million, with the most being exported to EU countries (about 20 thousand tons, worth almost EUR 26 million) and the Russian Federation.

In 2023, 18.7 thousand tons of frozen blackberries worth about EUR 41 million were exported, whereby the largest volume was exported to EU countries (14.5 thousand tons, almost 78%), mostly to Germany, Poland, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria and other countries. The largest quantities of fresh strawberries were exported to the market of the Russian Federation, frozen strawberries to Germany and France, frozen blueberries were mostly placed to Germany and Austria, and frozen raspberries (as the most important fruit species in terms of export value) were exported to Germany, France, Belgium, USA, the Netherland, Great Britain, Sweden, Austria, Poland, Switzerland and Canada.

In 2023, almost 268 thousand tons of fruit were imported, (4% less compared to the previous year), worth almost EUR 311 million, which is 6% more compared to the value of imports in 2022.

The highest value of imports in 2023 was achieved by the import of citruses – EUR 87.3 million, which is about 9% more compared to the previous year, with the import of oranges (EUR 31 million), tangerines and clementine (EUR 27.4 million) and lemons (EUR 24.5 million). In 2023, bananas were imported in the value of EUR 66.2 million (8% more than in 2022), frozen strawberries worth EUR 13 million, frozen raspberries worth EUR 9.7 million, frozen currants worth EUR 7.8 million, avocados worth EUR 7.8 million, frozen blueberries worth EUR 7.3 million, almonds worth EUR 6.2 million, fresh apples worth EUR 5.3 million, etc.

In 2023, the most imported fruits were citrus, where oranges were imported mostly from Greece and Spain, clementine from Greece and Albania, tangerines from Greece and Cyprus, lemons from Turkey and much less from Argentina, South Africa, Greece, as well as grapefruit from Turkey. Bananas were mostly imported from Ecuador, Colombia and Costa Rica, kiwis from Greece and Italy, pineapples from Costa Rica. Frozen raspberries were mostly imported from Bosnia and Herzegovina, frozen strawberries from Greece and Egypt, frozen blueberries from Belarus, the Netherlands and other countries. Apples were mostly imported from North Macedonia, and significantly less from Poland.

1.7. Grapes and wine

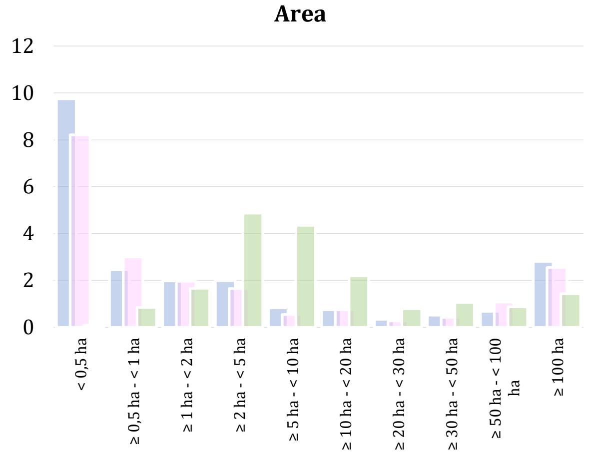
If comprehensive statistical surveys during the previous decade is observed, the area under vineyards in Serbia shows a decreasing trend, in an interval of 22.2 thousand ha in 2012 (according to the 2012 Census of Agriculture) to 18.2 thousand ha in 2023 (2023 Census of Agriculture) and compared to 2018 (2018 Farm Structure Survey), the area under vineyards has decreased by 11.1%. The same trend was observed in the number of holdings, considering that the number of holdings decreased from 80.3 thousand in 2012, to 60.2 thousand in 2018, while the number of holdings with vineyards in 2023 decreased to 52.6 thousand, a decrease of 34.6% compared to 2012 represents.

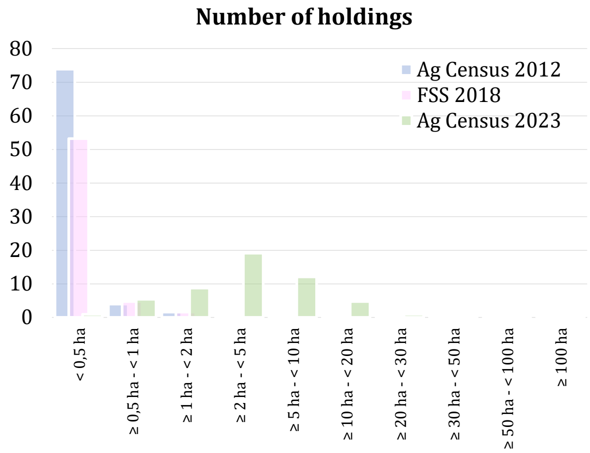
During the last decade, the largest number of holdings engaged in the production of grapes consisted of holdings belonging to the category of holdings with an area of less than 0.5 ha. These holdings, according to the results of the 2012 Census of Agriculture, made up 91.9% of the total number of holdings engaged in grape production and 88.3% according to the 2018 Survey, so that the share of this category of holdings, according to the 2023 Census of Agriculture, would be reduced to only 1.8%. Also, if we look at the area under vineyards, in 2012 this category of holdings participated with 44% in the total area under vineyards, while in 2018 this share was recorded at the level of 40%, so that in 2023 the share of this category of holdings decreased to only 0.5% of the total area under vineyards.

By comparing the results of the above surveys, a complete change in the structure of agricultural holdings engaged in grape production can be observed. According to the results of the 2023 Census of Agriculture, all categories of holdings with vineyards from 0.5 ha to 20 ha make up 95.3% of the total number of holdings engaged in grape production, while, according to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, these holdings accounted for only 8% of the total number of holdings, and according to the 2018 Survey – 11.6% of the total number of holdings.

From the above data, it can be concluded that, in addition to the decrease in the area under vineyards and the decrease in the number of holdings engaged in the grape production, there has also been a consolidation in viticultural production, that is, that the number of holdings with larger areas under vineyards has increased.

Graph 44: Area under vineyards (000 ha) and number of holdings (000) by UAA in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023

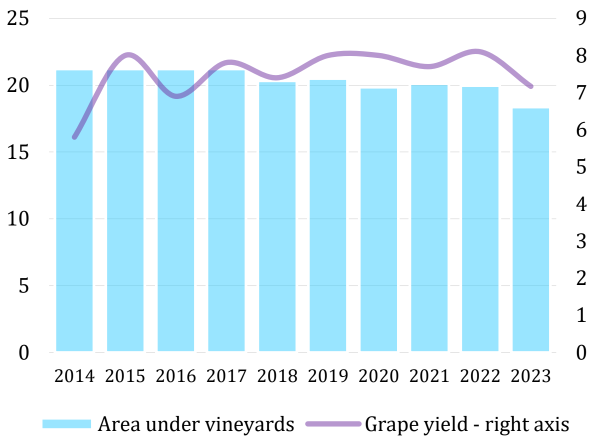




* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

Graph 45: Areas under vineyards in production (000 ha) and grape yields (t/ha) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Depending on the climatic conditions in the last ten years, the yields varied between a maximum value of 8.1 t/ha in 2022 and a minimum value of 5.8 t/ha in 2014.

In 2023, an average yield of 7.2 t/ha was achieved, which is 11.5% lower than the average yield from the previous year and about 8.5% lower than the five-year average yield.

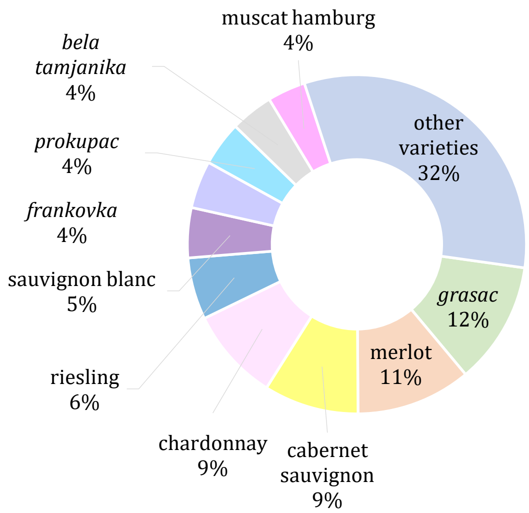
In 2023, 131.5 thousand tons of grapes were produced, which is about 19% less compared to the previous year and 16.9% less compared to the previous five-year period average.

Based on data from the Vineyard Register, at the end of 2023, the total area of vineyard plots (mainly commercial vineyards), which are recorded in this Register, is about 7.1 thousand ha, and the largest areas of vineyard plots are in the municipalities of Vršac (1,280 ha), Trstenik (682 ha) and Aleksandrovac (418 ha).

Out of a total of 215 grape varieties, which are grown in the vineyards of Serbia intended for commercial grape production, the first ten varieties cover as much as 68% of the total vineyard area.

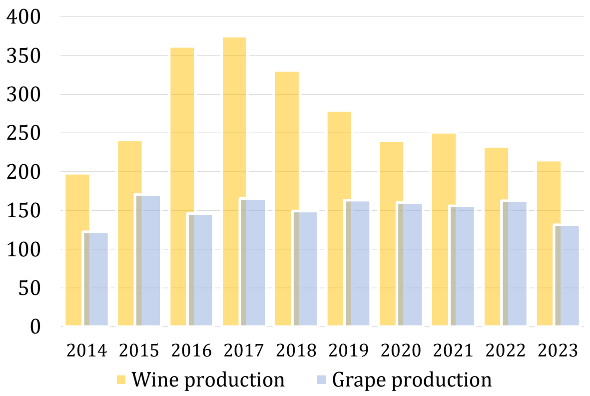
From year to year, there is an increase in the share of wine varieties for the production of high-quality wines (Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Riesling, etc.), which affects the improvement of wine quality and the strengthening of the competitiveness of domestic producers. The leading variety in terms of area is the regional or local variety *Grašac* (12%).

Graph 46: Structure of grape varieties in the Republic of Serbia (%); 2023



Source: MAFWM, Vineyard Register

Graph 47: Production of grapes (000 t) and wine (000 hl); 2014-2023



Source: SORS; MAFWM

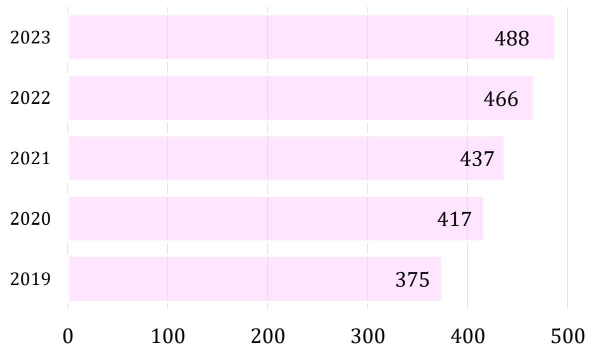
According to SORS data, the registered production of wine in the industry was at the level of about 215 thousand hl in 2023, which is about 7% less compared to 2022 and 19.4% less compared to the five-year average.

It is important to emphasize that the registered production in the industry does not represent the entire production of wine in Serbia.

The trend of growth in the number of registered wine producers in Serbia continued in 2023.

Based on data from the Winery Register, 488 producers operated, that is, produced wine for sale in 2023. In 2023, these subjects reported a production of about 20.1 million litres of wine, which is 18.4% less compared to the production year 2022/23.

Graph 48: Number of registered wine producers; 2019-2023



Source: MAFWM, Winery Register

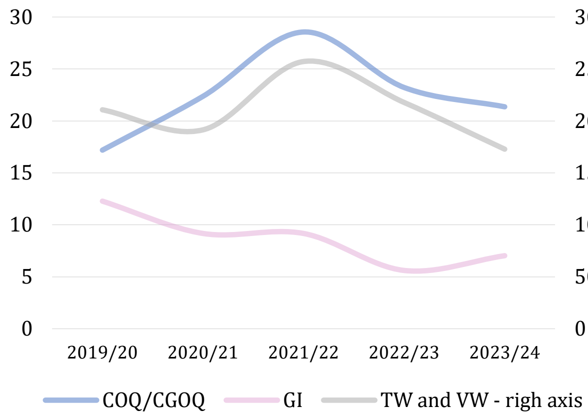
Based on data from the Winery Register, the largest number of production plants is in the Rasina administrative district (92 production plants), followed by the South Bačka administrative district with 63 production plants, and Srem administrative district with

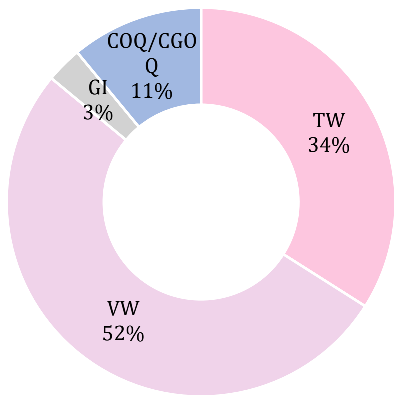
52 production plants. More than 20 production facilities are in Šumadija, South Banat, Bor and Pomoravlje administrative districts, as well as in the territory of the City of Belgrade.

Of the total amount of wine produced in 2023, 11.7 million litres were produced from domestic grapes, while 8.4 million litres produced from imported/supplied raw materials, mainly from North Macedonia.

In 2023, based on data from the Winery Register, the production of red/rosé wines (59.2%) was more prevalent than the production of white wines (40,8%).

Graph 49: Production (000 hl); 2019/20-2023/24 (left) and wine structure by quality categories (%); 2023 (right)

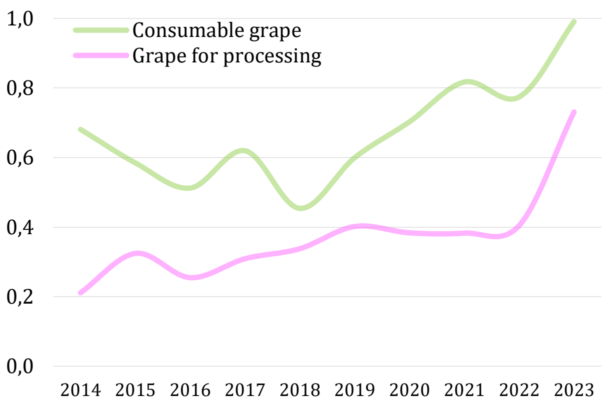




Source: MAFWM, Vineyard Register

As in the previous year, in 2023, the structure of wine production by quality categories[6], i.e., by geographical origin, based on data from the Winery Register, wines without geographical origin ("table" and "table varietal" wines) are predominant with a share of 86%. The production of wines with geographical origin (GI, COQ and CGOQ) in 2023 makes up only 14% of the total wine production and is 1.5% less compared to the previous year, and 9.2% less compared to the previous five-year average.

Graph 50: Grape purchase prices (EUR/kg); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The average producer price of table grapes in 2023 was 1.0 EUR/kg, while the average producer price of grapes for processing was at the level of 0.7 EUR/kg.

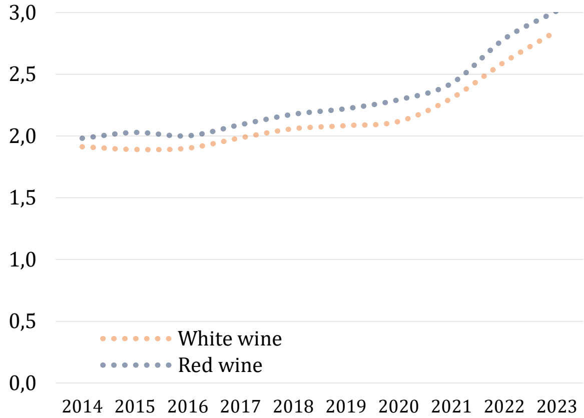
Compared to the previous year, the price of table grapes was higher by about 30%, while the price of grapes for processing was 81% higher. Compared to the previous five-year average, the price of table grapes was 48% higher, while the price of grapes for processing was even 91% higher.

[6] TW - table wine (wine without geographical origin);
VW - table varietal wine (wine without geographical origin with a designation of variety);
GI - geographical indication (regional wine);
COQ - controlled origin and quality (quality wine with geographical origin);
CGOQ - controlled and guaranteed origin and quality (superior wine with geographical origin).

In 2023, the retail price of white wine was 2.9 EUR/l, which is 9.8% higher than the price of white wine in 2022, and 27.7% higher than the five-year average price.

The average retail price of red wine in 2023 was 3.0 EUR/l, which is 8.2% higher than the price of red wine in 2022 and 26.6% higher than the previous five-year average price.

Graph 51: Retail prices of wine (EUR/l); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Serbia constantly has a negative foreign trade balance, both in terms of volume and value in the foreign trade with wine.

Graph 9: Foreign trade in wine (excluding aromatized wine) (000 kg[7]); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EXPORT	13,350	10,871	10,391	11,444	10,673
IMPORT	22,061	23,000	23,983	22,946	21,010
BALANCE	-8,711	-12,129	-13,592	-11,502	-10,337

Source: SORS

Observing the foreign trade in wine (excluding aromatized wine), in 2023, about 10.3 million kg more of this wine were imported than was exported. The import of wine in 2023 was at the level of about 21 million kg (8.5% less than in the previous year), while at the same time exports of about 10.7 million kg were achieved (6.7% less than in 2022).

In 2023, Serbia achieved the highest trade volume in wine (excluding aromatized wine), as in previous years, with CEFTA partners, while imports from this market are still very pronounced. Imports from the CEFTA market in 2023 was 16.8 million kg, which accounts for 80% of the total import of that wine. The imported volume of this wine from the CEFTA market in 2023 is 6.2% less than in 2022, and 13.5% less than the previous five-year average.

In 2023, slightly more than 3.6 million were exported to the CEFTA market, which accounts for 34.4% of total exports in that year. In 2023, the amount of exported wine (excluding aromatized wine) to the CEFTA market is 0.5% higher than in 2022 and 7% lower than the average amount of wine exported in the previous five-year average.

Part of the wine trade takes place with EU countries, so in 2023, 4 million kg of wine (excluding aromatized wine) was imported from the EU countries, which accounts for 19.1% of total imports this year. The imports of the wine from the EU market in 2023 is 16.7% lower compared to 2022, and 20.5% higher compared to the previous five-year average.

In 2023, about 904 thousand kg of wine (excluding aromatized wine) were exported to the EU market, which accounts for about 8.5% of total exports this year. In 2023, the exported wine (excluding aromatized wine) to the EU market is 6.2% higher than in 2022,

[7] Foreign trade in wine is presented in kilograms for easier comparison with other products.

and 14% lower than the average amount of wine exported in the previous five-year period.

A significant part of wine trade (excluding aromatized wine) takes place with other countries, where exports dominate, while imports are negligible. In 2023, slightly more than 6 million kg of wine were exported to the markets of other countries, which is 57.1% of the total amount of exported wine in that year. In 2023, 12.6% less of the wine was exported to these markets compared to 2022, and 7.2% less than the previous five-year average.

Observed by country, in 2023, as in the previous year, the largest quantity of wine (excluding aromatized wine) was imported from North Macedonia (about 60% of the total imported amount) and Montenegro (about 17% of the total imported amount).

As in the previous year, in 2023 the largest amount of wine was exported to the market of the Russian Federation (about 51% of the total amount of wine exported), Bosnia and Herzegovina (about 23% of the total amount of wine exported) and Montenegro (about 12% of the total amount of wine exported).

Foreign trade in aromatized wine takes place on a much smaller scale compared to the total wine trade. In 2023, 84 thousand kg of aromatized wine more were imported than was exported.

The import of aromatized wine in 2023 was at the level of about 154 thousand kg, which is about 27% less than the previous five-year average, while about 70 thousand kg were exported, that is, about 88% less than the previous five-year average.

In 2023, as in previous years, Serbia has achieved the largest volume of aromatized wine imports from the EU market (about 92%), while the remaining amount of this wine was imported from the CEFTA market and the markets of other countries.

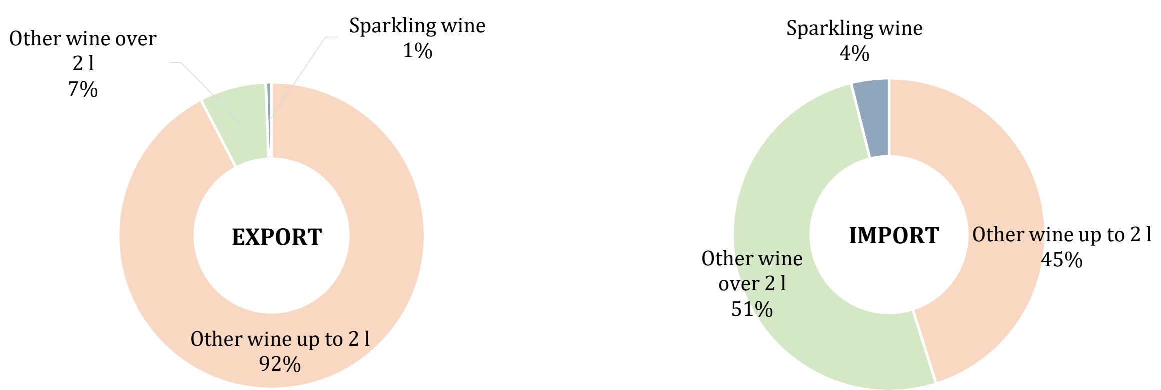
In 2023, Serbia exported the largest amount of aromatized wine to the market of Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, about 64% of the total amount of this wine exported.

Table 10: Foreign trade in aromatized wine (000 kg); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EXPORT	654	603	343	271	70
IMPORT	202	246	229	261	154
BALANCE	452	357	114	10	-84

Source: SORS

Graph 52: Structure of wine export (left) and import (right), by type (%); 2023



Source: SORS

In the structure of exports in 2023, the export of wine in packaging up to 2 l dominated, with a share of around 92%. Other wines in packaging over 2 l participate in the structure with about 7%, while the share of sparkling wine is negligible.

In regard to imports, in 2023 the export of wine in packaging over 2 l dominated (51%). Other wines in packaging up to 2 l in the structure participate with 45%, while the remaining 4% are sparkling wines.

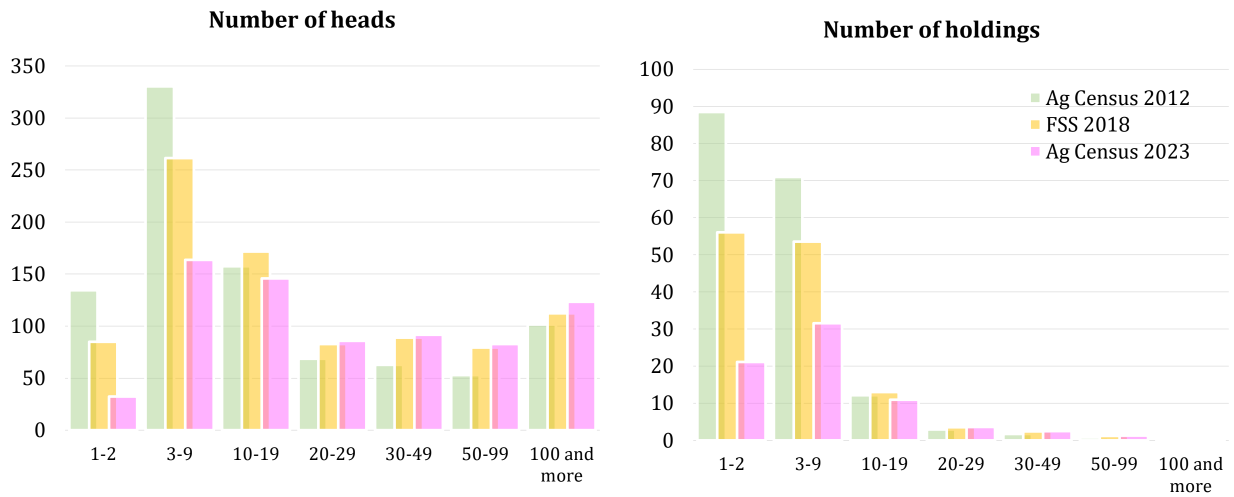
2. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

2.1. Beef meat

According to the 2023 Census of Agriculture, compared to the 2018 Farm Structure Survey, the number of holdings engaged in cattle breeding decreased by 45%, while compared to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, the number of holdings engaged in cattle production decreased by 60%. The total number of cattle, according to the 2023 Census of Agriculture, is 17.7% lower compared to the results of the 2018 Survey, while compared to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, the number of cattle has decreased by 20%.

The decrease in the number of holdings engaged in cattle breeding was recorded primarily among holdings with less than 20 heads, while among holdings with a larger number of animals there was an increase in both the number of holdings and the number of heads. According to the results of the 2023 Census of Agriculture, about 71 thousand holdings are engaged in cattle breeding, or 11.3% of the total number of holdings. However, compared to the 2018 Survey, the average number of head of cattle per farm increased from 6.8 to 10.2 heads. According to the results of the 2023 Census of Agriculture, holdings with 3-9 heads are predominant in the total number of cattle and in the total number of holdings, which is a change compared to the 2012 Census of Agriculture and 2018 Survey, when holdings with 1-2 head dominated.

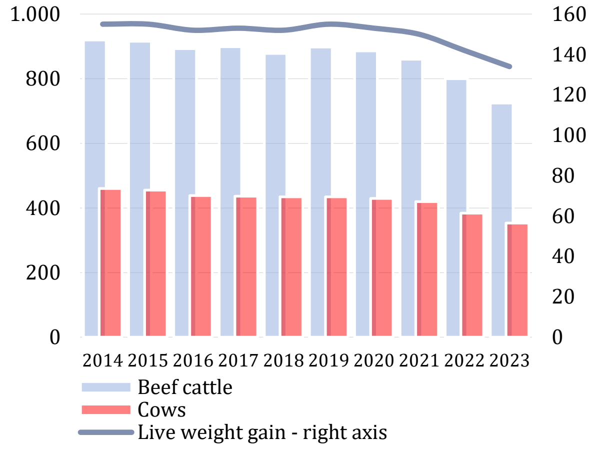
Graph 53: Number of cattle (000) and number of holdings (000) by herd size in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023



* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

Graph 54: Number of cattle (000) and live weight gain (000 t) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

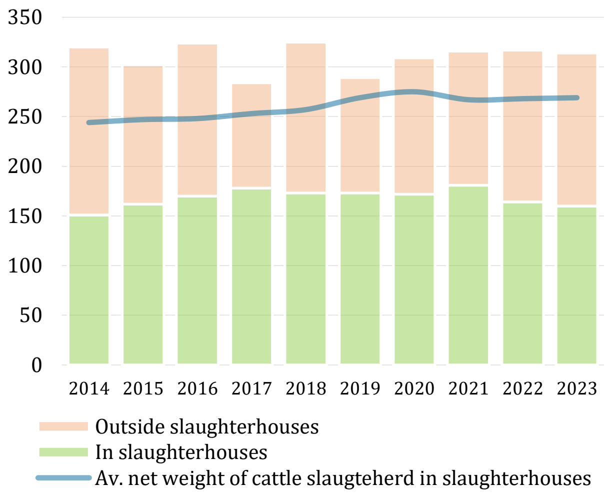
In the period from 2019 to 2023, the total number of cattle decreased from 898 thousand to 725 thousand. The increase in live weight gain is also in decline in the stated period, from 155 thousand tons to 134 thousand tons, but despite this decline, the needs of the domestic market are still met.

The number of cows is also decreasing, which leads to a drop in live weight gain in the observed period.

The net weight of animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses in the previous ten-year period ranged between 244 kg and 275 kg.

The highest net weight of cattle slaughtered in slaughterhouses in the observed period was reached in 2020, while in 2023 it was 269 kg. Based on higher net weights of slaughtered cattle and larger body weights of cattle intended for slaughter, the needs of the domestic market for beef are met despite the reduction in the number of cattle in production.

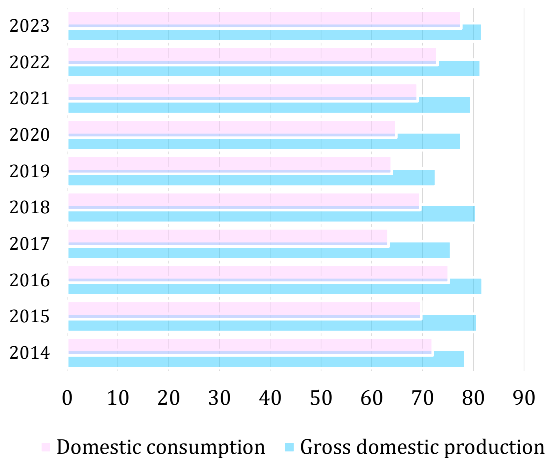
Graph 55: Number of slaughtered cattle (000 heads) and average net weight of cattle slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The number of cattle slaughtered in slaughterhouses decreased in 2023, with the continuation of the trend of increasing the number of slaughtered cattle outside slaughterhouses compared to the observed five-year period.

Graph 56: Gross domestic production and domestic consumption of beef (000 t); 2014-2023



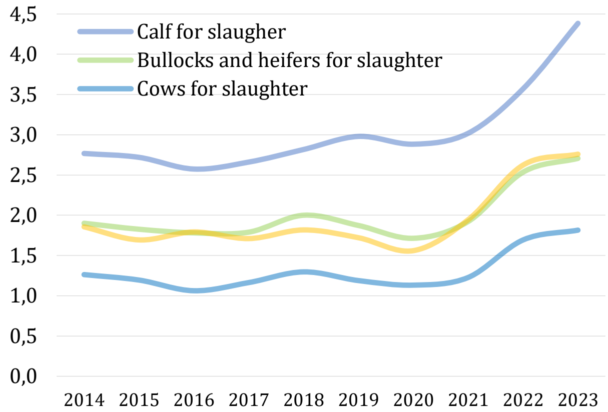
Source: SORS

Gross domestic beef production in 2023 increased by 1.2% compared to the previous year, which is 4.3% more than the previous five-year average. This increase is the result of higher body weights of slaughtered heads.

The level of domestic consumption in 2023 increased compared to the previous year by 6.4%, which is 14% more than the previous five-year average.

In 2023, the purchase price of all categories of cattle for slaughter continued to grow, at a level between 5.2% and 22.8%. The reasons for this price development should be sought in the lower supply on the domestic market and the price development on the European market. Regardless of the stabilization of the price of animal feed in 2023, there was no decrease in prices of cattle.

Graph 57: Purchase prices of cattle for slaughter (EUR/kg); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Table 11: Foreign trade in beef (carcass-weight equivalent) (000 EUR); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EXPORT	43,809	56,877	50,116	56,536	43,809
IMPORT	17,436	18,507	14,509	24,539	27,105
BALANCE	26,373	38,370	35,607	31,997	16,704

Source: SORS

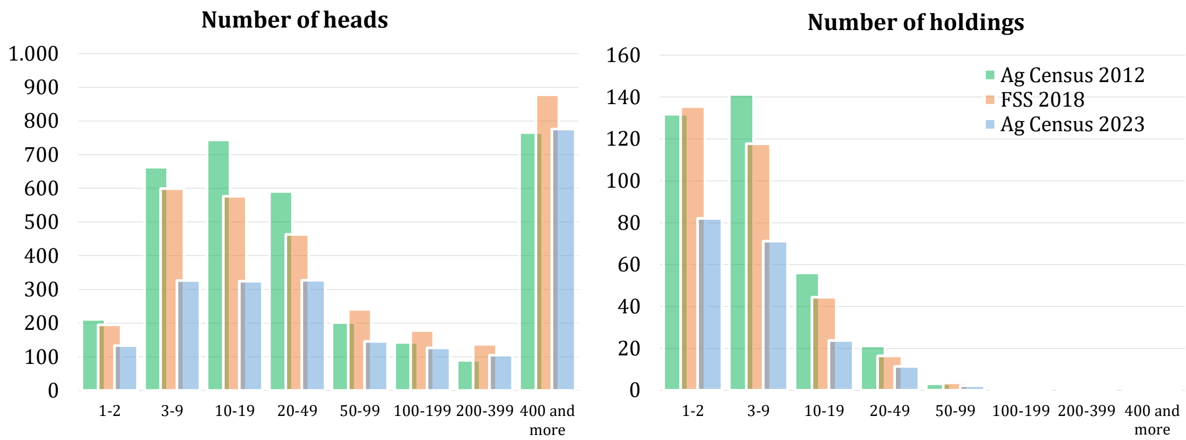
In 2023, there was a drop in the value of exports compared to the previous three years and a return to the level of 2019. Live animals were exported to the CEFTA market and the market of Libya, while the export of beef meat was directed to the CEFTA market, as well as to China, and to EU countries – Italy, Slovenia and Croatia. Live cattle were imported from EU countries (Austria, Hungary, Romania, Germany and Croatia), while beef meat was mostly imported from EU countries (the Netherlands, Italy, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Greece and Poland), and from CEFTA partners – Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, as well as from the Russian Federation.

2.2. Pig meat

According to the results of the 2023 Census of Agriculture, compared to the 2018 Farm Structure Survey, the number of holdings engaged in pig production decreased by 40%, and compared to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, the number of holdings engaged in pig production decreased by 56%. The total number of pigs decreased by 30.7% compared to the results of the 2018 Survey, and compared to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, the number of pigs decreased by a third (-33.6%).

A decrease in the number of pigs was recorded at all holdings, regardless of the number of pigs raised, while an increase in the number of holdings was recorded among holdings with more than 400 pigs. According to the 2023 Census of Agriculture, 192.4 thousand holdings are engaged in pig farming, 30.5% of the total number of holdings in Serbia. Compared to 2018, the average number of pigs per farm increased from 10.2 to 11.8 pigs. Holdings with over 400 pigs are predominant in the total number of pigs, while holdings with 1-2 pigs have the largest share in the total number of holdings, which is a change compared to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, when farms with 3-9 pigs were predominant.

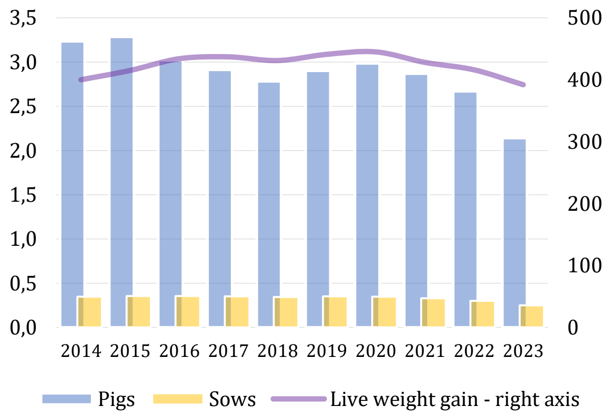
Graph 58: Number of pigs (000) and number of holdings (000) by herd size in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023



* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

Graph 59: Number of pigs (mill. heads) and live weight gain (000 t) (right axis); 2014-2023



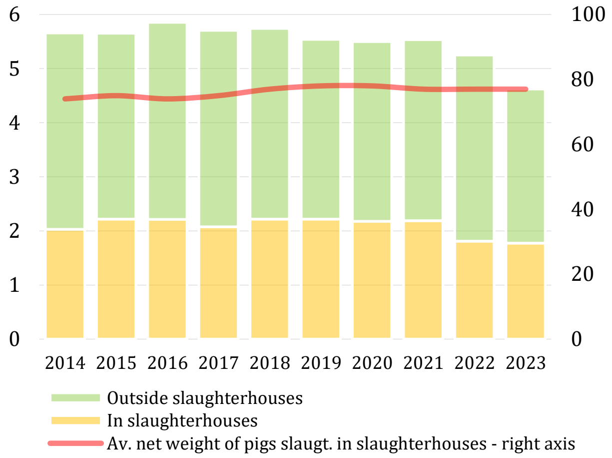
Source: SORS

During the previous five years, the number of pigs ranged between 3.0 and 2.1 million, which is below the level necessary to meet the needs of the domestic market for pig meat (the self-sufficiency rate is below 90% in recent years, 82% in 2023).

The number of sows in 2023 is 100 thousand less compared to 2019, which also led to a decrease in the total number of pigs. A large number of pigs were enforced killed due to the outbreak of several hotspots of African Swine Fever in Serbia in the previous period.

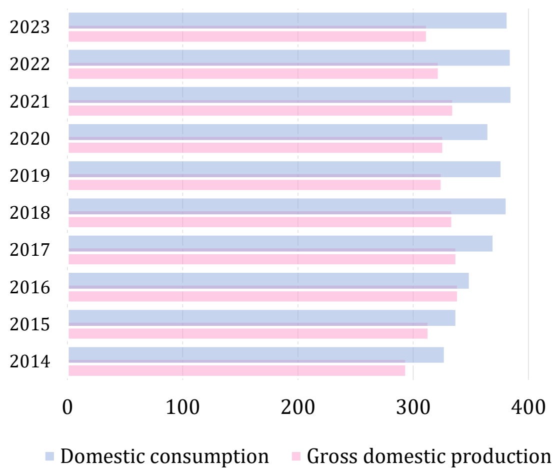
In 2023, a significant decrease in the number of slaughtered pigs was recorded, primarily outside slaughterhouses, but in slaughterhouses also. In 2023, 600 thousand animals less were slaughtered outside slaughterhouses than in the previous year (-17%), while the number of pigs slaughtered in slaughterhouses decreased by 36 thousand (-2%) compared to 2022. The reduced slaughter of pigs is a direct consequence of the decrease in the total number of heads, as well as the decrease in the number of pigs in almost all categories.

Graph 60: Number of slaughtered pigs (mill. heads) and average net weight of slaughtered pigs in slaughterhouses (kg) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Graph 61: Gross domestic production and consumption of pig meat (000 t); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Domestic pig meat production, which has been in continuous decline since 2016, does not meet domestic consumption.

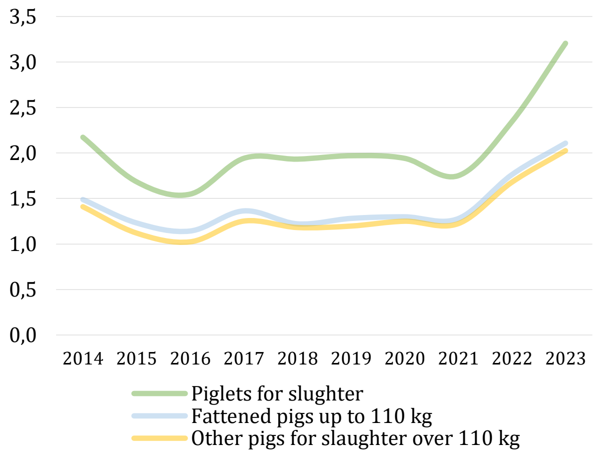
The lack of pig meat needed for domestic consumption is compensated by imports, with domestic consumption constantly increasing since 2014.

The prices of all categories of pigs in 2023 recorded an increase compared to the previous period. The biggest price increase was observed in piglets for slaughter – 36.8%, while in fattening pigs up to 110 kg the increase was 19.7%, and in other pigs for slaughter up to 20.7%.

The high prices of live animals are conditioned by a continuous shortage in relation to the needs of the domestic market.

On the other hand, the placement of live pigs on foreign markets is impossible due to the African swine fever.

Graph 62: Purchase prices of pigs for slaughter (EUR/kg); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Table 12: Foreign trade in pig meat (carcass-weight equivalent) (000 EUR); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EXPORT	30,605	28,979	26,934	27,958	24,386
IMPORT	95,255	98,256	99,640	171,321	218,268
BALANCE	-64,650	-69,277	-72,706	-143,363	-193,882

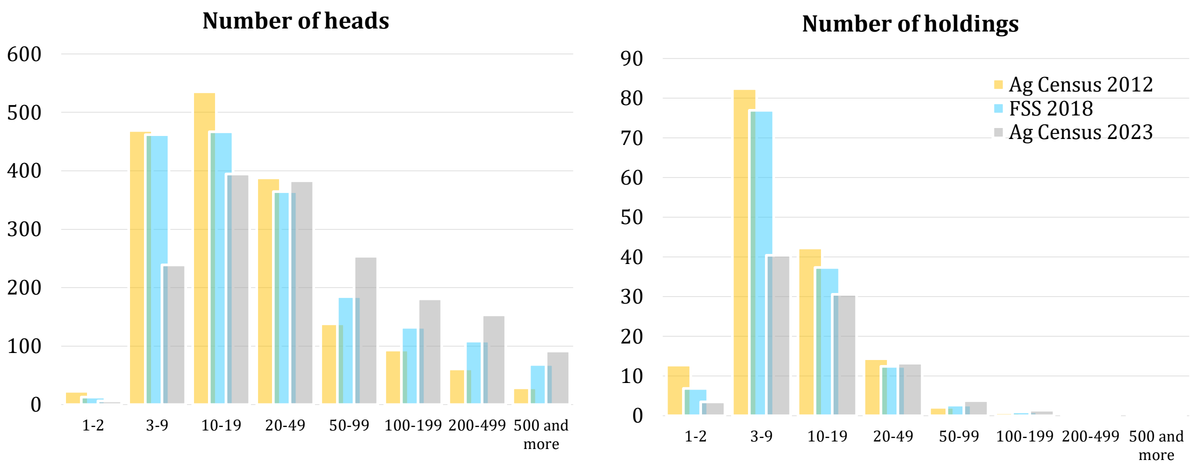
Source: SORS

In 2023, the value of exports continued to decline compared to previous years, while at the same time the trend of increased imports continued, in order to meet the needs of the domestic market. Pig meat exports in 2023 were aimed at the CEFTA market. Live animals were imported from the EU countries (Austria, Denmark, Spain, France, Hungary, Germany, the Netherlands and Croatia), as well as from Norway, while pig meat was mostly imported from the EU countries, from the Russian Federation, as well as from Montenegro.

2.3. Sheep and goat meat

By comparing the results of the 2012 Census of Agriculture and the 2023 Census of Agriculture, the process of herd consolidation can be observed. According to data from the 2012 Census of Agriculture, the average number of sheep per farm was 11.2, and 18.1 in 2023. Looking at the total number of sheep, it is almost unchanged and amounts to 1.7 million heads.

Graph 63: Number of sheep (000) and number of holdings (000) by herd size in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023

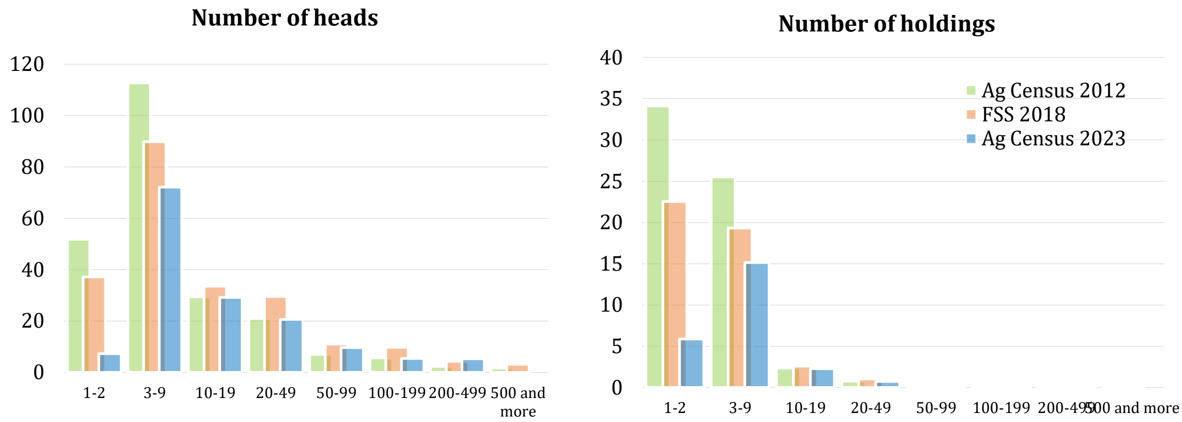


* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

If we compare the results of the 2012 Census of Agriculture and the 2023 Census of Agriculture, which refer to the number of goats, one can also see a growing trend in the number of goats per farm. According to the 2012 Census, the average number of goats per farm was 3.7, while according to the results of the 2023 Census, this indicator increased to 6.8 goats per farm. However, although there was an increase in the number of goats per farm, the total number of goats decreased by 36% in 2023 compared to 2012.

Graph 64: Number of goats (000) and number of holdings (000) by herd size in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023

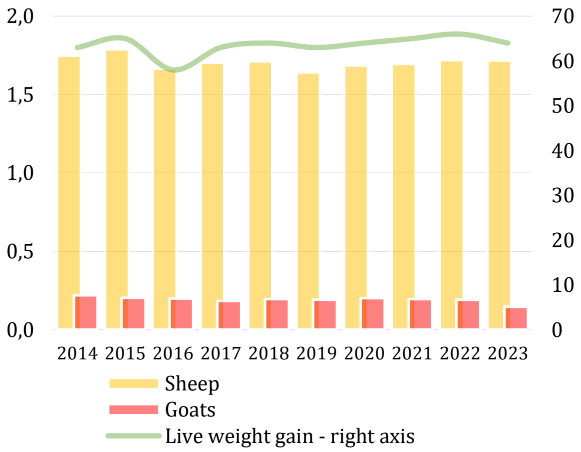


* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

The number of sheep and goats in the last ten years has been at a relatively stable level, with slight annual oscillations and with a noticeable trend of slight growth and consolidation of farms. The number of sheep and goats in 2023 is 0.2% lower than in 2022, but 1.5% higher than the previous five-year average.

Graph 65: Number of sheep and goats (mill. heads) and live weight gain (000 t) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The number of sheep by category is different and varies, but without major changes in 2023. The largest increase in the number of heads in 2023 compared to the previous year was recorded in the dairy sheep category (+23%), which is still 9% less than the previous five-year average. Bearing in mind that in 2022 there was a pronounced decline in this category, it can be assumed that there will be a stabilization in the production of sheep's milk. The number of sheep in other categories is almost unchanged compared to 2022.

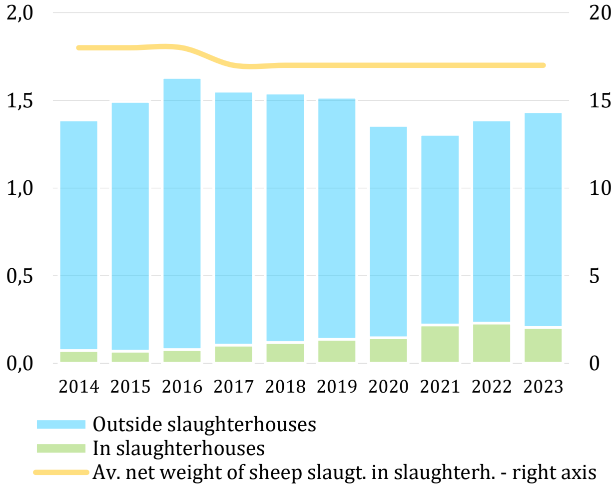
In regard to the number of goats, in 2023 a large decrease in the number of heads was recorded, by 23.4% compared to the previous year and by 24.7% compared to the five-year average, whereby the decrease was recorded in all categories. As goats are mainly kept for milking, it is likely that fluctuations in the dairy market in 2023 had an impact on the reduction in the number of goats.

Live weight gain of 64 thousand t in 2023 is 3% lower than in 2022 and 0.7% lower than the previous five-year period average.

The number of sheep slaughtered in 2023 is 3.5% higher than the previous year, reaching close to 1.43 million heads, which is at the level of the five-year average. The number of sheep slaughtered in 2023 is 50 thousand heads more compared to the previous year.

The tendency for the largest number of sheep to be slaughtered outside slaughterhouses continues, while a small percentage (14.5% in 2023) is slaughtered in slaughterhouses. Nevertheless, the number of slaughtered heads in slaughterhouses is constantly increasing, and in 2023 it reaches a level 20% above the five-year average.

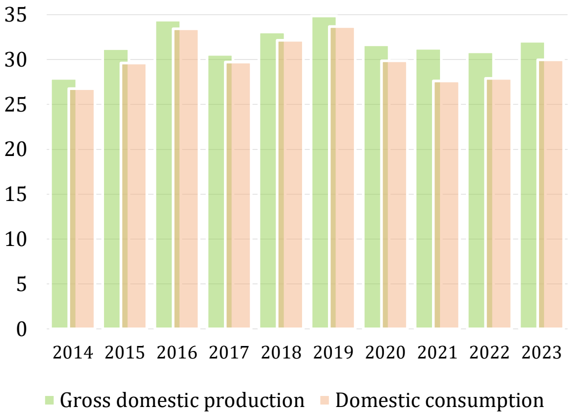
Graph 66: Number of slaughtered sheep (mill. heads) and average net weight of sheep slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The annual increase in the number of sheep slaughtered in slaughterhouses is definitely significantly contributed to by subsidies for fattening, which are paid for each head slaughtered in the slaughterhouse.

Graph 67: Gross domestic production and domestic consumption of sheep meat (000 t); 2014-2023



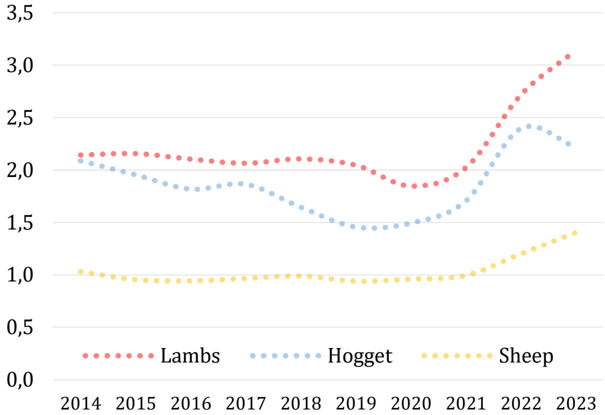
Source: SORS

The consumption of sheep meat (carcass weight equivalent), after several years of growth until 2019 and a two-year decline, shows signs of slight growth in 2023 and is 1.5% higher compared to the previous year. Gross domestic production in 2023 recorded an increase of 3.8% compared to 2022, approximately the level of the five-year average (-0,9%).

In 2023, there was a year-on-year increase in prices in the categories of lambs (15.6%), sheep (16.8%) and a decrease in the category of hogget (-7.5%).

This price development is mainly conditioned by the increase in the price of energy, animal feed, as well as by inflation. The reason for the price drop in the hogget category could be weak trade, given that the biggest market demand is for lambs.

Graph 68: Purchase price of sheep for slaughter (EUR/kg); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Table 13: Foreign trade in sheep meat (carcass-weight equivalent) (000 EUR); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EXPORT	6,659	8,989	17,939	18,977	14,361
IMPORT	1,566	591	212	484	647
BALANCE	5,093	8,398	17,727	18,493	13,714

Source: SORS

In regard to the foreign trade in sheep meat, there is a positive foreign trade balance, which increases from year to year. The value of sheep meat imports is constant and at a low level, while the value of exports records a growing trend, with interannual oscillations.

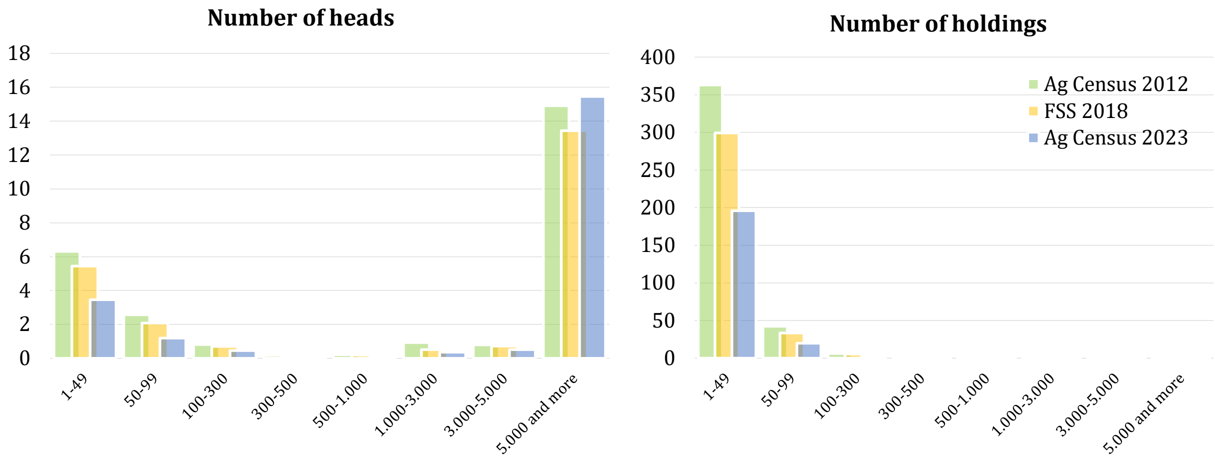
The value of exports in 2023 is 25% lower than the previous year but it is still 21% higher than the value of the five-year exports average. In 2023, imports increased by a third (+33%) compared to 2022, while compared to the five-year average, the value of imports is 33% lower. However, it should be borne in mind that these are small quantities (400-500 t).

2.4. Poultry meat and eggs

Poultry meat

By comparing the data of the Census of Agriculture in 2012 and 2023, a process of consolidation of flocks is noticeable. According to the results of the 2012 Census of Agriculture, the number of holdings with up to 50 poultry accounted for 23% of the total number of holdings, while according to the 2023 Census of Agriculture, this share was at the level of 16%. At the same time, according to the 2012 Census, the share of holdings with over than 5,000 poultry was 58%, while, according to the 2023 Census, it increased to 71.5%.

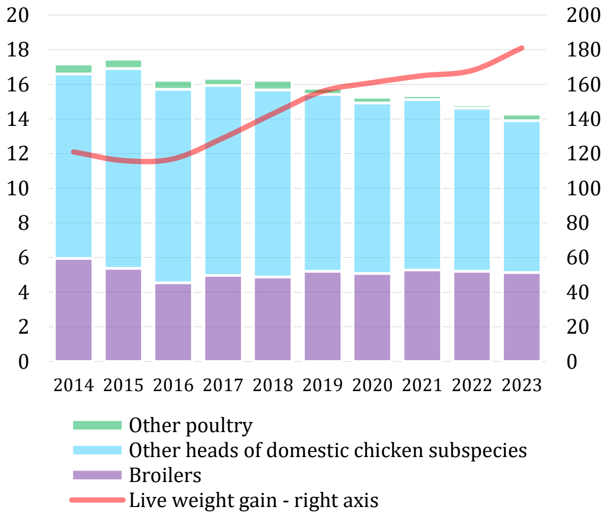
Graph 69: Number of poultry (mill.) and number of holdings (000) by flock size in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023



* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

Graph 70: Number of poultry (mill. heads) and live weight gain (000 t) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

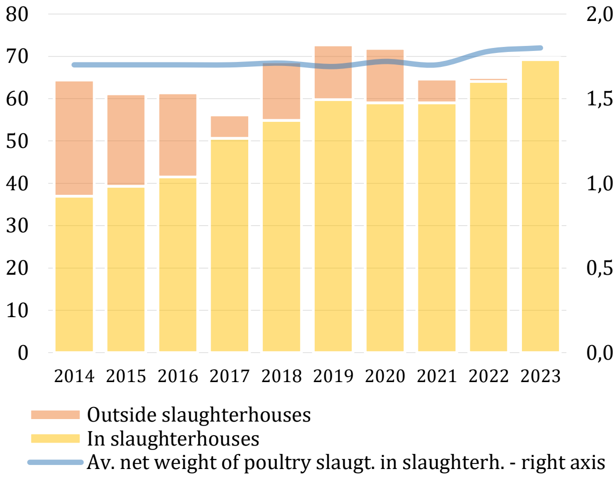
In 2023, the total number of poultry is 3.5% lower compared to the previous year. There is an increase in the number of all breeds and categories, except for domestic chickens and the broiler subcategory (which are the most numerous). The reason for this trend is increased slaughter in 2023. Observed in relation to the five-year average, the total number of poultry is lower by 7.8%.

Compared to the five-year average, the number of turkeys (-25%) and ducks (-14%) continues to decline, while the number of geese is on the rise (+43%), thanks primarily to the large increase in the number of geese in 2023 in compared to 2022, by 35 thousand (+150%).

The number of poultry slaughtered during the last decade averaged around 65 million, with the largest number slaughtered in 2019. In 2023, that number is 7% higher than the previous year and amounts to 69.6 million poultry. The number of slaughtered heads in 2023 is 1.5% higher than the five-year average.

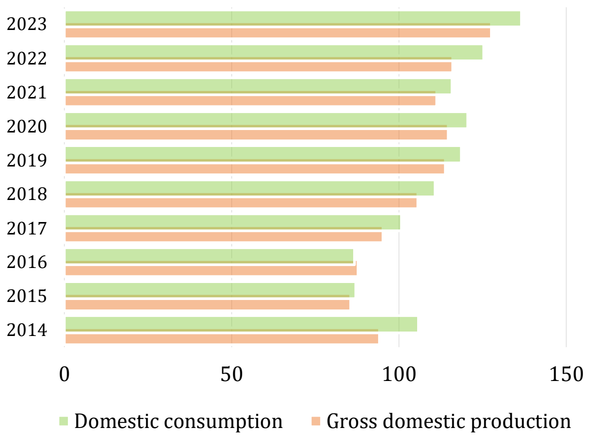
The average gross weight of slaughtered poultry in 2023 increased minimally, from 2.5 to 2.6 kg, while the net weight remained unchanged compared to 2022 (1.8 kg).

Graph 71: Number of slaughtered poultry (mill. heads) and average net weight of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Graph 72: Gross domestic production and domestic consumption of poultry meat (000 t); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

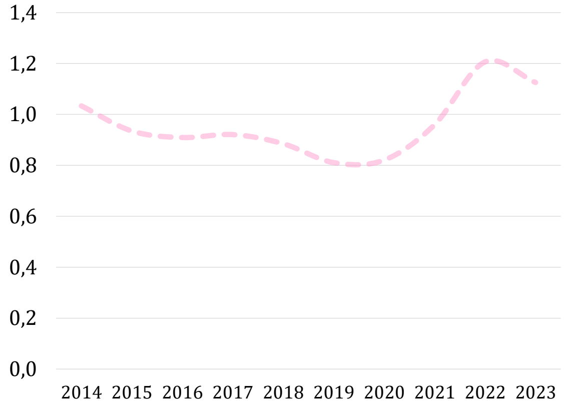
The production of poultry meat in the previous ten-year period was in the range of 86 thousand t to a record 127 thousand t, as much as was recorded in 2023. In 2023, the production of poultry meat was achieved at a 10% higher level compared to the previous year and 13.6% more compared to the five-year average.

The increase in poultry meat production is the result of an increase in poultry slaughtering, where during the previous decade there was a noticeable increase in the share of slaughtered poultry in slaughterhouses in the total number of slaughtered poultry – from 55% of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses in 2013 to 99% of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses in 2023. Such results speak in favour of the fact that poultry meat is becoming a product that is slowly moving from small-scale production on farms to industrial complexes.

Compared to 2022, the price of broilers in 2023 is 7% lower, while it is 19.7% higher compared to the five-year average price.

The prices of feed and energy, which increased significantly in 2022, as well as the prices of poultry meat products, which are largely imported, have a great influence on the price. At the same time, increased slaughtering and a greater supply of meat have caused a lower price of meat on the market.

Graph 73: Purchase prices of broilers (EUR/kg); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Table 14: Foreign trade in poultry meat (carcass-weight equivalent) (000 EUR); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EXPORT	16,827	16,425	17,549	19,832	20,978
IMPORT	35,348	37,655	43,821	59,925	67,164
BALANCE	-18,521	-21,230	-26,272	-40,093	-46,186

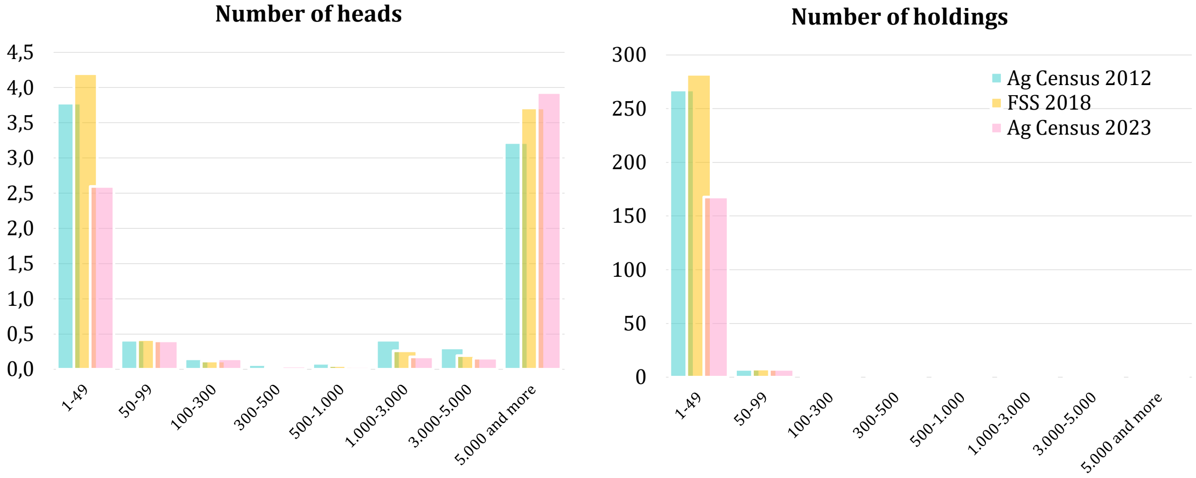
Source: SORS

In the foreign trade in poultry meat, a multi-year deficit has been recorded in the past period, with a growing trend observed. The value of poultry meat exports in 2023 is 5.7% higher than the previous year, which is 20% higher than the average five-year export value. In 2023, the value of imported poultry meat was 12% higher than the previous year, and even 61% higher than the average five-year import value of this type of product.

Eggs

Comparing the data on the number of laying hens and the number of holdings engaged in their breeding in the Census of Agriculture 2012 and 2023 and the 2018 Farm Structure Survey, a slight increase in the number of laying hens according to the 2018 Survey compared to the 2012 Census is observed, with the number reaching 9 million heads, as well as the unchanged average number of heads per farm (30 heads per farm) in both surveys. However, according to the results of the 2023 Census, the average number of heads per farm increased to 42, which indicates a consolidation of the holdings. Nevertheless, even though there was a consolidation of production, according to the 2023 Census, the number of laying hens is lower by 12% compared to the results of the 2012 Census, while the number of holdings has decreased by 36% in the same period.

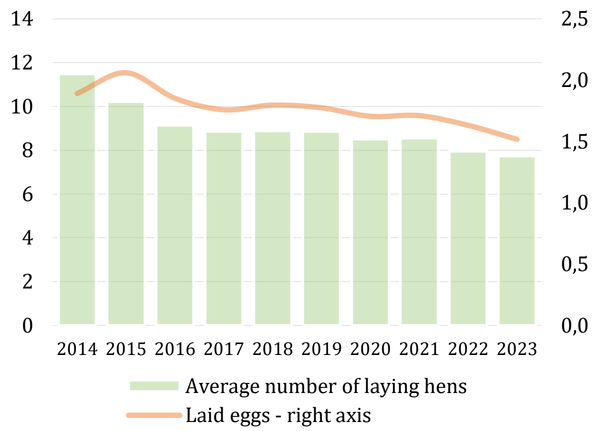
Graph 74: Number of laying hens (mill.) and number of holdings (000) by flock size in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023



* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

Graph 75: Average number of laying hens (mill. heads) and egg production (bn eggs) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

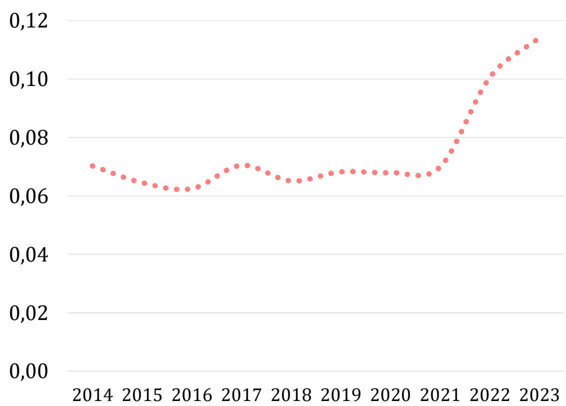
The total number of laying hens in the previous decade oscillates, with a slight downward trend, which is also observed in 2023, given that the number of laying hens is 2.6% lower than in the previous year, and 9.5% below five-year average.

The trend in the number of laying hens also had an impact on the number of eggs laid, which in 2023 is 7% lower than in the previous year, while compared to the five-year average, that number is 12% lower.

In 2023, the price of eggs increased by 13% compared to the previous year, reaching a level even 52% higher than the average five-year price.

The price of feed and energy had a significant impact on the price of eggs, which was significantly increased in 2022 and 2023, with simultaneous inflationary pressure.

Graph 76: Annual prices of table eggs (EUR/egg); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

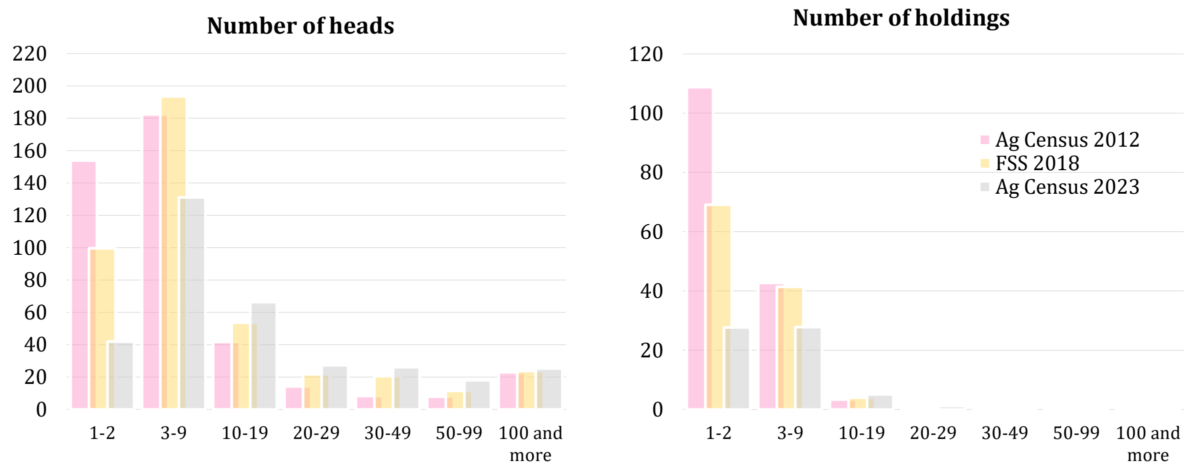
2.5. Milk

Based on the comparison of the results of comprehensive surveys in the previous decade (2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey and 2023 Census of Agriculture) regarding the number of dairy cows and herd structure, an increase in the average number of dairy cows per farm of 2.7 cows can be observed according to the 2012 Census, over 3.6 compared to the 2018 Survey, to the latest data from the 2023 Census of 5.4 dairy cows per farm. However, in addition to the obvious increase in the size of the herds, there is also a noticeable decrease in the total number of dairy cows, as well as the number of holdings where animals are raised.

Observed from the aspect of herd structure, the most pronounced change is observed in holdings with 1 to 2 cows – the share of this category of holdings in the total number of holdings with dairy cows was 70% in 2012, and compared to the 2018 Survey, it increased to 59%, while this share, compared to the 2023 Census, is 44%.

The total number of holdings with dairy cows has decreased significantly in the past decade – compared to the 2012 Census, the number of dairy cows was 156 thousand heads, and the results of the 2023 Census show a decrease in that number to 63 thousand heads, which is a drop of as much as 60% in the observed period.

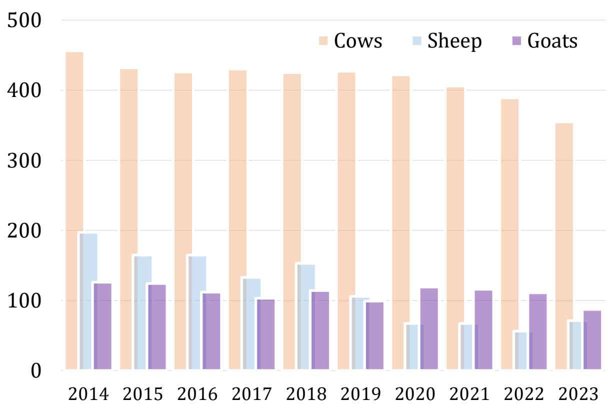
Graph 77: Number of dairy cows (000) and number of holdings (000) by herd size in the comprehensive research*; 2012-2023



* 2012 Census of Agriculture, 2018 Farm Structure Survey, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Source: SORS

Graph 78: Number of dairy cows (000); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The number of dairy cows recorded a constant decline in the previous decade, with slight oscillations. In 2023, the number of dairy cows reached 355 thousand, 34 thousand less heads than in the previous year (-8.7%) and 51 thousand less heads than in 2021, and compared to the previous five-year average, a decrease of 14% is recorded. Such a large drop in the number of dairy cows in a short period of time has affected both milk production and beef production.

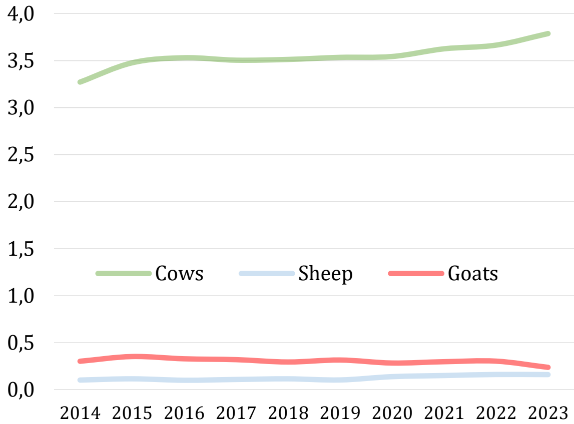
Large fluctuations in milk prices, fragmented holdings, high input prices, and fluctuations in the dairy sector, have forced many holdings to reduce their number of cows.

In 2023, the number of dairy sheep increased by 27% compared to the previous year, while at the same time the number of dairy goats decreased by 12%. Compared to the five-year average, the number of dairy sheep in 2023 is lower by 21%, and the number of dairy goats is lower by 22%.

In 2023, the amount of milk per dairy cow increased slightly (+3.3%) compared to 2022, continuing the upward trend in the last ten years, as a result of continuous work on improving selection. Compared to the five-year average, milk yield per cow is 5.6% higher in 2023.

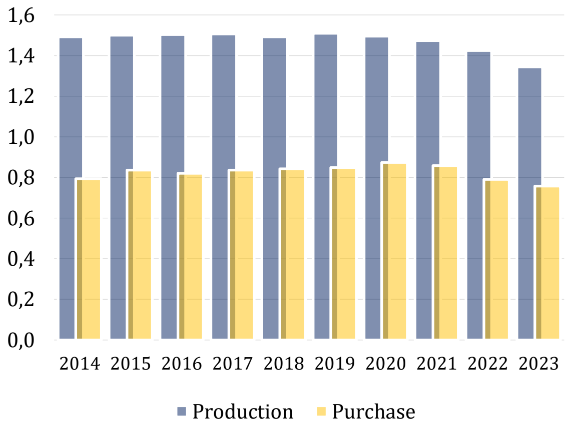
In contrast, the reduction of milk yield per head occurred in sheep (-0.7%) and goats (by as much as 22%).

Graph 79: Quantity of milk per head (000 l/dairy head); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Graph 80: Production and purchase of cow's milk (bn l); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

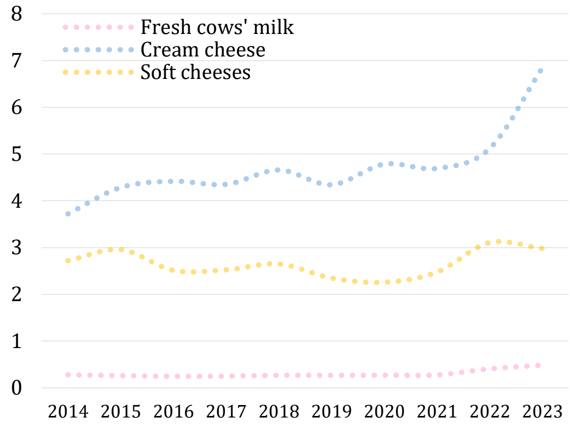
In 2023, the production of cow's milk recorded a 5.3% lower level than the previous year. This production result is largely a consequence of the continued decrease in the number of dairy cows by 34 thousand heads compared to 2022.

The amount of purchased cow's milk by dairies is at the level of 757 million liters in 2023, which is a decrease of 4.2% compared to the previous year and 10% compared to the five-year average.

The purchase prices of fresh cow's milk, due to the increase in the price of energy and animal feed, increased in 2023 by 13% compared to the previous year, that is, by as much as 62% compared to the five-year average. This kind of price increase is somewhat expected, considering the increase in input prices, as well as the decrease in the number of cows and the amount of milk offered.

The price of dairy products (cheese) increased by a third (+33%) in 2023 compared to the previous year, while the price of cream cheese is 4.2% lower.

Graph 81: Average annual prices of fresh cow's milk (EUR/l) and dairy products (EUR/kg); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Table 15: Foreign trade in milk and dairy products (000 EUR); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
ИЗВОЗ	84.103	74.765	84.895	99.900	95.276
УВОЗ	95.447	90.110	102.099	195.293	157.220
САЛДО	-11.344	-15.345	-17.203	-95.392	-61.944

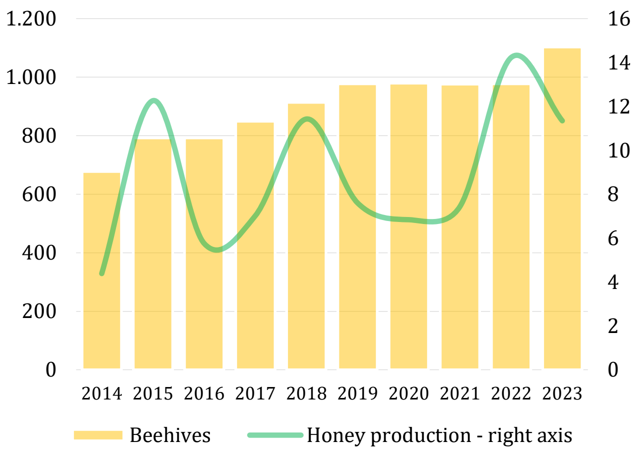
Source: SORS

In the foreign trade in milk and dairy products, there has been a negative foreign trade balance in the past period, first recorded in 2018, since then it has been increasing. The value of exports has been slightly increasing during the past period, but, on the other hand, the value of imports is increasing significantly from year to year.

The value of the import of milk and dairy products in 2023 is 20% lower than the import in the previous year but compared to the average of the last five-year period, it is higher by 40%. In 2023, 4.5% less value was exported compared to the previous year, which is 15% below the five-year average.

2.6. Honey

Graph 82: Number of beehives (000) and honey production (000 t) (right axis); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

After the stagnation in the number of beehives in the period 2015-2016, the trend of increasing the number of beehives continues during the previous ten-year period. After the increase in the number of beehives by 50 thousand year-over-year in 2019, the number of beehives has stabilized at about 980 thousand in the following period, and in 2023 the number of beehives increased by 130 thousand (+13%) compared to the previous year. Compared to the five-year period average, this is an increase of 14%, which indicates a multi-year constant rise in the number of beehives.

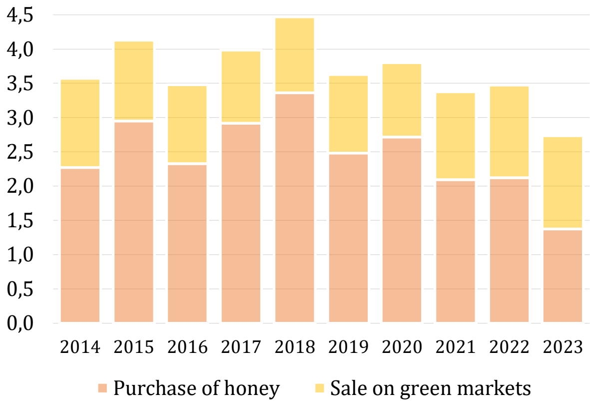
The reasons for the stability in the number of beehives are the continued support of beekeepers by the relevant ministry, and the support provided by local governments. Also, the better organization of beekeepers in terms of purchase and distribution led to an increase in the number of beehives, given the increased export demand.

Regardless of the increase in the number of beehives, honey production in 2023 is 20% lower than in 2022, and it is 19% higher compared to the five-year average. This level of production is the result of weather conditions in 2023 (big changes in weather conditions and large amounts of rain), which caused a bad production year for the beekeepers.

Despite the lower production, in 2023, the purchase of honey decreased by 35% compared to the previous year, and the purchase decreased by 46% compared to the five-year average. The decrease in purchases occurred because producers mostly stored honey and created stocks, expecting a better purchase price.

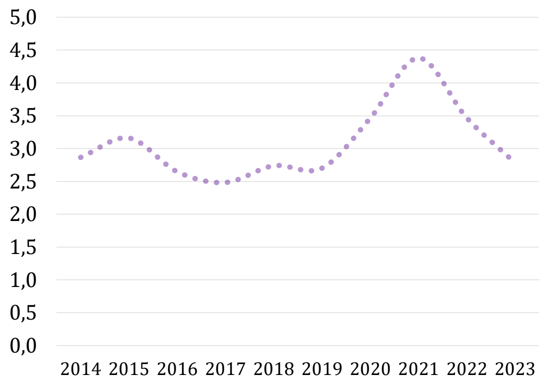
The sale of honey on green markets in 2023 remained at the same level as the previous year (+0.8%), i.e., at a 14% higher level than the five-year average.

Graph 83: Purchase and sale of honey on green markets (000 t); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

Graph 84: Purchase prices of honey (EUR/kg); 2014-2023



Source: SORS

The purchase prices of honey in 2023 recorded a downward trend by 20% compared to the previous year, and 17% below the five-year average price. The reasons should be found in larger stocks from the previous year, reduced exports, as well as difficulties in placement.

Table 16: Foreign trade in honey (000 EUR); 2019-2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EXPORT	8,995	13,096	13,140	9,520	6,937
IMPORT	264	1,377	2,559	1,718	996
BALANCE	8,731	11,719	10,581	7,802	5,941

Source: SORS

Observing the value of foreign trade in honey in the past period, it is noticed that the export value varies, which is directly conditioned by the production of honey in that year, as well as by the selling price. On the other hand, the value of honey imports is constantly increasing, with smaller fluctuations depending on the year. In 2023, a 42% drop in the value of imports was recorded compared to the previous year, while at the same time, 28% lower imports were realized than in 2022.

3. ANNEXES

1. PLANT PRODUCTION

1.1. Cereals

Annex 1.1.1: Number of holdings and areas under cereals by UAA; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holding			
	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
< 0,5 ha	945	0.1	3,802	1.0	943	0.1	3,794	1.0
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	18,863	1.1	36,809	9.8	18,846	1.2	36,776	9.9
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	56,736	3.3	61,462	16.4	56,697	3.7	61,425	16.5
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	238,437	14.1	122,822	32.8	238,249	15.6	122,735	32.9
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	324,082	19.1	82,065	21.9	323,737	21.2	81,996	22.0
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	336,984	19.9	42,360	11.3	335,881	21.9	42,245	11.3
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	203,769	12.0	13,988	3.7	202,822	13.3	13,924	3.7
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	141,632	8.4	6,350	1.7	140,095	9.2	6,282	1.7
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	113,079	6.7	2,910	0.8	109,239	7.1	2,819	0.8
≥ 100 ha	260,251	15.4	1,397	0.4	104,012	6.8	1,084	0.3
Total	**1,694,777**	**100.0**	**373,965**	**100.0**	**1,530,519**	**100.0**	**373,080**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 1.1.2: Area, yield and production of cereals; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Area (000 ha)												
Total cereals	**1,817**	**1,759**	**1,759**	**1,710**	**1,713**	**1,699**	**1,740**	**1,770**	**1,725**	**1,766**	**102.38**	**102.12**
Wheat	605	590	595	556	643	577	581	599	631	682	108.12	112.54
Maize	1,058	1,010	1,010	1,002	902	962	997	1,020	952	923	96.95	95.49
Barley	91	96	92	85	106	100	106	98	94	109	115.79	107.98
Rye	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	89.65	104.65
Oats	31	32	28	29	26	23	17	18	15	17	113.51	85.99
Triticale	22	20	23	27	27	26	28	25	22	25	112.09	96.17
Other cereals	4	5	6	7	4	6	6	5	5	5	98.56	94.77
Yield (t/ha)												
Total cereals	**6.0**	**4.8**	**6.2**	**4.0**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**6.6**	**5.8**	**4.6**	**6.1**	**133.06**	**104.80**
Wheat	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.0	5.1	101.10	102.74
Maize	7.5	5.4	7.3	4.0	7.7	7.6	7.9	5.9	4.5	7.2	159.65	106.91

Barley	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.6	5.6	4.8	4.9	103.02	109.40
Rye	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.4	105.14	107.84
Oats	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	97.29	99.95
Triticale	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.4	5.1	4.4	4.5	102.52	102.06
Other cereals	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.5	125.95	105.84
Производња (000 t)												
Total cereals	**10,849**	**8,436**	**10,869**	**6,793**	**10,529**	**10,437**	**11,446**	**10,237**	**8,012**	**10,809**	**134.91**	**106.68**
Wheat	2,387	2,428	2,885	2,276	2,942	2,535	2,873	3,442	3,109	3,449	110.93	115.72
Maize	7,952	5,455	7,377	4,018	6,965	7,345	7,872	6,027	4,283	6,631	154.82	102.04
Barley	323	362	396	305	410	373	490	554	452	538	119.07	118.08
Rye	12	13	14	11	13	13	15	19	18	18	100.54	116.01
Oats	75	88	81	70	75	56	52	56	42	50	118.32	88.43
Triticale	92	80	100	99	113	102	126	126	97	111	114.68	98.61
Other cereals	9	11	16	15	11	13	18	13	11	12	112.85	94.04

Source: SORS

Annex 1.1.3: Purchase of cereals (000 t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Common wheat (13% humidity and 2% impurities)	1,067.7	1,378.4	1,684.1	1,240.7	1,590.7	1,136.5	1,338.8	1,601.3	1,359.4	1,400.4	103.02	99.65
Rye (13% humidity)	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	100.00	139.61
Barley (without malted barley)	25.0	39.9	62.4	52.3	70.0	73.2	90.0	106.3	129.0	171.1	132.63	182.60
Malted barley	43.7	46.9	43.5	61.4	54.0	56.2	61.5	65.5	34.0	69.8	205.05	128.59
Oats	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.8	4.3	3.0	1.4	0.4	29.91	21.42
Mercantile maize in grain (14% humidity and 2% impurities)	1,779.1	1,742.2	1,958.7	1,427.1	1,796.8	2,912.5	3,058.4	1,783.5	1,349.8	1,501.6	111.24	68.87
Wheat for seed	42.6	10.4	10.2	35.1	24.9	34.0	45.7	47.1	42.1	36.0	85.51	92.94
Maize for seed	24.7	16.2	16.4	12.2	19.8	13.6	17.9	12.4	10.6	10.2	96.23	68.71
Seeds of other cereals	2.8	7.8	5.2	4.1	2.0	5.1	5.7	3.6	2.2	1.6	72.36	42.79
Other cereals (buckwheat, millet, meslin etc.)	11.8	6.9	22.8	5.8	11.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	7.9	8.2	103.91	86.95

Source: SORS

Annex 1.1.4: Wheat balance (grain equivalent; 000 t); 2013/14-2022/23

Marketing year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Index (22/23)/ (21/22)	Index (2022/23) /Ø(17/18 - 21/22)
Opening stocks	29	30	48	22	53	5	12	119	191	515	269.63	677.63
Production	2,690	2,387	2,428	2,885	2,276	2,942	2,535	2,873	3,442	3,110	90.35	110.53
Imports	18	20	21	23	24	32	41	47	53	51	96.23	129.44
Seed use	190	181	177	178	167	194	170	174	180	190	105.56	107.34
Feed use	63	146	100	180	80	450	450	450	450	400	88.89	106.38
Food use	1,000	1,200	1,050	1,200	1,050	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	100.00	103.45
Losses	27	24	24	29	23	29	25	29	35	32	91.43	113.48
Domestic consumption	1,280	1,551	1,351	1,587	1,320	1,823	1,845	1,853	1,865	1,822	97.69	104.64
Closing stocks	30	48	22	53	5	12	119	191	515	834	161.94	495.25
Exports	1,427	838	1,124	1,290	1,027	1,144	624	995	1,306	1,020	78.10	100.08
Consumption per capita (kg)	140	169	149	171	150	166	174	176	177	181	102.26	107.35
Self-sufficiency rate (%)	210	154	180	182	172	161	137	155	185	171	92.43	105.56

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 1.1.5: Maize balance (grain equivalent; 000 t); 2013/14-2022/23

Marketing year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Index (22/23)/ (21/22)	Index (2022/23) /Ø(17/18 - 21/22)
Opening stocks	1,545	1,232	1743	1296	1906	848	706	689	1223	1479	120.93	137.66
Production	5,864	7,952	5,455	7,377	4,018	6,965	7,345	7,873	6,027	4,283	71.06	66.45
Imports	10	7	8	8	19	8	7	20	12	16	133.33	121.21
Seed use	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	100.00	100.00
Feed use	3,950	3,943	3,906	3,794	3,847	3,873	3,838	3,788	3,800	3,800	100.00	99.24
Industrial use	200	220	200	220	220	220	220	220	220	192	87.27	87.27
Losses	147	199	136	186	101	174	187	197	176	113	64.20	67.66
Domestic consumption	4,322	4,387	4,267	4,225	4,193	4,292	4,270	4,230	4,221	4,130	97.84	97.38
Closing stocks	1,232	1,743	1,296	1,906	848	706	689	1,223	1,479	1,104	74.65	111.63
Exports	1,865	3,061	1,643	2,550	902	2,823	3,099	3,129	1,562	544	34.83	23.62
Self-sufficiency rate (%)	136	181	128	175	96	162	172	186	143	104	72.73	68.51

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 1.1.6: Foreign trade in cereals (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS												
Total	**2,813,993**	**2,613,367**	**3,065,384**	**2,148,693**	**2,495,722**	**3,507,465**	**4,217,852**	**3,499,876**	**2,162,248**	**1,840,691**	**85.13**	**57.94**
Wheat	394,254	445,559	892,362	414,052	1,107,384	324,408	520,816	1,070,852	788,749	678,714	86.05	89.02
Maize	2,402,693	2,114,694	2,145,680	1,688,807	1,315,086	3,132,822	3,608,206	2,300,638	1,250,061	1,057,444	84.59	45.55
Barley	15,670	51,968	25,523	43,964	71,146	48,118	87,823	125,030	121,038	102,874	84.99	113.51
Oats	1,290	896	1,233	1,220	1,002	1,266	737	884	959	965	100.63	99.53
Rye	58	193	492	529	765	491	76	1.920	1.218	302	24.79	33.78
Sorghum	0	22	43	28	7	7	8	30	14	17	121.43	128.79
Millet	21	29	42	34	29	79	70	118	58	76	131.03	107.34
Buckwheat	7	6	9	59	303	274	116	404	151	299	198.01	119.79
IMPORTS												
Total	**16,592**	**11,682**	**10,764**	**16,431**	**13,345**	**15,497**	**19,863**	**13,159**	**29,289**	**26,539**	**90.61**	**145.57**
Wheat	2,786	1,122	997	1,186	950	1,085	2,927	1,398	1,182	1,626	137.56	107.80
Maize	7,910	4,921	6,302	10,150	9,920	4,151	3,497	4,918	10,703	14,432	134.84	217.42
Barley	2,465	3,178	23	1,636	215	5,139	3,962	1,535	10,803	2,037	18.86	47.04
Oats	2,192	783	530	605	491	2,647	5,808	2,211	3,637	4,456	122.52	150.60
Rye	70	329	322	726	76	428	2,083	312	557	1,511	271.27	218.61
Sorghum	98	23	630	585	455	74	258	1,048	474	774	163.29	167.61
Millet	516	703	1,075	728	290	859	314	338	1,204	1,064	88.37	177.04
Buckwheat	555	623	885	815	948	1,114	1,014	1,399	729	639	87.65	61.40
BALANCE												
Total	**2,797,401**	**2,601,685**	**3,054,620**	**2,132,262**	**2,482,377**	**3,491,968**	**4,197,989**	**3,486,717**	**2,132,959**	**1,814,152**		
Wheat	391,468	444,437	891,365	412,866	1,106,434	323,323	517,889	1,069,454	787,567	677,088		
Maize	2,394,783	2,109,773	2,139,378	1,678,657	1,305,166	3,128,671	3,604,709	2,295,720	1,239,358	1,043,012		
Barley	13,205	48,790	25,500	42,328	70,931	42,979	83,861	123,495	110,235	100,837		
Oats	-902	113	703	615	511	-1,381	-5,071	-1,327	-2,678	-3,491		
Rye	-12	-136	170	-197	689	63	-2,007	1,608	661	-1,209		
Sorghum	-98	-1	-587	-557	-448	-67	-250	-1,018	-460	-757		
Millet	-495	-674	-1,033	-694	-261	-780	-244	-220	-1,146	-988		
Buckwheat	-548	-617	-876	-756	-645	-840	-898	-995	-578	-340		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.1.7: Foreign trade in cereals (000 EUR); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS												
Total	**457,997**	**435,245**	**482,219**	**361,793**	**417,799**	**559,763**	**691,099**	**765,576**	**693,380**	**439,145**	**63.33**	**70.20**
Wheat	69,556	77,030	128,727	66,784	178,527	59,232	93,809	228,166	248,284	152,572	61.45	94.41
Maize	384,999	349,158	348,158	287,039	226,390	491,161	582,703	510,409	406,599	266,504	65.54	60.10
Barley	2,953	8,703	4,724	7,486	12,301	8,621	14,140	25,926	37,480	19,300	51.49	98.00
Oats	450	282	465	304	266	489	292	306	333	427	128.23	126.63
Rye	17	39	108	132	183	94	54	416	467	136	29.12	56.01
Sorghum	5	3	4	3	4	2	2	8	42	8	19.05	68.97
Millet	10	24	22	10	18	60	34	51	35	41	117.14	103.54
Buckwheat	9	6	11	35	110	104	65	294	140	157	112.14	110.10
IMPORTS												
Total	**25,141**	**19,669**	**25,421**	**18,318**	**16,923**	**17,467**	**19,079**	**20,685**	**51,396**	**68,747**	**133.76**	**273.78**
Wheat	699	595	748	1,010	729	588	1,236	1,022	956	1,288	134.73	142.13
Maize	22,662	17,629	23,608	16,169	15,534	14,050	14,788	17,282	43,441	63,487	146.15	302.05
Barley	618	664	8	232	66	1,231	805	405	4,165	1,001	24.03	75.01
Oats	692	175	112	95	89	717	1,084	461	1,123	1,137	101.25	163.64
Rye	81	54	122	209	65	181	520	224	471	745	158.17	254.96
Sorghum	18	5	94	107	78	13	51	290	150	361	240.67	310.14
Millet	163	226	244	169	80	294	105	90	487	410	84.19	194.13
Buckwheat	208	321	485	327	282	393	490	911	603	318	52.74	59.35
BALANCE												
Total	**432,856**	**415,576**	**456,798**	**343,475**	**400,876**	**542,296**	**672,020**	**744,891**	**641,984**	**370,398**		
Wheat	68,857	76,435	127,979	65,774	177,798	58,644	92,573	227,144	247,328	151,284		
Maize	362,337	331,529	324,550	270,870	210,856	477,111	567,915	493,127	363,158	203,017		
Barley	2,335	8,039	4,716	7,254	12,235	7,390	13,335	25,521	33,315	18,299		
Oats	-242	107	353	209	177	-228	-792	-155	-790	-710		
Rye	-64	-15	-14	-77	118	-87	-466	192	-4	-609		
Sorghum	-13	-2	-90	-104	-74	-11	-49	-282	-108	-353		
Millet	-153	-202	-222	-159	-62	-234	-71	-39	-452	-369		
Buckwheat	-199	-315	-474	-292	-172	-289	-425	-617	-463	-161		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.1.8: Average annual prices of cereal producers; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Prices in RSD/kg												
Common wheat (13% humidity and 2% impurities)	20.48	17.57	15.06	16.77	16.31	17.83	17.97	21.90	33.18	20.75	62.53	96.78
Rye (13% humidity)	17.34	21.63	18.41	17.41	18.2	20.16	19.62	23.05	33.48	23.29	69.57	101.71
Barley (without malted barley)	17.32	15.93	15.72	14.31	15.8	15.49	14.74	19.51	32.04	16.31	50.90	83.56
Malted barley	15.97	16.95	16.35	16.06	16.12	17.34	16.39	19.38	35.08	20.45	58.30	98.03
Oats	22.45	21.48	18.61	17.87	19.06	15.09	16.04	22.15	35.86	25.48	71.05	117.74
Mercantile maize in grain (14% humidity and 2% impurities)	13.34	15.18	15.14	16.19	14.57	14.39	16.31	23.44	31.07	17.49	56.29	87.63
Wheat for seed	35.95	44.97	51.58	28.54	20.83	20.17	20.18	21.4	50.59	35.05	69.29	131.60
Maize seed (Pioneer)	420.72	413.14	461.84	434.23	388.10	342.62	334.85	336.75	358.74	439.80	122.60	124.87
Maize seed (ZP, NS)	112.19	111.95	93.73	111.01	100.08	104.31	104.87	105.29	106.54	...		
Prices in EUR/kg												
Common wheat (13% humidity and 2% impurities)	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.28	0.18	62.64	97.14
Rye (13% humidity)	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.29	0.20	69.70	102.10
Barley (without malted barley)	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.27	0.14	50.99	83.88
Malted barley	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.30	0.17	58.40	98.40
Oats	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.19	0.31	0.22	71.18	118.19
Mercantile maize in grain (14% humidity and 2% impurities)	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.26	0.15	56.39	87.95
Wheat for seed	0.31	0.37	0.42	0.24	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.43	0.30	69.41	132.09
Maize seed (Pioneer)	3.59	3.42	3.57	3.58	3.28	2.91	2.85	2.86	3.05	3.75	122.81	125.41
Maize seed (ZP, NS)	0.96	0.93	0.76	0.91	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.91	...		

Source: SORS

1.2. Sugar beet and sugar

Annex 1.2.1: Number of holdings and area under sugar beet by UAA; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
< 0,5 ha	0	0.0	5	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.3
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1ha	4	0.0	21	1.0	4	0.0	21	1.1
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	38	0.1	73	3.5	38	0.2	73	3.7
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	241	0.6	216	10.3	236	1.4	214	10.8
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	497	1.3	273	13.1	497	2.9	273	13.8
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	1,866	4.8	420	20.1	1,844	10.6	415	21.0
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	3,116	8.1	426	20.4	3,099	17.8	422	21.4
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	2,815	7.3	258	12.3	2,807	16.2	256	13.0
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	3,627	9.4	201	9.6	3,270	18.8	189	9.6
≥ 100 ha	26,292	68.3	198	9.5	5,584	32.1	105	5.3
Total	**38,497**	**100.0**	**2,091**	**100.0**	**17,380**	**100.0**	**1,973**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 1.2.2: Sugar beet area, yield and production; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Area (ha)	64,111	42,123	49,237	53,857	48,125	42,539	37,418	39,411	34,728	41,673	120.00	103.04
Yield (t/ha)	54.7	51.8	54.5	46.7	48.3	54.2	53.9	52.0	48.0	49.0	102.08	95.55
Production (000 t)	3,507	2,183	2,684	2,513	2,325	2,305	2,018	2,048	1,667	2,041	122.41	98.46

Source: SORS

Annex 1.2.3: Sugar beet purchase (000 t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Purchase	2,636	2,044	2,466	2,182	1,593	1,164	1,655	1,285	1,196	1,369	114.49	99.31

Source: SORS

Annex 1.2.4: Sugar balance (000 t); 2013/14-2022/23

Marketing year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Index (22/23)/ (21/22)	Index (2022/23) /Ø(17/18 - 21/22)
Opening stocks	63	78	143	24	139	257	269	232	172	142	82.56	66.42
Production	511	591	290	565	469	352	247	330	298	236	79.19	69.58
Imports	30	31	34	37	37	37	42	39	44	62	140.91	155.78
Direct human consumption	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.00	100.00
Industrial consumption	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	100.00	100.00
Closing stocks	78	143	24	139	257	269	232	172	119	138	115.97	65.78
Exports	276	307	193	237	138	127	76	179	145	52	35.86	39.10
Domestic consumption	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	100.00	100.00
Consumption per capita (kg)	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	101.96	104.50
Self-sufficiency rate (%)	204	236	116	226	188	141	99	132	119	94	78.86	69.26

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 1.2.5: Foreign trade in sugar beet and sugar (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS												
Total	**274,016**	**248,727**	**317,076**	**188,298**	**131,855**	**100,954**	**98,652**	**186,653**	**112,225**	**60,488**	**53.90**	**47.98**
Sugar beet	33,505	46,744	99,213	29,604	18,227	4	1	11	10	0	0.00	0.00
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	236,338	197,128	211,505	152,658	109,703	97,477	94,851	183,409	107,314	56,533	52.68	47.69
Other sugar 1702	4,173	4,855	6,358	6,036	3,925	3,473	3,800	3,233	4,901	3,955	80.70	102.29
IMPORTS												
Total	**48,711**	**55,307**	**55,573**	**58,136**	**61,920**	**58,833**	**72,973**	**67,260**	**72,466**	**64,827**	**89.46**	**97.21**
Sugar beet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	395	484	1,907	2,245	1,117	1,909	7,591	2,730	6,899	9,737	141.14	240.47
Other sugar 1702	48,316	50,823	53,666	55,891	60,803	56,924	65,382	64,530	65,567	55,090	84.02	87.95
BALANCE												
Total	**225,305**	**197,420**	**261,503**	**131,425**	**69,935**	**42,121**	**25,679**	**119,393**	**39,759**	**-4,339**		
Sugar beet	33,505	46,744	99,213	29,604	18,227	4	1	11	10	0		
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	235,943	196,644	209,598	150,413	108,586	95,568	87,260	180,679	100,415	46,796		
Other sugar 1702	-44,143	-45,968	-47,308	-48,592	-56,878	-53,451	-61,582	-61,297	-60,666	-51,135		

Source: SORS;

Annex 1.2.6: Foreign trade in sugar beet and sugar (000 EUR); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Индекс 2023/22	Индекс 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS												
Total	**101,772**	**83,124**	**118,885**	**83,816**	**38,989**	**42,862**	**43,138**	**86,930**	**80,007**	**52,947**	**66.18**	**90.69**
Sugar beet	1,144	1,629	3,548	1,312	632	1	0	3	4	0	0.00	0.00
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	99,146	79,917	113,185	80,348	36,516	40,773	41,095	84,786	75,443	48,555	64.36	87.14
Other sugar 1702	1,482	1,578	2,152	2,156	1,841	2,088	2,043	2,141	4,560	4,392	96.32	173.28
IMPORTS												
Total	**22,535**	**19,682**	**21,787**	**23,268**	**24,256**	**20,752**	**24,908**	**24,015**	**37,165**	**50,091**	**134.78**	**191.05**
Sugar beet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	341	335	1,130	1,293	787	1,192	3,533	1,758	4,873	8,698	178.49	358.15
Other sugar 1702	22,194	19,347	20,657	21,975	23,469	19,560	21,375	22,257	32,292	41,393	128.18	173.99
BALANCE												
Total	**79,237**	**63,442**	**97,098**	**60,548**	**14,733**	**22,110**	**18,230**	**62,915**	**42,842**	**2,856**		
Sugar beet	1,144	1,629	3,548	1,312	632	1	0	3	4	0		
Sugar (sucrose) 1701	98,805	79,582	112,055	79,055	35,729	39,581	37,562	83,028	70,570	39,857		
Other sugar 1702	-20,712	-17,769	-18,505	-19,819	-21,628	-17,472	-19,332	-20,116	-27,732	-37,001		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.2.7: Average annual prices of sugar beet producers; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Prices in RSD/kg	3.49	3.24	4.07	4.24	3.56	3.80	4.00	4.37	4.77	6.08	127.46	148.29
Prices in EUR/kg	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	127.69	148.89

Source: SORS

1.3. Oilseeds

Annex 1.3.1: Number of holdings and areas under sunflower by UAA; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Area (ha)	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**	**Area (ha)**	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**
< 0,5 ha	15	0.0	56	0.1	15	0.0	56	0.1
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	398	0.2	709	1.5	398	0.2	709	1.5
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	1,591	0.7	1,891	3.9	1,589	0.8	1,888	4.0
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	9,888	4.2	7,788	16.2	9,881	4.8	7,782	16.3
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	23,753	10.1	12,153	25.3	23,735	11.6	12,144	25.4
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	44,915	19.0	12,793	26.6	44,829	22.0	12,777	26.8
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	38,041	16.1	6,693	13.9	37,906	18.6	6,671	14.0
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	30,193	12.8	3,329	6.9	29,889	14.7	3,304	6.9
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	28,089	11.9	1,746	3.6	27,124	13.3	1,703	3.6
≥ 100 ha	59,021	25.0	897	1.9	28,412	13.9	703	1.5
Total	**235,905**	**100.0**	**48,055**	**100.0**	**203,779**	**100.0**	**47,737**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 1.3.2: Number of holdings and areas under soya bean by UAA; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Area (ha)	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**	**Area (ha)**	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**
< 0,5 ha	28	0.0	97	0.3	28	0.0	97	0.3
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	449	0.2	792	2.5	444	0.3	785	2.5
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	1,655	0.9	1,880	5.9	1,651	1.1	1,876	6.0
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	9,312	5.0	6,489	20.4	9,292	6.4	6,480	20.6
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	18,958	10.2	8,051	25.3	18,924	13.0	8,042	25.5
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	32,538	17.5	7,434	23.4	32,396	22.2	7,415	23.5
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	30,050	16.1	3,867	12.2	29,938	20.5	3,854	12.2
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	20,900	11.2	1,835	5.8	20,624	14.1	1,819	5.8
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	16,361	8.8	839	2.6	15,796	10.8	812	2.6
≥ 100 ha	56,045	30.1	479	1.5	16,687	11.4	309	1.0
Total	**186,296**	**100.0**	**31,763**	**100.0**	**145,780**	**100.0**	**31,489**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 1.3.3: Oilseed area, yields and production; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Area (000 ha)												
Total	**339**	**364**	**396**	**441**	**482**	**480**	**484**	**474**	**516**	**490**	**95.05**	**100.65**
Sunflower	175	166	200	219	239	219	221	213	251	241	95.82	105.21
Soya bean	154	185	182	202	196	229	237	237	235	211	89.80	93.04
Oilseed rape	10	12	13	19	46	31	25	23	29	38	131.10	123.44
Other oilseed crops	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88.67	81.43
Yield (t/ha)												
Total	**3.2**	**2.5**	**3.1**	**2.4**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.0**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**2.9**	**131.70**	**102.75**
Sunflower	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.9	109.74	95.75
Soya bean	3.5	2.5	3.2	2.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	1.7	2.8	167.22	104.51
Oilseed rape	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.5	117.27	118.86
Other oilseed crops	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.1	121.67	82.95
Production (000 t)												
Total	**1,087**	**925**	**1,238**	**1,052**	**1,517**	**1,516**	**1,465**	**1,222**	**1,131**	**1,421**	**125.64**	**103.69**
Sunflower	509	437	621	541	734	729	637	608	644	686	106.56	102.37
Soya bean	546	454	576	461	646	701	752	540	399	600	150.35	98.73
Oilseed rape	31	33	39	49	135	84	74	73	87	134	153.74	147.63
Other oilseed crops	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	109.23	55.30

Source: SORS

Annex 1.3.4: Oilseed purchase (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Sunflower	291,970	303,429	387,508	370,684	489,741	464,950	477,559	516,215	509,293	491,461	96.50	99.98
Oilseed rape	21,982	21,069	33,547	62,298	101,516	51,438	60,658	71,935	80,745	145,771	180.53	198.98
Soya bean (dry grain)	347,833	448,421	517,056	272,617	457,581	527,555	469,145	334,769	272,578	284,952	104.54	69.11

Source: SORS

Annex 1.3.5: Sunflower balance (000 t); 2013/14-2022/23

Marketing year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Index (22/23)/ (21/22)	Index (2022/23) /Ø(17/18 - 21/22)
Opening stocks	18	0	11	0	40	5	36	51	62	58	93,55	149,48
Production	513	509	437	621	541	734	729	637	608	643	105,76	98,95
Imports	4	21	20	18	77	4	29	19	16	4	23,71	13,08
Domestic consumption	432	440	335	475	544	668	608	566	545	586	107,52	99,97
Industrial processing	411	420	314	450	520	640	580	540	520	560	107,69	100,00
Other uses	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100,00	100,00
Losses	11	10	11	15	14	18	18	16	15	16	106,67	98,77
Closing stocks	0	14	0	40	5	2	51	62	58	39	67,24	109,55
Exports	103	76	133	124	109	73	135	79	83	80	96,74	83,81
Self-sufficiency rate (%)	119	116	130	131	99	110	120	113	112	110	97,97	99,03

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 1.3.6: Soya bean balance (000 t); 2013/14-2022/23

Marketing year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Index (22/23)/ (21/22)	Index (2022/23) /Ø(17/18 - 21/22)
Opening stocks	14	5	5	17	3	79	53	4	85	127	149.41	283.48
Production	385	546	455	576	461	646	701	752	540	398	73.70	64.19
Imports	75	36	105	24	156	6	0	4	69	156	226.09	331.91
Domestic consumption	446	487	488	519	513	572	510	543	532	550	103.38	103.00
Industrial processing	395	428	425	450	450	500	440	470	470	490	104.26	105.15
Feed	32	32	40	40	40	40	35	35	35	40	114.29	108.11
Closing stocks	19	27	23	29	23	32	35	38	27	20	74.07	64.52
Exports	5	5	11	3	79	46	4	85	147	126	85.71	174.52
Self-sufficiency rate (%)	23	95	66	95	28	113	240	132	15	5	33.33	4.73
Closing stocks	86	112	93	111	90	113	137	138	101	72	71.65	62.45

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 1.3.7: Foreign trade in oilseeds (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS												
Total	**77,882**	**246,827**	**306,335**	**295,147**	**349,182**	**368,001**	**463,060**	**232,439**	**161,378**	**214,121**	**132.68**	**68.02**
Sunflower	57,057	84,600	137,539	101,535	146,574	135,608	145,447	90,520	84,538	69,733	82.49	57.85
Soya bean	16,946	135,842	127,607	114,872	70,078	182,326	250,068	70,034	7,014	4,992	71.17	4.31
Oilseed rape	3,879	26,385	41,188	78,740	132,531	50,067	67,545	71,885	69,826	139,396	199.63	177.87
IMPORT												
Total	**41,634**	**121,432**	**15,816**	**156,647**	**38,314**	**19,239**	**11,903**	**69,207**	**107,396**	**111,693**	**104.00**	**226.96**
Sunflower	15,022	24,180	3,432	73,073	21,414	18,033	11,599	17,516	7,969	3,865	48.50	25.25
Soya bean	25,461	97,183	12,269	83,431	15,741	960	195	51,631	99,271	107,607	108.40	320.64
Oilseed rape	1,151	69	115	143	1,159	246	109	60	156	221	141.67	63.87
BALANCE												
Total	**36,248**	**125,395**	**290,518**	**138,500**	**310,869**	**348,762**	**451,157**	**163,232**	**53,982**	**102,428**		
Sunflower	42,035	60,420	134,107	28,462	125,160	117,575	133,848	73,004	76,569	65,868		
Soya bean	-8,515	38,659	115,338	31,441	54,337	181,366	249,873	18,403	-92,257	-102,615		
Oilseed rape	2,728	26,316	41,073	78,597	131,372	49,821	67,436	71,825	69,670	139,175		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.3.8: Foreign trade in oilseeds (000 EUR); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS												
Total	**32,930**	**94,813**	**113,112**	**113,408**	**126,849**	**133,713**	**178,399**	**124,523**	**113,785**	**113,996**	**100.19**	**84.16**
Sunflower	24,129	34,928	51,151	39,591	56,116	50,720	56,804	49,637	59,802	50,130	83.83	91.79
Soya bean	7,273	50,344	47,676	46,016	26,690	64,188	95,233	37,656	6,737	4,310	63.98	9.35
Oilseed rape	1,528	9,541	14,285	27,801	44,043	18,805	26,362	37,230	47,246	59,556	126.06	171.45
IMPORT												
Total	**18,713**	**53,642**	**17,315**	**71,603**	**31,782**	**21,865**	**15,221**	**55,672**	**84,793**	**78,535**	**92.62**	**187.58**
Sunflower	8,280	18,829	11,853	37,280	23,353	19,573	13,989	21,862	19,166	20,761	108.32	105.99
Soya bean	9,793	34,324	4,310	32,834	6,302	373	100	33,141	63,929	54,409	85.11	261.97
Oilseed rape	640	489	1,152	1,489	2,127	1,919	1,132	669	1,698	3,365	198.17	223.00
BALANCE												
Total	**14,217**	**41,171**	**95,797**	**41,806**	**95,067**	**111,848**	**163,178**	**68,851**	**28,992**	**35,461**		
Sunflower	15,849	16,099	39,298	2,311	32,763	31,147	42,815	27,775	40,636	29,369		
Soya bean	-2,520	16,020	43,366	13,182	20,388	63,815	95,133	4,515	-57,192	-50,099		
Oilseed rape	888	9,052	13,133	26,312	41,916	16,886	25,230	36,561	45,548	56,191		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.3.9: Average annual prices of oilseed producers; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Purchase prices in RSD/kg												
Sunflower	26.74	36.67	30.68	33.22	26.95	28.18	32.44	51.79	57.86	35.36	61.11	89.65
Oilseed rape	35.71	38.95	38.91	38.08	34.85	37.74	38.84	55.52	74.19	40.66	54.81	84.31
Soya bean (dry grain)	37.91	38.31	37.64	45.02	35.39	34.67	40.24	67.28	74.89	49.87	66.59	98.76
Purchase prices in EUR/kg												
Sunflower	0.23	0.30	0.25	0.27	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.44	0.49	0.30	61.22	89.97
Oilseed rape	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.47	0.63	0.35	54.91	84.62
Soya bean (dry grain)	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.37	0.30	0.29	0.34	0.57	0.64	0.43	66.71	99.12

Source: SORS

1.4. Tobacco

Annex 1.4.1: Number of holdings and areas under tobacco by UAA; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Area (ha)	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
< 0,5 ha	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	3	0.1	6	0.9	3	0.1	6	0.9
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	23	0.6	26	3.8	23	0.6	26	3.8
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	200	5.3	110	16.0	197	5.2	109	15.8
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	618	16.2	163	23.7	618	16.2	163	23.7
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	1,658	43.6	251	36.4	1,658	43.6	251	36.5
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	774	20.3	96	13.9	774	20.4	96	14.0
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	290	7.6	27	3.9	290	7.6	27	3.9
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	129	3.4	6	0.9	129	3.4	6	0.9
≥ 100 ha	110	2.9	3	0.4	110	2.9	3	0.4
Total	**3,806**	**100.0**	**689**	**100.0**	**3,803**	**100.0**	**688**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 1.4.2: Tobacco area, yields and production; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Area (ha)	4,899	5,012	5,256	5,069	5,762	7,023	6,745	5,803	5,145	4,825	93.78	79.16
Yield (t/ha)	1.91	1.75	1.49	1.42	1.24	1.14	1.32	1.74	1.28	1.53	119.77	114.06
Production (t)	9,341	8,776	7,810	7,173	7,169	7,992	8,924	10,097	6,601	7,397	112.06	90.69

Source: SORS

Annex 1.4.3: Tobacco purchase (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Purchase	10,355	6,321	8,597	7,329	7,169	3,466	6,957	7,512	5,518	5,501	99.68	89.82

Source: SORS

Annex 1.4.4: Foreign trade in tobacco (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS	6,442	5,991	6,895	7,822	6,506	5,832	5,731	6,190	8,476	5,589	65.94	85.37
IMPORTS	7,128	12,926	22,156	24,886	19,962	25,830	22,762	22,630	25,094	25,306	100.84	108.82
BALANCE	-886	-6,935	-15,261	-17,064	-13,456	-19,998	-17,031	-16,440	-16,618	-19,717	118.65	118.01

Source: SORS

Annex 1.4.5: Foreign trade in tobacco (000 EUR); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS	23,388	21,912	21,742	25,711	18,750	19,504	21,145	21,260	30,451	30,477	100.09	137.15
IMPORTS	32,852	61,766	106,254	111,255	76,919	107,326	89,718	80,715	92,944	105,990	114.04	118.39
BALANCE	-9,762	-39,854	-84,512	-85,544	-58,169	-87,822	-68,573	-59,455	-62,493	-75,513	120.83	112.20

Source: SORS

Annex 1.4.6: Average annual prices of tobacco producers; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Prices in RSD/kg	233.68	221.71	246.42	205.15	214.69	214.91	256.43	249.73	330.95	455.72	137.70	179.88
Prices in EUR/kg	1.99	1.84	2.00	1.69	1.82	1.82	2.18	2.12	2.82	3.89	137.94	180.59

Source: SORS

1.5. Potatoes, fresh vegetables and beans

Annex 1.5.1: Number of holdings and area under certain vegetable crops, by UAA; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Area (ha)	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**	**Area (ha)**	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**
	Vegetables, watermelons and strawberries in total				Potatoes			
< 0,5 ha	402	0.9	3,748	3.5	117	0.4	1,974	1.8
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	2,143	5.1	13,524	12.6	966	3.3	10,546	9.4
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	3,990	9.4	19,238	17.9	2,448	8.4	17,962	16.0
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	10,799	25.4	36,612	34.0	8,835	30.2	40,994	36.4
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	8,932	21.0	21,612	20.1	8,904	30.5	27,207	24.2
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	5,993	14.1	9,296	8.6	5,418	18.5	10,823	9.6
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	2,636	6.2	2,078	1.9	1,309	4.5	1,889	1.7
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	1,892	4.5	919	0.9	717	2.5	734	0.7
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	1,644	3.9	380	0.4	285	1.0	286	0.3
≥ 100 ha	4,005	9.4	167	0.2	237	0.8	81	0.1
Total	**42,437**	**100.0**	**107,574**	**100.0**	**29,236**	**100.0**	**112,496**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 1.5.2: Area under vegetables, yield and production; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Area (ha)												
Total	**125,422**	**122,975**	**121,704**	**124,384**	**92,972**	**96,478**	**91,593**	**87,327**	**86,441**	**82,522**	**95.47**	**90.72**
Potatoes (early and late)	51,987	41,658	40,105	38,472	28,232	34,110	29,676	26,388	24,870	23,145	93.06	80.77
Carrots	2,980	2,696	2,465	1,932	1,385	1,915	2,662	2,592	2,704	2,816	104.14	125.07
Onions	4,979	5,587	4,772	4,145	3,618	3,349	4,080	4,169	4,114	4,022	97.76	104.04
Garlic	2,808	1,950	1,581	1,820	1,441	1,145	1,313	1,295	1,311	1,359	103.66	104.46
Beans1)	10,531	12,694	12,404	13,181	9,112	9,091	8,512	8,045	8,627	7,035	81.55	81.07
Peas - grain and pod	5,571	9,872	7,502	8,097	6,736	6,282	6,038	5,785	5,541	5,310	95.83	87.39
Cucumbers	4,179	3,990	3,843	4,271	3,220	3,020	2,883	2,769	2,814	3,038	107.96	103.29
Cabbage and kale2)	11,116	11,039	10,804	10,213	8,251	7,957	7,547	7,513	7,335	7,111	96.95	92.10
Tomatoes	9,162	8,869	10,065	10,917	8,629	7,888	7,347	7,593	7,863	7,782	98.97	98.96
Peppers (fresh)	11,865	14,845	16,977	17,386	12,016	10,097	9,974	10,278	10,186	9,915	97.34	94.34
Melons and watermelons	6,396	6,824	6,314	8,372	6,814	5,709	5,237	5,035	5,168	5,229	101.18	93.50
Other vegetables	4,030	2,951	4,872	5,578	3,518	5,915	6,324	5,865	5,908	5,760	97.49	104.61
Yield (t/ha)												
Total	**12.3**	**14.1**	**15.3**	**13.6**	**14.2**	**15.0**	**15.2**	**16.2**	**13.7**	**15.9**	**116.23**	**106.95**
Potatoes (early and late)	11.4	15.3	17.8	15.3	17.3	20.6	22.4	23.3	21.1	25.9	122.77	123.71
Carrots	16.8	23.7	19.7	16.3	16.0	20.6	19.8	21.1	19.2	15.8	82.08	81.49
Onions	8.6	8.2	12.1	8.0	7.7	8.8	8.0	8.9	8.5	6.9	81.59	82.76
Garlic	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.3	88.81	88.13
Beans1)	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	111.80	103.52
Peas - grain and pod	3.8	4.5	5.5	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.7	97.68	88.80
Cucumbers	12.6	13.2	14.3	13.6	13.2	9.8	10.9	10.5	11.0	9.8	88.80	88.16
Cabbage and kale2)	23.5	26.2	26.8	25.7	25.4	22.4	23.8	24.7	22.5	22.3	99.16	93.91
Tomatoes	13.9	16.6	15.9	15.6	15.3	14.2	14.1	17.8	19.0	14.6	77.04	91.03
Peppers (fresh)	9.6	11.1	13.4	11.4	11.2	11.7	10.7	14.4	14.1	12.0	85.40	96.96
Melons and watermelons	35.7	35.4	32.9	29.6	29.3	28.6	27.0	28.8	35.5	30.8	86.71	103.16
Other vegetables	12.4	9.1	8.1	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.7	85.13	76.13
Production (t)												
Total	**1,541,407**	**1,734,386**	**1,860,715**	**1,688,951**	**1,323,959**	**1,449,557**	**1,391,150**	**1,418,505**	**1,182,487**	**1,312,135**	**110.96**	**96.97**

Potatoes (early and late)	592,046	639,410	714,350	589,241	487,909	702,086	664,891	613,785	523,762	599,574	114.47	100.18
Carrots	49,936	63,925	48,509	31,395	22,203	39,541	52,740	54,703	51,790	44,380	85.69	100.42
Onions	42,755	45,538	57,880	33,102	27,967	29,588	33,011	37,295	35,031	27,893	79.62	85.62
Garlic	10,583	7,059	4,803	5,025	3,615	3,092	3,176	3,750	3,337	3,138	94.03	92.45
Beans1)	11,382	12,581	13,235	13,034	11,140	9,027	9,253	8,986	7,997	7,865	98.35	84.75
Peas - grain and pod	21,159	43,970	41,148	37,853	29,261	25,612	27,612	23,690	21,139	19,711	93.24	77.41
Cucumbers	52,672	52,664	55,059	57,957	42,539	29,711	31,281	29,177	30,751	29,675	96.50	90.77
Cabbage and kale2)	261,240	288,698	290,001	262,546	209,353	178,308	179,377	185,317	165,426	158,661	95.91	86.44
Tomatoes	127,562	147,021	160,456	170,764	131,868	111,639	103,277	135,108	148,131	113,913	76.90	90.40
Peppers (fresh)	114,472	165,195	227,645	198,583	135,072	118,256	106,562	147,663	144,061	119,396	82.88	91.62
Melons and watermelons	228,407	241,576	207,983	247,493	199,419	163,483	141,258	145,089	183,578	160,959	87.68	96.63
Other vegetables	49,928	26,749	39,646	41,958	23,613	39,214	38,713	33,942	32,484	26,970	83.03	80.28

[1)] Harvested area and yield per ha are reported for pure crop, while production is reported for pure crop and intercrop together.
[2)] Harvested area and yield per ha are reported for the main crop, while production is reported for the main and stubble crop together.

Source: SORS

Annex 1.5.3: Vegetable purchase (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Potatoes	29,585	37,573	39,295	42,271	33,613	34,436	50,361	52,434	33,282	65,325	196.28	160.01
Tomatoes	6,987	13,544	12,662	15,154	12,615	10,713	11,174	20,887	14,131	17,467	123.61	125.63
Peppers	23,968	28,137	31,197	31,716	30,371	31,692	25,960	23,148	16,306	34,146	209.40	133.93
Beans	14	32	48	72	79	94	121	92	145	101	69.58	95.08
Other vegetables:	101,353	121,173	129,497	141,965	142,311	182,363	157,181	184,073	165,172	137,752	83.40	82.87
Lettuce	562	718	807	929	905	1,253	1,534	1,124	1,012	1,514	149.60	129.89
Cucumbers	4,596	14,558	12,947	25,129	17,375	13,604	8,372	13,040	9,273	8,875	95.71	71.96
Watermelons and melons	6,777	5,340	7,880	12,518	8,203	7,982	7,751	11,830	8,733	10,044	115.01	112.86
Green beans	12,409	17,661	11,743	9,997	18,237	19,434	12,128	22,251	12,453	9,583	76.95	56.70
Peas (green grain including sweet peas)	28,632	17,981	9,338	11,004	12,644	12,711	18,453	20,329	40,423	12,659	31.32	60.53
Cabbage (heads)	8,859	10,508	12,487	14,044	14,731	16,809	18,695	15,852	15,991	15,903	99.45	96.88
Cauliflower	1,040	1,311	1,354	2,524	914	1,217	1,169	760	1,296	532	41.04	49.65
Carrots	4,143	2,260	3,192	4,074	5,866	5,608	6,707	7,122	7,265	6,922	95.28	106.27
Carrots for processing	2,478	1,917	5,811	8,663	4,343	7,439	2,952	5,802	4,235	4,289	101.27	86.57
Onions (mature bulbs)	13,034	16,150	15,279	14,717	15,201	13,767	15,923	13,135	18,084	20,213	111.78	132.79
Garlic (mature bulbs)	77	70	53	84	159	117	93	88	416	148	35.61	84.85
Other fresh vegetables	18,633	32,570	48,557	38,197	43,669	82,248	63,404	72,740	45,886	47,012	102.45	76.33

Onion sets (for planting)	2	4	11	10	-	-	26	32	33	11	33.09	36.17
Vegetable seed	111	125	38	75	64	174	59	138	72	47	65.52	46.38

Source: SORS

Annex 1.5.4: Sale of vegetables on green markets (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Potatoes	30,994	31,326	33,290	32,806	34,872	32,770	29,012	27,190	25,411	24,355	95.84	81.59
Tomatoes	12,367	13,286	14,002	13,734	13,000	15,075	13,654	11,898	12,291	10,777	87.68	81.75
Fresh peppers (without hot peppers)	10,798	11,291	11,731	12,044	11,684	14,428	12,985	12,901	12,349	10,220	82.76	79.41
Beans	3,514	4,011	3,600	3,292	3,408	3,453	3,106	3,475	3,334	3,150	94.48	93.88
Other vegetables	72,461	77,852	84,196	80,676	77,665	84,173	75,015	72,399	75,596	66,052	87.37	85.82
Eggplants	1,131	1,209	1,300	1,303	1,431	1,466	1,577	1,580	1,526	1,374	90.04	90.63
Cucumbers	8,771	9,316	9,722	10,038	10,614	11,899	9,741	8,639	8,485	7,645	90.10	77.41
Watermelons and melons	7,919	8,472	12,388	8,429	7,006	8,134	6,329	5,626	6,400	4,903	76.61	73.19
Zucchini	2,255	2,439	2,462	4,212	2,525	4,557	2,761	2,900	2,921	2,857	97.81	91.20
Green beans	973	916	947	951	935	1,049	1,039	1,037	1,038	1,026	98.84	100.63
Peas (pod)	395	325	337	289	291	269	305	272	252	299	118.65	107.63
Cabbage (fresh)	15,641	16,557	18,323	17,001	16,622	16,615	15,670	14,460	15,079	13,517	89.64	86.15
Kale	718	675	703	698	738	770	785	932	943	950	100.74	113.96
Cauliflower	1,987	1,959	2,003	2,020	1,957	2,252	2,139	2,335	2,502	2,071	82.77	92.58
Carrots	8,987	9,545	9,697	9,861	9,628	9,698	9,197	9,066	12,237	8,261	67.51	82.90
Beet	1,696	1,792	1,822	1,816	1,817	2,057	1,843	2,064	2,001	1,879	93.90	96.04
Spinach	1,856	2,227	1,950	1,859	1,846	2,047	1,708	1,845	1,862	1,810	97.21	97.23
Lettuce	1,947	2,269	2,095	2,151	2,055	2,250	1,914	2,148	2,132	3,374	158.26	160.68
Onions (bulbs)	12,414	13,510	13,457	13,933	13,657	13,453	12,264	12,396	11,524	9,916	86.05	78.33
Garlic (bulbs)	1,414	1,469	1,498	1,706	1,500	1,544	1,522	1,777	1,779	1,588	89.26	97.76
Other fresh vegetables	4,357	5,172	5,492	4,409	5,043	6,113	6,221	5,322	4,915	4,582	93.22	82.97

Source: SORS

Annex 1.5.5: Foreign trade in vegetables (t; 000 EUR); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Exports (t)	100,516	130,908	160,126	174,349	175,175	181,916	152,349	154,680	144,874	127,448	87.97	78.77
Exports (000 EUR)	69,079	81,451	93,680	98,963	106,376	115,738	108,516	113,967	133,249	135,185	101.45	116.97
Imports (t)	127,419	117,822	102,447	102,474	134,994	148,299	132,985	153,775	169,752	196,440	115.72	132.76
Imports (000 EUR)	58,967	60,063	54,275	59,163	73,149	98,121	105,388	120,248	155,075	185,771	119.79	168.28
Balance (t)	-26,903	13,086	57,679	71,875	40,181	33,617	19,364	905	-24,878	-68,992		

Balance (000 EUR)	10,112	21,388	39,405	39,800	33,227	17,617	3,128	-6,281	-21,826	-50,586

Source: SORS

Annex 1.5.6: Average annual prices of vegetable producers; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Prices in RSD/kg												
Mercantile potatoes	24.33	23.95	20.24	22.78	32.02	30.59	22.85	25.96	55.91	52.94	94.69	158.19
Potato seed	57.25	56.40	59.75	52.24	51.06	63.22	52.69	62.55	59.09	105.55	178.62	182.85
Beans (dry grains without pod)	259.62	208.99	145.47	173.45	203.12	210.62	195.20	161.71	205.37	230.39	112.18	118.02
Fresh peppers (without pepperoni)	52.20	52.61	49.22	54.34	62.19	76.03	75.46	55.20	68.49	104.43	152.48	154.77
Fresh table peppers under cover	78.21	75.79	119.11	112.78	124.42	124.79	92.39	104.75	113.63	133.47	117.46	119.18
Tomatoes	67.36	40.22	50.99	47.75	48.93	62.65	58.58	71.51	77.41	101.28	130.84	158.71
Table tomatoes under cover	82.62	89.76	82.31	83.83	81.38	85.93	93.95	114.30	108.99	126.42	115.99	130.45
Lettuce	89.73	116.63	108.97	95.39	94.99	92.20	83.05	94.51	109.99	181.29	164.83	190.94
Cucumbers	38.21	27.55	36.60	27.71	37.34	46.07	43.91	42.31	57.71	62.38	108.10	137.21
Table cucumbers under cover	51.25	53.89	53.68	44.41	56.11	56.22	54.67	60.54	66.89	82.85	123.87	140.70
Green beans	83.16	72.27	103.10	101.69	100.64	123.45	112.84	147.00	181.63	140.02	77.09	105.19
Peas (green grain including sweet peas)	…	92.36	84.65	71.55	83.43	97.57	…	…	129.63	185.18	142.85	178.84
Cabbage (heads)	19.24	22.12	17.12	21.07	21.92	23.84	18.65	33.26	30.56	31.61	103.43	123.25
Carrots	27.69	37.02	26.27	31.08	36.53	30.61	25.16	36.01	39.15	55.81	142.54	166.62
Onions (mature bulbs)	21.05	22.04	24.61	19.31	31.84	41.77	28.74	26.68	31.80	52.63	165.51	163.62
Prices in EUR/kg												
Mercantile potatoes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	94.86	158.82
Potato seed	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	178.93	183.60
Beans (dry grains without pod)	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.0	112.38	118.53
Fresh peppers (without pepperoni)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	152.75	155.42
Fresh table peppers under cover	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	117.67	119.70
Tomatoes	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	131.07	159.33
Table tomatoes under cover	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	116.19	130.96
Lettuce	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	165.12	191.74

Cucumbers	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	108.29	137.75
Table cucumbers under cover	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	124.09	141.28
Green beans	0.7	...	...	...	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	77.22	105.59
Peas (green grain including sweet peas)	...	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	...	...	1.1	1.6	143.11	179.68
Cabbage (heads)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	103.62	123.74
Carrots	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	142.80	167.33
Onions (mature bulbs)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	165.80	164.34

... = no data available

Source: SORS

Annex 1.5.7: Dominant vegetable prices in green and wholesale markets; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Price in RSD/kg												
Dominant prices on green markets												
Potatoes	50	50	50	40	50	50	50	50	80	100	125.00	178.57
Cabbage	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	70	60	85.71	120.00
Peppers	100	80	80	80	100	100	100	120	150	300	200.00	263.16
Tomatoes	100	80	100	80	100	100	100	150	150	200	133.33	166.67
Dominant prices in wholesale markets												
Potatoes	30	30	30	30	40	40	30	40	60	80	133.33	190.48
Cabbage	25	30	20	30	30	25	20	50	60	40	66.67	108.11
Peppers	50	60	60	60	80	80	90	100	120	250	208.33	265.96
Tomatoes	70	50	50	60	70	80	80	100	100	150	150.00	174.42
Price in EUR/kg												
Dominant prices on green markets												
Potatoes	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,7	0,9	125.22	179.28
Cabbage	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,5	85.87	120.46
Peppers	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,3	2,6	200.35	264.20
Tomatoes	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,3	1,3	1,7	133.57	167.32
Dominant prices in wholesale markets												
Potatoes	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,7	133.57	191.25
Cabbage	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,3	66.78	108.51
Peppers	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	2,1	208.70	267.00
Tomatoes	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,9	1,3	150.27	175.11

Source: MAFWM, STIPS

1.6. Fruit

Annex 1.6.1: Number of holdings and area under certain fruit species, by UAA; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Area (ha)	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**	**Area (ha)**	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**
Fruits and berries								
< 0,5 ha	1,782	0.9	10,026	4.1	1,777	1.0	10,003	4.1
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	10,997	5.6	33,936	14.0	10,949	5.9	33,850	14.0
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	21,751	11.1	46,714	19.2	21,650	11.7	46,620	19.3
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	59,800	30.5	81,976	33.8	59,475	32.1	81,831	33.8
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	51,860	26.4	47,183	19.4	51,547	27.8	47,113	19.5
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	26,475	13.5	17,810	7.3	25,748	13.9	17,734	7.3
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	5,979	3.0	3,085	1.3	5,445	2.9	3,046	1.3
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	4,069	2.1	1,288	0.5	3,427	1.9	1,252	0.5
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	4,685	2.4	528	0.2	3,472	1.9	477	0.2
≥ 100 ha	8,730	4.5	223	0.1	1,600	0.9	143	0.1
Total	**196,129**	**100.0**	**242,769**	**100.0**	**185,091**	**100.0**	**242,069**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 1.6.2: Area, yield and production of woody fruit species; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Area (ha)												
Total	**147,836**	**147,170**	**147,326**	**147,178**	**148,962**	**149,786**	**152,274**	**152,791**	**155,447**	**159,147**	**102.38**	**104.80**
Apples	24,441	24,703	24,818	25,134	25,917	26,089	26,360	27,034	27,253	27,412	100.58	103.32
Pears	6,322	6,082	5,949	5,703	4,982	4,970	5,036	5,074	5,011	5,046	100.70	100.63
Cherries	4,052	4,191	4,403	4,613	4,212	4,273	4,348	4,453	4,518	4,435	98.16	101.70
Sour cherries	15,405	16,034	16,797	17,566	18,841	19,114	19,601	19,551	19,875	19,614	98.69	101.12
Apricots	5,412	5,471	5,670	5,707	5,860	5,913	5,985	6,023	6,092	6,011	98.67	100.61
Quinces	1,745	1,789	1,844	1,901	1,893	1,915	1,984	2,009	2,040	2,086	102.25	105.99
Plums	75,626	74,172	73,319	72,024	72,224	72,316	73,010	72,569	72,323	74,418	102.90	102.66
Peaches	5,379	5,218	5,043	4,974	5,034	5,072	5,106	5,063	5,007	5,116	102.18	101.18
Walnuts	4,108	3,935	3,583	3,307	2,798	2,782	3,037	3,016	3,411	3,492	102.37	116.06
Other woody fruit	5,346	5,575	5,900	6,249	7,201	7,342	7,807	7,999	9,917	11,517	116.13	143.01
Yield (t/ha)												
Total	**7.9**	**7.8**	**8.1**	**7.0**	**8.2**	**5.3**	**9.4**	**8.2**	**8.6**	**6.6**	**77.42**	**83.64**
Apples	16.5	17.5	16.1	15.1	17.8	19.1	18.6	19.0	17.8	13.9	77.82	75.03
Pears	10.2	11.8	10.2	9.2	10.8	11.0	13.3	11.0	11.9	9.5	79.98	82.05
Cherries	5.4	5.5	4.7	5.9	4.5	4.0	3.4	3.6	5.1	3.5	68.86	85.24
Sour cherries	6.7	6.6	5.8	5.2	6.8	5.1	8.5	7.9	8.3	7.4	88.98	100.89
Apricots	5.6	5.0	4.5	7.2	4.3	6.9	5.1	5.2	7.3	4.8	66.29	84.01
Quinces	14.2	8.5	6.6	5.5	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	95.91	89.49
Plums	5.6	4.8	6.4	4.6	6.0	7.7	8.0	6.0	6.7	4.9	72.75	70.84
Peaches	11.9	12.6	11.2	11.0	10.0	9.5	8.1	6.1	6.3	6.0	95.60	75.29
Walnuts	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.5	2.8	81.00	92.65
Other woody fruit	6.3	6.8	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.8	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	89.80	66.93
Production (000 t)												
Total	**1.174**	**1.150**	**1.190**	**1.031**	**1.217**	**1.365**	**1.434**	**1.253**	**1.344**	**1.056**	**78.58**	**79.85**
Apples	404	432	400	379	460	500	489	513	486	380	78.13	77.55
Pears	65	72	61	52	54	55	67	56	60	48	80.05	82.24
Cherries	22	23	21	27	19	17	15	16	23	16	67.72	86.53
Sour cherries	103	105	97	92	128	97	166	155	164	145	88.32	102.01
Apricots	30	28	26	41	25	41	30	31	44	29	66.11	85.05
Quinces	14	15	12	10	12	11	11	10	11	11	96.39	96.39
Plums	422	355	471	331	430	559	582	413	488	363	74.33	73.36
Peaches	64	66	57	55	50	48	41	31	32	31	96.29	76.27
Walnuts	16	17	14	12	9	9	8	8	12	10	82.50	107.61
Other woody fruit	34	38	32	32	30	28	25	20	24	25	103.42	97.72

Source: SORS

Annex 1.6.3: Area, yield and production of berries; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Area (000 ha)												
Total	25	27	32	36	38	38	39	36	36	41	114.11	109.84
Blackberries	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	5	5	6	115.68	101.83
Raspberries	15	16	20	22	23	23	24	21	20	19	95.08	85.66
Strawberries	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	103.27	103.27
Other berries*	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	9	226.30	348.15
Yield (t/ha)												
Total	5.3	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.9	3.0	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.1	90.24	108.25
Blackberries	5.5	6.5	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.7	6.4	5.3	82.94	92.34
Raspberries	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.2	87.95	96.50
Strawberries	4.7	5.1	4.0	4.3	3.2	3.0	4.5	3.1	4.7	3.3	69.77	88.42
Other berries*	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.9	5.9	5.3	6.0	114.75	148.02
Production (000 t)									5,1		0.00	0.00
Total	132	157	169	174	189	177	185	183	202	208	102.78	110.90
Blackberries	21	28	27	28	35	32	30	31	32	31	95.94	95.94
Raspberries	83	97	113	110	127	120	119	111	116	99	85.06	83.20
Strawberries	23	26	23	30	22	20	30	22	33	24	71.83	93.32
Other berries*	4	6	6	6	5	5	6	18	21	55	259.68	495.75

*From 2021, the category "other berries" includes data on blueberries.

Source: SORS

Annex 1.6.4: Fruit purchase (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Total	**184,831**	**248,879**	**288,318**	**283,912**	**329,982**	**386,251**	**342,175**	**374,973**	**325,804**	**277,878**	85.29	78.98
Fresh plums	2,008	2,604	3,482	6,006	2,966	4,234	6,596	8,492	6,701	6,474	96.62	111.67
Plums for processing	12,858	26,642	44,089	25,883	38,738	35,796	32,680	51,416	32,246	26,031	80.73	68.19
Table apples	57,599	73,399	82,543	69,531	104,157	126,918	112,283	117,634	96,594	76,492	79.19	68.59
Apples for processing	23,321	28,444	29,570	26,204	35,516	45,598	34,481	54,498	37,446	43,624	116.50	105.10
Pears	2,215	2,661	3,714	3,853	7,334	4,719	5,716	5,227	4,231	4,927	116.45	90.48
Pears for processing	1,327	2,002	1,819	1,905	1,499	1,911	3,389	2,403	4,929	2,428	49.27	85.92
Quinces	31	158	226	182	98	388	452	294	507	293	57.88	84.34
Cherries	484	588	963	2,502	2,950	2,348	2,861	2,822	2,505	933	37.26	34.60
Sour cherries	1,865	582	4,226	2,210	1,799	3,239	4,851	2,263	6,691	4,450	66.51	118.08
Sour cherries for processing	20,287	20,581	34,526	29,432	47,004	53,503	47,887	39,446	43,041	31,941	74.21	69.17

Apricots	1,191	537	667	3,679	1,079	4,015	1,245	1,643	2,290	3,223	140.74	156.89
Apricots for processing	1,188	275	864	4,133	422	3,706	255	1,638	5,605	2,487	44.38	106.97
Peaches	5,018	9,519	10,098	16,719	12,784	13,399	16,632	11,307	8,148	6,740	82.72	54.12
Peaches for processing	1,827	3,046	1,965	5,054	2,295	2,662	1,078	1,298	2,402	2,448	101.91	125.74
Walnuts in shell	50	83	119	62	35	48	36	37	47	16	34.64	40.00
Strawberries	2,727	3,414	4,555	4,843	5,548	6,227	5,810	6,420	5,730	3,569	62.28	60.01
Strawberries under cover (foil, green house etc.)	57	332	550	710	391	722	770	1,606	577	942	163.34	115.85
Raspberries	37,764	58,885	44,722	60,270	51,232	51,026	47,118	43,553	46,465	41,407	89.11	86.48
Blackberries	12,508	14,161	18,457	19,152	12,505	23,144	15,292	18,668	14,148	14,602	103.21	87.17
Blueberries (plantation)	8	93	107	343	362	764	814	1,770	2,183	1,352	61.94	114.72
Other fruits (fresh figs, currants, chestnuts, pomegranates etc.)	498	873	1,056	1,239	1,268	1,884	1,929	2,538	3,319	3,497	105.35	159.85

Source: SORS

Annex 1.6.5: Fruit sales on green markets (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Total	**42,286**	**46,126**	**45,463**	**46,309**	**44,335**	**44,751**	**39,230**	**39,647**	**38,658**	**27,352**	70.75	66.19
Fresh plums	1,994	2,166	2,210	1,855	2,266	1,914	1,734	1,726	1,650	1,566	94.91	84.28
Table apples	17,357	18,014	18,597	20,372	18,010	17,496	14,582	14,498	13,185	12,289	93.20	79.01
Pears	2,133	2,432	2,311	2,357	2,210	2,228	2,164	2,251	2,276	2,165	95.12	97.27
Quinces	171	176	183	181	173	223	205	190	232	187	80.60	91.40
Cherries	743	1,065	775	944	904	933	970	862	927	894	96.44	97.26
Sour cherries	753	757	591	528	573	573	569	522	579	493	85.15	87.54
Apricots	955	1,014	977	1,247	742	1,070	904	821	1,078	903	83.77	97.83
Peaches	2,869	3,409	3,550	3,398	3,624	3,513	3,148	2,805	2,845	2,503	87.98	78.54
Walnuts in shell	270	317	353	314	301	349	365	396	458	391	85.37	104.60
Shelled walnuts	1,902	2,022	1,972	1,857	1,868	1,967	1,896	2,079	2,059	2,022	98.20	102.44
Hazelnuts and almonds in shell	9	35	19	6	15	10	11	11	20	18	90.00	134.33
Shelled hazelnuts and almonds	440	476	456	472	566	594	544	678	686	734	107.00	119.62
Chestnuts	80	88	88	83	103	110	110	104	123	112	91.06	101.82
Strawberries	1,441	1,592	1,554	1,513	1,637	1,714	1,456	1,404	1,799	1,387	77.10	86.58
Raspberries	380	639	466	610	664	122	493	207	405	412	101.73	108.94

Oranges and tangerines	7,497	7,969	7,416	7,069	6,376	6,355	5,319	6,389	6,168	...	/	/
Lemons	2,713	3,111	2,964	2,832	2,789	2,853	2,766	3,084	3,106	...	/	/
Other fresh fruit	579	844	981	671	1,514	2,727	1,994	1,620	1,062	1,276	120.15	71.55

... = no data available

Source: SORS

Annex 1.6.6: Foreign trade in fruits (t; 000 EUR); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Exports (t)	383,805	445,764	517,304	535,054	444,913	544,977	508,006	486,754	420,675	387,435	92.10	80.54
Exports (000 EUR)	415,847	523,361	546,596	585,086	494,644	545,258	646,886	825,704	851,063	731,533	85.96	108.74
Imports (t)	193,707	226,682	289,076	308,265	290,644	286,938	337,831	336,275	305,991	296,626	96.94	95.21
Imports (000 EUR)	129,668	148,960	164,078	193,675	188,483	210,556	265,728	286,254	295,660	310,909	105.16	124.69
Balance (t)	190,098	219,081	228,228	226,789	154,269	258,039	170,175	150,479	114,684	90,809		
Balance (000 EUR)	286,179	374,401	382,518	391,411	306,161	334,702	381,158	539,450	555,403	420,624		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.6.7: The share of raspberries in the total fruit export value (мил. EUR; %); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Total fruits	416	523	547	585	495	545	647	826	851	729	85.66	108.35
Raspberries	187	253	230	214	194	215	259	367	360	280	77.78	100.36
% share	45	48	42	36	39	39	40	44	43	39	90.70	94.61

Source: SORS

Annex 1.6.8: Average annual prices of fruit producers; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Prices in RSD/kg												
Fresh plums	44.52	55.50	46.51	60.97	57.54	40.43	53.54	59.77	58.16	60.41	103.87	112.11
Table apples	40.76	42.93	46.09	54.96	44.58	41.23	49.66	50.94	45.39	51.38	113.20	110.83
Pears	67.71	69.39	75.92	75.48	69.72	69.66	78.27	93.15	88.23	103.90	117.76	130.19
Cherries	142.29	173.15	193.19	168.67	154.46	161.91	188.18	164.15	195.07	234.12	120.02	135.52
Sour cherries	54.46	142.39	108.56	96.22	127.04	114.51	78.14	118.75	84.13	84.30	100.21	80.66
Apricots	61.53	93.74	89.68	67.29	89.35	63.00	114.40	123.56	95.44	115.14	120.64	118.51
Peaches	55.59	61.60	74.99	68.42	67.95	57.67	67.56	88.35	80.48	72.31	89.85	99.88
Walnuts in shell	215.38	230.48	216.06	266.40	234.14	180.31	159.04	191.49	217.90	271.78	124.73	138.26

Strawberries	76.23	86.97	170.73	148.03	126.16	130.42	144.93	145.13	190.46	157.30	82.59	106.71
Raspberries	152.27	192.89	194.23	131.72	96.26	143.64	196.29	377.37	488.13	189.83	38.89	72.92
Prices in EUR/kg												
Fresh plums	0.38	0.46	0.38	0.50	0.49	0.34	0.46	0.51	0.50	0.52	104.06	112.57
Table apples	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.35	0.42	0.43	0.39	0.44	113.40	111.29
Pears	0.58	0.57	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.59	0.67	0.79	0.75	0.89	117.97	130.71
Cherries	1.21	1.43	1.57	1.39	1.31	1.37	1.60	1.40	1.66	2.00	120.23	136.07
Sour cherries	0.46	1.18	0.88	0.79	1.07	0.97	0.66	1.01	0.72	0.72	100.38	81.03
Apricots	0.52	0.78	0.73	0.55	0.76	0.53	0.97	1.05	0.81	0.98	120.85	118.98
Peaches	0.47	0.51	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.49	0.57	0.75	0.69	0.62	90.01	100.28
Walnuts in shell	1.84	1.91	1.75	2.20	1.98	1.53	1.35	1.63	1.86	2.32	124.95	138.86
Strawberries	0.65	0.72	1.39	1.22	1.07	1.11	1.23	1.23	1.62	1.34	82.74	107.13
Raspberries	1.30	1.60	1.58	1.09	0.81	1.22	1.67	3.21	4.16	1.62	38.96	73.14

Source: SORS

1.7. Grapes and wine

Annex 1.7.1: Number of holdings and area under vineyards by the vineyard area; 2023

	Total (all holdings)			
	Area (ha)	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**
< 0,5 ha	98	0.5	926	1.8
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	849	4.7	5,423	10.3
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	1,672	9.2	8,734	16.6
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	4,873	26.8	19,133	36.4
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	4,346	23.9	12,099	23.0
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	2,200	12.1	4,727	9.0
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	787	4.3	891	1.7
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	1,068	5.9	380	0.7
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	868	4.8	174	0.3
≥ 100 ha	1,440	7.9	70	0.1
Total	18,201	100.0	52,557	100.0

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 1.7.2: Area under vineyards, grape yields and production of grapes and wine; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Area (ha)	21,200	21,201	21,201	21,201	20,333	20,501	19,840	20,113	19,973	18,349	91.87	91.05
Grape production (t)	122,489	170,647	145,829	165,568	149,474	163,516	160,307	155,718	162,481	131,526	80.95	83.09
Yield (t/ha)	5.8	8.0	6.9	7.8	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.1	7.2	88.49	91.43
Wine production (000 hl)[1)]	198	241	362	375	331	279	240	251	233	215	92.27	80.58

[1)] Until 2014, data on wine production refer to wine production on holdings from own grapes and grapes procured from others and the wine production registered in the industry. Since 2014, the SORS has not monitored wine production on agricultural holdings. Data for 2014 and 2015 represent only the wine production registered in the industry and for the period 2010-2013 they include the total wine production from industry and agriculture

Source: SORS

Annex 1.7.3: Foreign trade in wine (excluding aromatized wine) (000 kg); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS												
Total	**11,968**	**10,591**	**9,866**	**11,375**	**11,792**	**13,350**	**10,871**	**10,391**	**11,444**	**10,673**	**93.26**	**92.25**
CEFTA	5,155	5,776	4,869	4,878	4,695	4,783	3,262	3,359	3,655	3,675	100.55	93.02
EU	569	603	486	899	1,410	1,477	764	759	851	904	106.23	85.92
Others	6,244	4,212	4,511	5,598	5,687	7,090	6,845	6,273	6,938	6,094	87.84	92.80
IMPORTS												
Total	**26,309**	**24,855**	**29,226**	**27,492**	**22,355**	**22,061**	**23,000**	**23,983**	**22,946**	**21,010**	**91.56**	**91.87**
CEFTA	24,484	23,005	27,407	25,842	20,773	19,001	19,350	20,133	17,915	16,811	93.84	86.50
EU	1,730	1,787	1,764	1,581	1,839	2,873	3,502	3,635	4,823	4,019	83.33	120.53
Others	95	63	55	69	-257	187	148	215	208	180	86.54	179.64
BALANCE												
Total	**-14,341**	**-14,264**	**-19,360**	**-16,117**	**-10,563**	**-8,711**	**-12,129**	**-13,592**	**-11,502**	**-10,337**		
CEFTA	-19,329	-17,229	-22,538	-20,964	-16,078	-14,218	-16,088	-16,774	-14,260	-13,136		
EU	-1,161	-1,184	-1,278	-682	-429	-1,396	-2,738	-2,876	-3,972	-3,115		
Others	6,149	4,149	4,456	5,529	5,944	6,903	6,697	6,058	6,730	5,914		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.7.4: Foreign trade in wine (excluding aromatized wine) (000 EUR); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS												
Total	**12,880**	**12,863**	**13,451**	**16,385**	**17,087**	**18,663**	**15,489**	**16,846**	**21,009**	**22,110**	**105.24**	**124.08**
CEFTA	5,935	6,741	6,746	7,384	7,471	7,918	4,901	6,632	7,348	7,830	106.56	114.24
EU	1,109	1,309	1,244	1,591	1,745	2,168	1,941	1,617	2,265	2,927	129.23	150.32
Others	5,836	4,813	5,461	7,410	7,871	8,577	8,647	8,597	11,396	11,353	99.62	125.90
IMPORTS												
Total	**25,369**	**25,356**	**27,321**	**26,991**	**26,906**	**27,949**	**27,282**	**34,032**	**36,758**	**42,627**	**115.97**	**139.37**
CEFTA	20,069	19,725	21,640	21,330	20,074	18,623	16,207	19,066	19,883	21,893	110.11	116.63
EU	5,010	5,434	5,517	5,428	6,875	8,861	10,559	14,344	16,188	19,957	123.28	175.59
Others	290	197	164	233	-43	465	516	622	687	777	113.10	172.90
BALANCE												
Total	**-12,489**	**-12,493**	**-13,870**	**-10,606**	**-9,819**	**-9,286**	**-11,793**	**-17,186**	**-15,749**	**-20,517**		
CEFTA	-14,134	-12,984	-14,894	-13,946	-12,603	-10,705	-11,306	-12,434	-12,535	-14,063		
EU	-3,901	-4,125	-4,273	-3,837	-5,130	-6,693	-8,618	-12,727	-13,923	-17,030		
Others	5,546	4,616	5,297	7,177	7,914	8,112	8,131	7,975	10,709	10,576		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.7.5: Foreign trade in aromatized wine (000 kg); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS												
Total	**12**	**12**	**16**	**811**	**981**	**654**	**603**	**343**	**271**	**70**	**25.83**	**12.27**
CEFTA	8	12	15	19	15	14	6	17	23	36	156.52	240.00
EU	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	22	#DIV/0!	458.33
Others	0	0	1	792	966	640	597	302	248	12	4.84	2.18
IMPORTS												
Total	**256**	**223**	**169**	**187**	**111**	**202**	**246**	**229**	**261**	**154**	**59.00**	**73.40**
CEFTA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	11	68.75	323.53
EU	256	223	169	187	111	201	246	229	239	142	59.41	69.20
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	16.67	83.33
BALANCE												
Total	**-244**	**-211**	**-153**	**624**	**870**	**452**	**357**	**114**	**10**	**-84**		
CEFTA	8	12	15	19	15	13	6	17	7	25		
EU	-252	-223	-169	-187	-111	-201	-246	-205	-239	-120		
Others	0	0	1	792	966	640	597	302	242	11		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.7.6: Foreign trade in aromatized wine (000 EUR); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS												
Total	**33**	**38**	**51**	**839**	**849**	**666**	**556**	**341**	**323**	**191**	**59.13**	**34.92**
CEFTA	26	36	47	54	48	70	18	57	91	119	130.77	209.51
EU	5	1	0	1	5	0	2	14	1	31	3,100.00	704.55
Others	2	1	4	785	796	596	536	270	231	41	17.75	8.44
IMPORTS												
Total	**368**	**288**	**235**	**302**	**224**	**324**	**332**	**371**	**514**	**387**	**75.29**	**109.63**
CEFTA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	18	94.74	450.00
EU	368	288	235	302	224	321	332	370	445	362	81.35	106.97
Others	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	50	7	14.00	66.04
BALANCE												
Total	**-335**	**-250**	**-184**	**538**	**625**	**342**	**224**	**-30**	**-191**	**-196**		
CEFTA	26	36	47	54	48	69	18	57	72	101		
EU	-363	-287	-235	-301	-219	-321	-330	-356	-444	-331		
Others	2	1	4	785	796	594	536	269	181	34		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.7.7: Average annual prices of grape producers; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Prices in RSD/kg												
Table grapes	79.9	70.6	63.1	75.2	53.7	70.7	82.6	96.1	90.94	116.16	127.73	147.42
Grapes for processing	24.8	39.2	31.3	37.5	40.0	47.3	45.1	45.0	47.51	85.69	180.37	190.54
Prices in EUR/kg												
Table grapes	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	127.95	147.97
Grapes for processing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	180.69	191.32

Source: SORS

Annex 1.7.8: Retail prices of wine; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Prices in RSD/l												
White wine	224.4	228.3	234.1	240.8	243.5	245.6	249.0	270.9	305.0	334.2	109.58	127.19
Red wine	232.5	244.9	246.4	253.7	257.3	261.8	269.7	285.1	327.1	353.3	108.01	126.08
Prices in EUR/l												
White wine	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	109.78	127.70
Red wine	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.0	108.20	126.60

Source: SORS

1.8 Seeds

Annex 1.8.1: Area under seeds (ha); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Winter and spring wheat	19,003	17,362	15,972	10,795	13,148	13,382	15,050	14,088	12,020	21,039	175.03	155.41
Winter barley	2,211	1,873	1,869	1,787	2,099	450	2,487	2,141	1,888	2,757	146.03	152.05
Spring barley	302	45	25	31	0	43	64	0	0	0	/	/
Winter oats	110	128	0	0	103	164	0	139	130	188	144.62	175.41
Spring oats	75	65	189	127	0	0	1,547	0	0	0	/	/
Winter and spring triticale	795	869	918	566	491	490	643	609	330	664	201.21	129.56
Winter rye	51	23	89	10	15	16	34	28	23	25	108.70	108.04
Maize	11,662	7,428	10,086	5,002	8,246	6,336	2,472	7,847	10,516	7,413	70.49	104.65
Soya beans	8,208	8,372	9,227	9,582	10,357	9,874	3,849	5,388	5,377	5,822	108.28	83.54
Sunflower	1,590	1,438	2,180	2,792	3,207	1,425	891	1,563	1,948	1,373	70.48	75.99
Sugar beet	0	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Oilseed rape	2	4	5	29	121	304	113	61	94	144	153.19	103.96
Onions	70	79	12	26	22	30	29	17	24	40	166.67	163.95
Leek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	/	/
Beans	15	39	37	13	2	3	5	8	1	7	700.00	193.10
Peas	77	121	47	23	6	11	9	374	258	140	54.26	106.44
Garlic	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	/	483.09
Forage kale	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Spring fodder peas	56	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Winter fodder peas	394	218	419	242	254	331	305	0	0	0	/	/
Winter hairy vetch	173	166	35	48	13	46	28	0	7	0	/	/
Spring hairy vetch	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	/	/
Cucumbers	16	12	12	7	10	4	3	4	5	4	80.00	75.27
Green beans	22	30	12	11	31	14	23	15	7	18	257.14	100.33

Beet	11	1	16	0	6	0	16	1	2	6	300.00	120.68
Melons	3	3	3	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	100.00	127.55
Watermelons	3	4	2	1	6	7	1	2	0	0	/	/
Parsnips	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	200.00	303.03
Celery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Lettuce	9	5	8	10	16	4	1	4	2	2	100.00	36.52
Carrots	32	14	91	84	49	8	32	10	16	56	350.00	242.74
Parsley	2	3	9	3	5	1	8	1	4	0	/	/
Dill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Chard	6	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	/	/
Cabbage	4	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	100.00	174.52
Spinach	7	4	14	41	15	6	1	6	2	3	150.00	49.18
Small radish	5	4	11	13	4	6	2	2	2	10	500.00	311.33
Zucchini	2	8	4	6	24	5	7	2	4	3	75.00	36.51
Peppers	131	88	102	96	76	72	26	155	45	307	682.22	409.87
Tomatoes	16	13	14	7	3	1	3	4	2	6	300.00	227.63
Kohlrabi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Cauliflower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Broccoli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	/	/
Fodder sorghum	52	40	0	7	22	20	22	0	0	0	/	/
Broom maize	17	6	9	15	5	13	4	39	10	6	60.00	42.40
Radish	1	0	3	5	0	2	3	2	0	0	/	/
Eggplants	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	/	/
Oil squash	2	7	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Pumpkins	0	11	1	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	/	/
Potatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	/	/
Medicinal herbs	341	404	362	322	269	299	408	321	286	311	108.74	98.21
Various flowers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Various herbs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Oil squash	133	125	93	33	165	160	146	213	70	25	35.71	16.58
Red clover	91	149	188	140	75	100	96	31	18	2	11.11	3.14
Bird’s foot trefoil	11	17	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Alfalfa	1,118	1,378	2,139	2,607	2,402	4,619	961	1,075	1,244	1,486	119.45	72.13
Flax	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	/	/
Patience dock	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	/	/
Tobacco	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Buckwheat	0	2	2	3	2	7	5	5	8	3	37.50	55.56
Millet	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	/	/
Okra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,07	1	0	/	/
Fodder turnips	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Hemp	0	7	20	20	47	11	15	21	3	4	133.33	20.60
Total	**46,832**	**40,688**	**44,246**	**34,516**	**41,330**	**38,268**	**29,318**	**34,193**	**34,359**	**41,872**	**121.87**	**117.97**

Source: MAFWM, Plant Protection Directorate (based on the issued certificates on recognition of seed crops)

Annex 1.8.2: Seed production (kg); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Winter and spring wheat	104,011,930	109,217,032	107,028,581	71,981,278	83,521,823	77,967,179	98,883,889	101,560,973	71,971,198	83,062,893	115.41	95.72
Winter barley	11,639,737	11,686,333	11,267,171	11,503,454	11,342,407	2,744,806	16,794,850	15,838,771	11,838,979	15,825,712	133.67	135.12
Spring barley	1,179,317	213,408	97,110	136,050	0	92,833	254,068	0	0	0	/	/
Winter oats	392,217	410,108	0	0	435,014	717,852	0	465,350	509,589	677,082	132.87	159.10
Spring oats	212,068	355,392	863,971	582,336	0	0	5,246,169	0	0	0	/	/
Winter and spring triticale	3,968,404	4,656,919	5,235,308	3,565,820	2,766,036	2,425,594	3,845,459	4,164,458	2,113,799	1,087,938	51.47	35.52
Winter rye	194,210	60,300	294,720	38,500	72,694	65,881	29,816	132,220	93,800	75,630	80.63	95.88
Maize	41,736,064	16,670,810	31,991,281	11,934,137	29,741,554	19,624,011	5,947,410	21,076,653	16,850,321	21,339,206	126.64	114.43
Soya beans	27,757,470	22,380,474	28,953,590	21,442,369	30,957,232	28,826,623	12,224,336	15,480,625	11,150,189	17,572,009	157.59	89.07
Sunflower	1,304,391	1,289,294	3,117,252	2,628,573	2,727,316	1,508,995	1,229,272	1,891,285	2,003,525	1,370,757	68.42	73.22
Sugar beet	0	10,000	8,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Oilseed rape	3,000	9,660	16,471	63,650	152,551	345,094	260,705	132,600	265,240	600,875	226.54	259.85
Onions	622,396	284,625	184,610	296,659	192,668	230,989	204,683	134,821	25,081	386,956	1.542.83	245.46
Leek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	/	/
Beans	10,213	35,644	41,567	8,190	2,464	1,887	7,739	3,748	1,453	7,039	484.45	203.55
Peas	159,470	353,946	80,817	71,456	4,870	16,022	7,850	755,220	553,136	194,155	35.10	72.60
Garlic	0	0	1,852	4,018	0	6,527	3,706	3,250	0	11,400	/	422.75
Forage kale	0	21,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Spring fodder peas	161,855	301,779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Winter fodder peas	1,033,741	666,452	973,485	782,882	759,016	655,414	818,159	0	0	0	/	/
Winter hairy vetch	165,923	438,990	98,170	143,994	9,000	60,404	22,056	0	3,325	0	/	/
Spring hairy vetch	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,568	0	0	0	/	/
Cucumbers	4,248	4,712	2,881	1,004	2,098	2,008	1,266	1,581	808	1,221	151.11	78.66
Green beans	19,279	31,385	22,191	9,235	55,472	19,282	21,998	13,342	3,044	19,546	642.12	86.38
Beet	9,894	918	19,400	0	12,354	0	35,150	1,425	4,600	7,124	154.87	66.54
Melons	159	423	564	225	130	19	152	436	145	213	146.90	120.73
Watermelons	311	542	660	98	1,974	2,491	106	36	0	0	/	/
Parsnips	1,109	1,109	1,250	695	617	0	1,963	0	1,425	4,431	310.95	553.18
Celery	0	0	10	0	178	230	0	0	0	0	/	/
Lettuce	2,823	3,000	3,825	3,500	5,026	1,380	621	2,145	1,150	1,925	167.39	93.25
Carrots	26,751	16,435	89,445	94,863	44,568	4,631	28,659	5,077	16,359	81,988	501.18	412.85
Parsley	1,603	2,358	4,729	2,915	3,310	843	11,540	665	5,681	0	/	/
Dill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Chard	17,126	0	0	1,176	0	0	1,940	0	0	0	/	/
Cabbage	5,030	185	1,157	347	72	0	1,252	155	1,855	1,240	66.85	185.95

Spinach	8,710	4,573	36,437	39,000	19,683	4,882	803	26,700	5,118	2,645	51.68	23.13
Small radish	2,716	3,169	6,955	2,958	859	2,416	1,053	1,301	390	8,490	2.176.92	705.31
Zucchini	1,013	3,250	3,220	2,815	10,612	2,721	3,408	1,984	3,728	1,307	35.06	29.11
Peppers	23,227	22,316	25,467	16,956	14,681	13,336	5,854	10,841	4,625	10,233	221.25	103.70
Tomatoes	608,112	1,365	1,656	863	422	93	437	14,730	91	727	798.90	23.05
Kohlrabi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Cauliflower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Broccoli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	0	/	/
Fodder sorghum	190,300	90,418	0	2,300	49,150	39,032	39,043	0	0	0	/	/
Broom maize	51,772	11,200	22,200	34,400	11,200	12,625	5,767	65,287	10,000	20,280	202.80	96.68
Radish	713	107	1,985	2,317	0	1,901	2,601	55	0	0	/	/
Eggplants	41	118	74	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	/	/
Oil squash	1,585	2,817	2,321	3,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Pumpkins	0	3,788	419	0	3,256	15	125	0	1,400	0	/	/
Potatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	/	/
Medicinal herbs	7,744,161	9,306,634	7,249,160	6,582,116	6,138,146	6,731,638	8,397,130	7,327,870	6,702,830	7,007,975	104.55	99.27
Various flowers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Various herbs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Oil squash	271,178	203,002	227,090	77,319	370,359	254,632	298,569	405,791	121,973	34,713	28.46	11.96
Red clover	45,333	102,370	141,968	84,716	48,398	60,031	78,096	10,968	6,265	486	7.76	1.19
Bird's foot trefoil	2,764	2,756	1,575	291	300	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Alfalfa	331,790	804,599	1,014,082	1,685,807	1,342,906	822,594	767,944	979,043	1,071,041	1,675,098	156.40	168.06
Flax	352	0	0	0	0	0	860	7,000	0	360	/	22.90
Patience dock	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,202	2,286	190	0	/	/
Tobacco	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	/
Buckwheat	0	2,400	3,000	3,500	2,600	6,515	5,610	7,000	1,000	4,800	480.00	105.61
Millet	0	3,500	3,600	0	0	9,906	3,603	10,000	0	0	/	/
Okra	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	48	87	0	/	/
Fodder turnips	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	/	/
Hemp	0	6,468	11,617	5,976	38,130	11,800	10,300	21,000	1,500	7,319	487.93	44.23
Total	**203,924,510**	**179,698,755**	**199,153,643**	**133,841,812**	**170,861,146**	**143,295,132**	**155,519,787**	**170,556,739**	**125,345,624**	**151,103,948**	**120.55**	**98.69**

Source: MAFWM, Plant Protection Directorate (based on the issued certificates on recognition of seed crops)

1.9 Fodder plants

Annex 1.9.1: Number of holdings and area under fodder plants by UAA; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Area (ha)	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**	**Area (ha)**	**Structure (%)**	**Number of holdings**	**Structure (%)**
< 0,5 ha	233	0.1	1,240	0.9	233	0.1	1,239	0.9
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	2,673	1.2	7,559	5.7	2,666	1.3	7,548	5.7
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	7,044	3.3	14,822	11.1	7,033	3.6	14,812	11.1
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	34,053	15.9	43,570	32.7	34,027	17.2	43,548	32.8
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	55,811	26.0	38,563	29.0	55,744	28.2	38,544	29.0
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	51,979	24.2	19,485	14.6	51,902	26.2	19,466	14.6
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	18,771	8.8	4,414	3.3	18,675	9.4	4,402	3.3
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	12,462	5.8	2,030	1.5	12,332	6.2	2,015	1.5
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	9,351	4.4	969	0.7	9,113	4.6	951	0.7
≥ 100 ha	22,122	10.3	413	0.3	6,155	3.1	349	0.3
Total	**214,499**	**100.0**	**133,065**	**100.0**	**197,879**	**100.0**	**132,874**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 1.9.2: Fodder plant area, yields and production; 2014-2023

	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Index 2023/22**	**Index 2023/ Ø18-22**
Area (ha)												
Total	**230,176**	**250,359**	**236,684**	**240,088**	**230,484**	**243,480**	**234,842**	**228,495**	**222,650**	**208,122**	**93.47**	**89.71**
Clover[1)]	75,395	76,625	73,281	70,453	63,699	61,725	60,235	57,045	55,348	53,119	95.97	89.11
Alfalfa[1)]	108,834	109,230	107,430	112,218	103,366	106,095	104,191	106,340	108,238	103,667	95.78	98.13
Forage maize	32,143	34,046	30,524	33,244	29,831	37,401	35,663	33,120	30,764	27,340	88.87	81.96
Other fodder plants	13,804	30,458	25,449	24,173	33,588	38,259	34,753	31,990	28,300	23,996	84.79	71.89
Yield (t/ha)												
Total	**7**	**6**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**6**	**5**	**7**	**135.22**	**108.90**
Clover[1)]	3	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	3	4	147.73	106.54
Alfalfa[1)]	5	4	6	4	5	6	6	5	4	6	138.25	106.51
Forage maize	19	17	21	16	20	20	21	16	15	20	131.79	107.79
Other fodder plants	6	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	6	164.55	129.23
Production (t)												
Total	**1,505,515**	**1,402,295**	**1,679,034**	**1,328,312**	**1,497,554**	**1,823,927**	**1,882,003**	**1,424,773**	**1,175,770**	**1,486,112**	**126.39**	**95.21**
Clover[1)]	244,658	222,596	291,365	213,543	240,910	283,503	305,271	223,160	173,129	235,423	135.98	96.01

Alfalfa[1]	565,886	481,003	611,062	475,580	513,316	594,981	650,360	539,995	441,936	573,279	129.72	104.59
Forage maize	617,447	589,166	650,741	534,521	588,178	763,354	746,926	524,654	462,568	540,484	116.84	87.58
Other fodder plants	77,524	109,530	125,866	104,668	155,150	182,089	179,446	136,964	98,138	136,925	139.52	91.07

[1] Includes the areas of the main crop and the companion crop.

Source: SORS

Annex 1.9.3: Foreign trade in fodder plants (t); 2014-2023

	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Index 2023/22**	**Index 2023/ Ø18-22**
EXPORTS												
Total	**55,825**	**61,187**	**66,475**	**76,853**	**71,011**	**86,968**	**81,041**	**70,504**	**102,277**	**69,181**	**67.64**	**84.00**
Cereal straw and husks, raw, unprepared	400	2,583	1,415	393	2,121	2,329	2,234	708	1,193	1,048	87.85	61.04
Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	24	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7,260	2,639	36.35	181.70
Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, clover etc., for feed	277	638	26	161	764	892	733	1,358	40,918	15,293	37.37	171.20
Bran and other remnants of cereals and legumes	52,916	55,790	61,953	72,304	66,258	81,738	76,312	68,328	47,476	49,428	104.11	72.66
Vegetable materials and waste used in animal feeding	2,208	2,176	3,081	3,995	1,868	2,009	1,760	110	5,430	773	14.24	34.58
IMPORTS												
Total	**4,868**	**1,961**	**2,944**	**2,912**	**1,957**	**2,214**	**2,393**	**2,459**	**2,381**	**1,927**	**80.93**	**84.49**
Cereal straw and husks, raw, unprepared	6	3	17	38	43	0	1	1	91	1	1.10	3.68
Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	740	1,684	2,372	1,190	1,472	1,578	1,703	1,608	1,487	824	55.41	52.50
Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, clover etc., for feed	317	42	302	168	221	272	279	154	309	244	78.96	98.79
Bran and other remnants of cereals and legumes	3,694	176	186	1,257	108	331	320	508	181	797	440.33	275.21
Vegetable materials and waste used in animal feeding	111	56	67	259	113	33	90	188	313	61	19.49	41.38
BALANCE												
Total	**50,957**	**59,226**	**63,531**	**73,941**	**69,054**	**84,754**	**78,648**	**68,045**	**99,896**	**67,254**		
Cereal straw and husks, raw, unprepared	394	2,580	1,398	355	2,078	2,329	2,233	707	1,102	1,047		
Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	-716	-1,684	-2,372	-1,190	-1,472	-1,578	-1,701	-1,608	5,773	1,815		
Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, clover etc., for feed	-40	596	-276	-7	543	620	454	1,204	40,609	15,049		
Bran and other remnants of cereals and legumes	49,222	55,614	61,767	71,047	66,150	81,407	75,992	67,820	47,295	48,631		
Vegetable materials and waste used in animal feeding	2,097	2,120	3,014	3,736	1,755	1,976	1,670	-78	5,117	712		

Source: SORS

Annex 1.9.4: Foreign trade in fodder plants (000 EUR); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
EXPORTS												
Total	**6,507**	**7,441**	**7,785**	**8,903**	**8,447**	**9,976**	**9,865**	**11,906**	**25,493**	**12,772**	**50.10**	**97.22**
Cereal straw and husks, raw, unprepared	58	190	154	53	212	175	163	108	226	88	38.94	49.77
Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2,138	690	32.27	161.29
Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, clover etc., for feed	55	115	2	42	83	90	91	223	11,416	3,814	33.41	160.21
Bran and other remnants of cereals and legumes	6,145	6,861	7,271	8,341	7,928	9,458	9,358	11,533	10,153	7,918	77.99	81.75
Vegetable materials and waste used in animal feeding	243	275	358	467	224	253	252	42	1,560	262	16.79	56.20
IMPORTS												
Total	**2,307**	**584**	**763**	**682**	**564**	**810**	**840**	**753**	**1,128**	**999**	**88.56**	**121.98**
Cereal straw and husks, raw, unprepared	7	7	12	4	5	0	1	2	18	4	22.22	76.92
Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	161	342	500	260	322	353	378	363	502	288	57.37	75.08
Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, clover etc., for feed	167	31	131	43	88	104	118	87	222	166	74.77	134.09
Bran and other remnants of cereals and legumes	1,915	171	89	290	108	152	90	175	221	416	188.24	278.82
Vegetable materials and waste used in animal feeding	57	33	31	85	41	201	253	126	165	125	75.76	79.52
BALANCE												
Total	**4,200**	**6,857**	**7,022**	**8,221**	**7,883**	**9,166**	**9,025**	**11,153**	**24,365**	**11,773**		
Cereal straw and husks, raw, unprepared	51	183	142	49	207	175	162	106	208	84		
Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	-155	-342	-500	-260	-322	-353	-377	-363	1,636	402		
Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, clover etc., for feed	-112	84	-129	-1	-5	-14	-27	136	11,194	3,648		
Bran and other remnants of cereals and legumes	4,230	6,690	7,182	8,051	7,820	9,306	9,268	11,358	9,932	7,502		
Vegetable materials and waste used in animal feeding	186	242	327	382	183	52	-1	-84	1,395	137		

Source: SORS

2. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

2.1 Beef

Annex 2.1.1: Number of holdings and cattle by the cattle herd size; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
1-2	32,219	4.4	21,094	29.5	32,207	4.8	21,087	29.6
3-9	163,720	22.6	31,550	44.2	163,627	24.4	31,534	44.2
10-19	145,845	20.1	10,931	15.3	145,634	21.7	10,915	15.3
20-29	85,808	11.8	3,629	5.1	85,537	12.8	3,618	5.1
30-49	91,824	12.7	2,474	3.5	91,511	13.7	2,466	3.5
50-99	82,670	11.4	1,251	1.8	81,578	12.2	1,236	1.7
100 and more	123,322	17.0	470	0.7	69,769	10.4	411	0.6
Total	**725,408**	**100.0**	**71,399**	**100.0**	**669,863**	**100.0**	**71,267**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 2.1.2: Number of cattle (000); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Cattle, total	**920**	**916**	**893**	**899**	**878**	**898**	**886**	**860**	**800**	**725**	**90.63**	**83.87**
Cattle up to 1 year old	294	297	271	281	264	264	260	246	228	199	87.28	78.84
for slaughter	24	28	15	25	22	19	19	26	25	19	76.00	85.59
other male	164	150	158	156	150	146	144	134	118	102	86.44	73.70
other female	106	120	98	100	92	99	98	86	84	78	92.86	84.97
Cattle from 1 to 2 years old	124	125	150	140	108	142	140	142	148	133	89.86	97.79
Male heads	40	41	54	46	51	58	58	51	63	63	100.00	112.10
Heifers for breeding	78	81	91	90	53	76	74	79	65	61	93.85	87.90
Heifers for slaughter	6	3	5	4	5	8	8	12	20	9	45.00	84.91
Cattle 2 and more years old	502	493	472	477	506	492	486	472	424	394	92.92	82.77
Male heads	8	12	9	10	16	12	12	21	18	22	122.22	139.24
Heifers for breeding	34	25	25	31	55	45	45	29	17	17	100.00	44.50
Heifers for slaughter	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	2	50.00	90.91
Cows total	460	455	438	436	434	434	429	419	384	353	91.93	84.05
-Dairy cows	437	430	426	429	423	423	417	408	374	336	89.84	82.15

Source: SORS

Annex 2.1.3: Balance of the number of cattle (000); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Number at the beginning of year	913	920	916	893	899	878	898	886	860	800	93.02	90.48
Breeding	381	374	350	349	347	348	343	335	288	265	92.01	79.77
Imports[1)]	1	2	1	3	8	9	11	7	12	14	116.67	148.94
Exports[1)]	33	64	34	48	35	34	43	39	29	26	89.66	72.22
Slaughtered	320	302	324	284	325	289	309	316	317	314	99.05	100.90
Died	22	15	16	14	15	15	14	14	13	14	107.69	98.59
Number at the end of year	920	916	893	899	878	898	886	860	800	725	90.63	83.87

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.1.4: Weight gain/growth and domestic beef production (000 t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Live weight gain	155	155	152	153	152	155	153	150	142	134	94.37	89.10
Total slaughtered cattle in the territory[1)]	73	70	75	66	76	67	69	72	76	77	101.32	106.94
Gross domestic production[2)]	78	81	82	76	81	73	78	80	81	82	101.23	104.33
Meat production[3)]	73	77	77	71	76	71	75	77	79	79	100.00	104.50
Cattle slaughtered in slaughterhouses (net weight of slaughtered animals)	37	40	42	45	45	47	47	48	44	43	97.73	93.07

[1)] Imported live cattle included, exported live cattle excluded; net weight.
[2)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded; net weight.
[3)] Gross domestic production without raw fats.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.1.5: Cattle slaughtering and average weight of slaughtered animals; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Total (000 heads)	320	302	324	284	325	289	309	316	317	314	99.05	100.90
In slaughterhouses (000 heads)	151	162	170	178	173	173	172	181	164	160	97.56	92.70
Average gross weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	468	473	478	490	495	511	521	510	513	515	100.39	100.98
Average net weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	244	247	248	253	257	269	275	267	268	269	100.37	100.67

Source: SORS

Annex 2.1.6: Foreign trade in beef (t, carcass-weight equivalent); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
IMPORTS												
Total	**1,049**	**1,645**	**1,650**	**1,774**	**4,232**	**3,446**	**3,531**	**3,799**	**5,348**	**5,237**	**97.92**	**128.64**
Live animals[1)]	166	251	231	453	1,554	1,184	1,679	1,595	2,361	2,695	114.15	160.93
Meat	631	1,226	1,222	1,098	2,399	1,937	1,522	1,859	2,634	2,219	84.24	107.19
Meat products	252	168	197	223	279	325	330	345	353	323	91.50	98.96
EXPORTS												
Total	**7,060**	**12,925**	**9,136**	**14,181**	**14,079**	**11,739**	**15,900**	**21,284**	**18,005**	**13,794**	**76.61**	**85.14**
Live animals[1)]	5,119	11,307	6,724	10,154	6,532	6,883	10,366	16,471	12,381	11,366	91.80	107.97
Meat	1,646	1,351	2,068	3,580	6,474	3,785	4,580	3,821	4,017	1,482	36.89	32.68
Meat products	295	267	344	447	1,073	1,071	954	992	1,607	946	58.87	83.03
BALANCE												
Total	**6,011**	**11,280**	**7,486**	**12,407**	**9,847**	**8,293**	**12,369**	**17,485**	**12,657**	**8,557**		
Live animals[1)]	4,953	11,056	6,493	9,701	4,978	5,699	8,687	14,876	10,020	8,671		
Meat	1,015	125	846	2,482	4,075	1,848	3,058	1,962	1,383	-737		
Meat products	43	99	147	224	794	746	624	647	1,254	623		

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.1.7: Foreign trade in beef (000 EUR, carcass-weight equivalent); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
IMPORTS												
Total	**4,699**	**7,262**	**6,605**	**7,825**	**18,520**	**17,436**	**18,507**	**14,509**	**24,539**	**27,105**	**110.46**	**144.93**
Live animals[1)]	902	1,869	539	2,206	8,235	7,526	10,164	4,556	7,815	9,901	126.69	129.27
Meat	2,306	4,684	4,773	4,378	8,932	8,176	6,596	7,967	14,100	14,227	100.90	155.42
Meat products	1,491	709	1,293	1,241	1,353	1,734	1,747	1,986	2,624	2,977	113.45	157.61
EXPORTS												
Total	**30,350**	**48,605**	**34,217**	**52,844**	**58,055**	**43,809**	**56,877**	**50,116**	**56,536**	**43,809**	**77.49**	**82.54**
Live animals[1)]	22,176	42,247	25,502	38,295	26,764	26,465	37,090	34,431	34,173	33,429	97.82	105.17
Meat	6,610	5,082	7,776	13,138	29,108	14,847	17,234	13,156	18,656	7,122	38.18	38.29
Meat products	1,564	1,276	939	1,411	2,183	2,497	2,553	2,529	3,707	3,258	87.89	120.94
BALANCE												
Total	**25,651**	**41,343**	**27,612**	**45,019**	**39,535**	**26,373**	**38,370**	**35,607**	**31,997**	**16,704**		
Live animals[1)]	21,274	40,378	24,963	36,089	18,529	18,939	26,926	29,875	26,358	23,528		
Meat	4,304	398	3,003	8,760	20,176	6,671	10,638	5,189	4,556	-7,105		
Meat products	73	567	-354	170	830	763	806	543	1,083	281		

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.1.8: Beef balance (carcass-weight equivalent) (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Gross domestic production[1)]	78,445	80,773	81,863	75,638	80,598	72,648	77,612	79,670	81,481	81,759	100.34	104.28
Live animal imports[2)]	166	251	231	453	1,554	1,184	1,679	836	1,231	1,408	114.38	108.57
Live animal exports[2)]	5,119	11,307	6,724	10,154	6,532	6,883	10,366	8,637	6,457	5,940	91.99	76.40
Net domestic production[3)]	73,492	69,717	75,370	65,937	75,619	66,949	68,925	71,869	76,255	77,228	101.28	107.38
Meat imports[4)]	1,050	1,765	2,447	1,694	3,073	2,532	2,253	2,630	3,337	3,163	94.78	114.40
Meat exports[4)]	2,490	1,754	2,625	4,286	9,100	5,553	6,328	5,435	6,641	2,746	41.35	41.53
Domestic consumption	72,052	69,728	75,192	63,345	69,592	63,927	64,850	69,064	72,951	77,645	106.43	114.05
Consumption per capita (kg)	10.1	9.8	10.6	9.0	9.9	9.2	9.4	10.1	10.9	11.7	107.18	118.24
Self-sufficiency rate	109	116	109	119	116	114	120	115	112	105	93.75	91.02

[1)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded, net weight.
[2)] According to the special trade system.
[3)] Gross domestic production minus exported live cattle + imported live cattle (total slaughtered cattle in the territory)
[4)] Calculated based on imports and exports of meat and meat products and specific coefficients for the observed tariff lines.

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 2.1.9: Average annual purchase prices of cattle for slaughter; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Purchase prices in RSD/kg												
Calves for slaughter	324.65	328.33	316.91	322.82	333.16	351.15	338.95	354.89	419.43	514.05	122.56	142.98
Bullocks and heifers for slaughter	222.96	220.48	219.30	217.18	236.56	220.75	201.53	226.07	297.80	317.37	106.57	134.17
Cows for slaughter	148.13	144.29	130.78	141.20	153.35	140.06	133.07	144.29	198.91	212.81	106.99	138.25
Bulls for slaughter	217.72	204.50	220.69	207.51	214.97	202.80	183.46	228.66	308.11	323.44	104.98	142.11
Purchase prices in EUR/kg												
Calves for slaughter	2.77	2.72	2.57	2.66	2.82	2.98	2.88	3.02	3.57	4.38	122.78	143.57
Bullocks and heifers for slaughter	1.90	1.83	1.78	1.79	2.00	1.87	1.71	1.92	2.54	2.71	106.76	134.73
Cows for slaughter	1.26	1.20	1.06	1.16	1.30	1.19	1.13	1.23	1.69	1.81	107.18	138.81
Bulls for slaughter	1.86	1.69	1.79	1.71	1.82	1.72	1.56	1.94	2.62	2.76	105.16	142.68

Source: SORS

2.2 Pig meat

Annex 2.2.1: Number of holdings and pigs by the pig herd size; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
1-2	133,205	5.9	82,130	42.7	133,196	7.8	82,125	42.7
3-9	326,061	14.4	71,214	37.0	326,001	19.0	71,201	37.0
10-19	324,340	14.3	23,813	12.4	324,232	18.9	23,806	12.4
20-49	327,217	14.5	11,437	5.9	326,682	19.0	11,420	5.9
50-99	145,734	6.4	2,176	1.1	145,022	8.4	2,167	1.1
100-199	126,444	5.6	946	0.5	123,014	7.2	922	0.5
200-399	104,950	4.6	399	0.2	103,420	6.0	393	0.2
400 and more	775,754	34.3	326	0.2	236,709	13.8	264	0.1
Total	**2,263,705**	**100.0**	**192,441**	**100.0**	**1,718,276**	**100.0**	**192,298**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 2.2.2: Number of pigs (000); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Pigs, total	**3,236**	**3,284**	**3,021**	**2,911**	**2,782**	**2,903**	**2,983**	**2,868**	**2,669**	**2,141**	**80.22**	**75.36**
Piglets up to 20 kg	953	1,068	927	945	917	965	980	930	880	657	74.66	70.31
Pigs from 20-49 kg	715	658	664	579	549	584	594	573	512	323	63.09	57.43
Fattened pigs of weight 50 kg and more	1,042	1,058	943	915	849	886	938	932	876	830	94.75	92.61
50-79 kg	450	389	374	352	325	337	337	353	313	253	80.83	75.98
80-109 kg	312	329	286	305	267	266	313	298	290	301	103.79	104.95
110 kg and more	280	339	284	259	257	283	288	281	273	276	101.10	99.86
Breeding pigs of weight 50 kg and more	526	501	487	471	467	467	472	434	399	331	82.96	73.92
Male gilts	39	28	33	23	23	25	28	14	12	15	125.00	73.53
Total female gilts	118	91	78	77	80	67	78	66	69	54	78.26	75.00
- of which mated gilts	33	25	23	20	28	23	29	20	23	17	73.91	69.11
Boars	23	28	20	20	21	25	19	22	17	12	70.59	57.69
Total sows	346	354	356	350	343	350	346	331	301	250	83.06	74.81
- of which mated sows	171	149	143	157	154	171	151	135	134	63	47.01	42.28

Source: SORS

Annex 2.2.3: Balance of the number of pigs (000); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Индекс 2023/ Ø18-22
Number at the beginning of year	3,144	3,236	3,284	3,021	2,911	2,782	2,903	2,983	2,868	2,667	92.99	92.30
Breeding	5,668	5,763	5,824	5,725	5,611	5,733	5,670	5,415	4,936	4,091	82.88	74.75
Imports[1)]	330	217	77	123	252	160	163	246	327	288	88.07	125.44
Exports[1)]	26	46	28	23	22	16	0	0	0	0	/	/
Slaughtered	5,657	5,654	5,853	5,706	5,745	5,538	5,502	5,536	5,250	4,620	88.00	83.78
Died	223	232	283	229	224	218	251	240	215	285	132.56	124.13
Number at the end of year	3,236	3,284	3,021	2,911	2,782	2,903	2,983	2,868	2,667	2,141	80.28	75.37

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.2.4: Weight gain/growth and domestic pig meat production (000 t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Live weight gain	400	415	434	437	431	441	445	428	416	392	94.23	90.70
Total slaughtered pigs in the territory[1)]	320	324	342	344	345	329	331	340	330	318	96.36	94.93
Gross domestic production[2)]	294	314	339	338	334	325	326	335	323	312	96.59	94.95
Meat production [3)]	258	278	301	307	303	298	299	307	299	289	96.66	95.95
Pigs slaughtered in slaughterhouses (net mass of slaughtered animals)	151	167	165	156	171	173	171	169	139	136	97.84	82.62

[1)] Imported live cattle included, exported live cattle excluded; net weight.
[2)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded; net weight.
[3)] Gross domestic production without raw fats.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.2.5: Pigs slaughtering and average weight of slaughtered animals; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Total (000 heads)	5,657	5,654	5,853	5,706	5,745	5,538	5,502	5,536	5,250	4,620	88.00	83.78
In slaughterhouses (000 heads)	2,031	2,218	2,212	2,079	2,217	2,219	2,176	2,190	1,812	1,776	98.01	83.66
Average gross weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	97	98	98	99	101	102	104	102	102	102	100.00	99.80
Average net weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	74	75	74	75	77	78	78	77	77	77	100.00	99.48

Source: SORS

Annex 2.2.6: Foreign trade in pig meat (t, carcass-weight equivalent); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
IMPORTS												
Total	**47,675**	**34,052**	**28,107**	**36,745**	**45,887**	**32,514**	**32,722**	**41,527**	**60,106**	**57,420**	**95.53**	**134.94**
Live animals[1)]	26,980	11,664	2,993	7,067	11,309	4,422	4,638	7,235	9,255	8,214	88.75	111.42
Meat	17,443	18,898	21,333	26,026	29,765	21,981	22,427	28,767	44,050	43,178	98.02	146.87
Meat products	3,252	3,490	3,781	3,652	4,813	6,111	5,657	5,525	6,801	6,028	88.63	104.27
EXPORTS												
Total	**19,694**	**15,571**	**9,392**	**12,888**	**11,311**	**11,379**	**12,013**	**9,902**	**8,685**	**5,694**	**65.56**	**53.42**
Live animals[1)]	708	801	802	652	598	537	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00
Meat	16,017	12,063	6,322	7,492	5,166	3,444	964	1,189	759	404	53.23	17.53
Meat products	2,969	2,707	2,268	4,744	5,547	7,398	11,049	8,713	7,926	5,290	66.74	65.09
BALANCE												
Total	**-27,981**	**-18,481**	**-18,715**	**-23,857**	**-34,576**	**-21,135**	**-20,709**	**-31,625**	**-51,421**	**-51,726**		
Live animals[1)]	-26,272	-10,863	-2,191	-6,415	-10,711	-3,885	-4,638	-7,235	-9,255	-8,214		
Meat	-1,426	-6,835	-15,011	-18,534	-24,599	-18,537	-21,463	-27,578	-43,291	-42,774		
Meat products	-283	-783	-1,513	1,092	734	1,287	5,392	3,188	1,125	-738		

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.2.7: Foreign trade in pig meat (000 EUR, carcass-weight equivalent); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
IMPORTS												
Total	**102,847**	**71,869**	**65,253**	**88,953**	**104,932**	**95,255**	**98,256**	**99,640**	**171,321**	**218,268**	**127.40**	**191.66**
Live animals[1)]	47,501	19,125	6,192	12,954	22,881	12,961	13,558	13,473	22,418	33,301	148.55	195.22
Meat	41,659	38,913	44,195	61,058	63,331	56,668	58,075	60,235	113,896	147,912	129.87	209.98
Meat products	13,687	13,831	14,866	14,941	18,720	25,626	26,623	25,932	35,007	37,055	105.85	140.46
EXPORTS												
Total	**56,115**	**36,207**	**23,110**	**35,048**	**30,929**	**30,605**	**28,979**	**26,934**	**27,958**	**24,386**	**87.22**	**83.86**
Live animals[1)]	1,478	1,551	1,606	1,524	1,402	1,138	0	0	0	0	/	/
Meat	44,005	25,073	13,366	16,676	11,199	7,219	1,733	2,802	2,767	1,476	53.34	28.69
Meat products	10,632	9,583	8,138	16,848	18,328	22,248	27,246	24,132	25,191	22,910	90.95	97.78
BALANCE												
Total	**-46,732**	**-35,662**	**-42,143**	**-53,905**	**-74,003**	**-64,650**	**-69,277**	**-72,706**	**-143,363**	**-193,882**		
Live animals[1)]	-46,023	-17,574	-4,586	-11,430	-21,479	-11,823	-13,558	-13,473	-22,418	-33,301		
Meat	2,346	-13,840	-30,829	-44,382	-52,132	-49,449	-56,342	-57,433	-111,129	-146,436		
Meat products	-3,055	-4,248	-6,728	1,907	-392	-3,378	623	-1,800	-9,816	-14,145		

[1] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.2.8: Pig meat balance (carcass-weight equivalent) (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Gross domestic production[1]	294,092	313,603	339,314	337,877	334,200	325,002	326,366	334,976	322,552	312,272	96.81	95.03
Live animal imports[2]	26,980	11,664	2,993	7,067	11,309	4,422	4,638	5,445	6,954	6,191	89.03	94.47
Live animal exports[2]	708	801	802	652	598	537	0	0	0	0	/	/
Net domestic production[3]	320,363	324,466	341,505	344,292	344,911	328,887	331,003	340,421	329,507	318,462	96.65	95.08
Meat imports[4]	35,619	35,775	23,374	47,180	56,090	66,017	50,734	60,302	69,791	75,703	108.47	124.95
Meat exports[4]	28,247	22,301	15,310	21,488	19,688	18,041	16,037	15,269	14,353	11,843	82.51	71.01
Domestic consumption	327,735	337,940	349,568	369,985	381,313	376,863	365,701	385,454	384,945	382,321	99.32	100.91
Consumption per capita (kg)	45.8	47.5	49.4	52.6	54.5	54.1	52.8	56.1	57.6	57.6	100.01	104.66
Self-sufficiency ratio	90	93	97	91	88	86	89	87	84	82	97.70	94.40

[1] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded, net weight.
[2] According to the special trade system.
[3] Gross domestic production minus exported live cattle + imported live cattle (total slaughtered pigs in the territory).
[4] Calculated based imports and exports of meat and meat products and specific coefficients for the observed tariff lines.

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 2.2.9: Average annual producer prices (purchase prices); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Purchase prices in RSD/kg												
Piglets for slaughter	254.87	203.27	190.56	235.50	228.54	232.15	228.25	205.81	275.26	375.81	136.53	160.60
Fattened pigs up to 110 kg	174.62	148.64	140.65	165.47	144.48	150.98	152.69	150.38	206.93	247.15	119.44	153.42
Other pigs for slaughter over 110 kg	165.33	135.20	126.03	151.89	139.66	141.07	146.96	143.86	197.14	237.48	120.46	154.47
Purchase prices in EUR/kg												
Piglets for slaughter	2.17	1.68	1.55	1.94	1.93	1.97	1.94	1.75	2.34	3.21	136.77	161.27
Fattened pigs up to 110 kg	1.49	1.23	1.14	1.36	1.22	1.28	1.30	1.28	1.76	2.11	119.65	154.04
Other pigs for slaughter over 110 kg	1.41	1.12	1.02	1.25	1.18	1.20	1.25	1.22	1.68	2.03	120.68	155.09

Source: SORS

2.3 Sheep meat and goat meat

Annex 2.3.1: Number of holdings and sheep/goats by the herd size; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
SHEEP								
1-2	6,285	0.4	3,521	3.8	6,284	0.4	3,520	3.8
3-9	239,240	14.1	40,456	43.2	239,213	14.1	40,451	43.2
10-19	394,355	23.2	30,568	32.6	394,173	23.3	30,555	32.7
20-49	382,907	22.5	13,269	14.2	381,875	22.6	13,239	14.1
50-99	253,787	14.9	3,836	4.1	252,326	14.9	3,813	4.1
100-199	180,944	10.6	1,372	1.5	179,117	10.6	1,359	1.5
200-499	153,580	9.0	537	0.6	148,993	8.8	522	0.6
500 and more	91,584	5.4	114	0.1	90,209	5.3	112	0.1
Total	**1,702,682**	**100.0**	**93,673**	**100.0**	**1,692,190**	**100.0**	**93,571**	**100.0**
GOATS								
1-2	7,235	4.8	5,896	24.3	7,230	4.9	5,893	24.3
3-9	72,152	48.2	15,159	62.4	72,105	48.9	15,150	62.5
10-19	29,241	19.6	2,288	9.4	29,177	19.8	2,283	9.4
20-49	20,650	13.8	729	3.0	20,521	13.9	725	3.0
50-99	9,599	6.4	146	0.6	9,539	6.5	145	0.6
100-199	5,391	3.6	42	0.2	5,061	3.4	40	0.2
200-499	5,290	3.5	17	0.1	3,778	2.6	13	0.1
500 and more	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**149,558**	**100.0**	**24,277**	**100.0**	**147,411**	**100.0**	**24,249**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 2.3.2: Number of holdings and sheep/goats by the UAA size; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
SHEEP								
< 0,5 ha	27,013	1.6	2,583	2.8	26,032	1.5	2,577	2.8
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	44,984	2.6	4,900	5.2	44,978	2.7	4,899	5.2
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	113,174	6.6	10,898	11.6	112,365	6.6	10,892	11.6
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	391,811	23.0	30,591	32.7	391,532	23.1	30,582	32.7
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	471,808	27.7	26,967	28.8	471,422	27.9	26,955	28.8
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	354,706	20.8	13,122	14.0	353,449	20.9	13,108	14.0
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	109,988	6.5	2,624	2.8	108,984	6.4	2,613	2.8

≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	87,935	5.2	1,303	1.4	86,785	5.1	1,291	1.4
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	57,372	3.4	503	0.5	55,851	3.3	488	0.5
≥ 100 ha	43,891	2.6	182	0.2	40,792	2.4	166	0.2
Total	**1,702,682**	**100.0**	**93,673**	**100.0**	**1,692,190**	**100.0**	**93,571**	**100.0**
GOATS								
< 0,5 ha	9,132	6.1	1,693	7.0	9,120	6.2	1,692	7.0
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	11,265	7.5	2,513	10.4	11,259	7.6	2,512	10.4
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	20,333	13.6	4,014	16.5	20,182	13.7	4,012	16.5
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	42,798	28.6	7,702	31.7	42,774	29.0	7,699	31.7
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	31,701	21.2	4,994	20.6	31,690	21.5	4,991	20.6
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	17,854	11.9	2,359	9.7	17,671	12.0	2,357	9.7
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	6,283	4.2	571	2.4	6,137	4.2	567	2.3
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	5,376	3.6	268	1.1	4,559	3.1	264	1.1
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	2,226	1.5	123	0.5	2,155	1.5	119	0.5
≥ 100 ha	2,590	1.7	40	0.2	1,864	1.3	36	0.1
Total	**149,558**	**100.0**	**24,277**	**100.0**	**147,411**	**100.0**	**24,249**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 2.3.3: Number of sheep and goats (000); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Sheep, total	**1,748**	**1,789**	**1,665**	**1,704**	**1,712**	**1,642**	**1,685**	**1,695**	**1,721**	**1,717**	**99.77**	**101.54**
Lambs and tags up to 1 year old	377	396	343	328	334	359	410	423	429	419	97.67	107.16
Sheep 1 and more years old	1,371	1,393	1,322	1,376	1,378	1,283	1,274	1,272	1,291	1,298	100.54	99.88
Total sheep for breeding	1,266	1,287	1,231	1,287	1,264	1,197	1,178	1,186	1,211	1,210	99.92	100.23
of which dairy	155	129	139	92	126	77	58	62	56	69	123.21	91.03
Other sheep	105	106	91	89	114	86	96	86	80	87	108.75	94.16
Goats, total	**219**	**203**	**200**	**183**	**196**	**191**	**202**	**195**	**192**	**147**	**76.56**	**75.31**
Goats up to 1 years old	48	35	38	35	43	41	45	44	43	33	76.74	76.39
Goats 1 and more years old	171	168	162	147	153	150	157	151	149	114	76.51	75.00
Kidded goats	138	128	132	122	138	126	127	125	118	89	75.42	70.19
Goats, first time mated	19	26	18	14	11	14	20	16	21	14	66.67	85.37
Other goats	13	15	12	12	3	10	11	10	10	12	120.00	136.36

Source: SORS

Annex 2.3.4: Balance of the number of sheep (000); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Number at the beginning of year	1,616	1,748	1,789	1,665	1,704	1,712	1,642	1,685	1,695	1,721	101.53	101.98
Breeding	1,645	1,702	1,600	1,674	1,643	1,556	1,531	1,542	1,575	1,573	99.87	100.23
Imports[1)]	0	0	1	5	8	3	2	2	2	4	200.00	117.65
Exports[1)]	66	117	66	57	66	75	100	192	129	110	85.27	97.86
Slaughtered	1,387	1,493	1,630	1,552	1,541	1,517	1,356	1,306	1,387	1,436	103.53	101.03
Died	62	51	29	30	37	36	35	35	36	35	97.22	97.77
Number at the end of year	1,748	1,789	1,665	1,704	1,712	1,642	1,685	1,695	1,721	1,717	99.77	101.54

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.3.5: Weight gain/growth and domestic sheep meat production (000 t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Live weight gain	63	65	58	63	64	63	64	65	66	64	96.97	99.38
Total slaughtered sheep in the territory[1)]	27	30	33	30	32	34	30	28	29	30	103.45	98.04
Gross domestic production[2)]	28	31	34	31	33	35	32	31	31	32	103.23	98.77
Meat production[3)]	27	30	34	30	32	34	31	31	31	32	103.23	100.63
Sheep slaughtered in slaughterhouses (net weight of slaughtered animals)	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	75.00	107.14

[1)] Imported live cattle included, exported live cattle excluded; weight of slaughtered animals.
[2)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded; weight of slaughtered animals.
[3)] Gross domestic production without raw fats.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.3.6: Sheep slaughtering and average weight of slaughtered animals; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Total (000 heads)	1,387	1,493	1,630	1,552	1,541	1,517	1,356	1,306	1,387	1,436	103.53	101.03
In slaughterhouses (000 heads)	72	70	78	104	118	136	145	219	229	204	89.08	120.43
Average gross weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	34	34	34	33	32	32	34	33	33	33	100.00	100.61
Average net weight of heads slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	100.00	100.00

Source: SORS

Annex 2.3.7: Foreign trade in sheep meat (t, carcass-weight equivalent); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
IMPORTS												
Total	**63**	**49**	**198**	**259**	**321**	**238**	**125**	**94**	**82**	**207**	**252.44**	**120.35**
Live animals[1)]	2	2	22	114	184	72	48	88	68	194	285.29	210.87
Meat	61	46	175	144	136	166	77	6	14	12	85.71	15.04
Meat products	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	/	500.00
EXPORTS												
Total	**1,216**	**1,639**	**1,169**	**1,125**	**1,269**	**1,431**	**1,894**	**6,894**	**5,214**	**3,946**	**75.68**	**118.13**
Live animals[1)]	1,092	1,594	1,135	1,058	1,192	1,382	1,809	6,546	4,506	3,593	79.74	116.39
Meat	124	45	34	67	56	49	84	342	708	353	49.86	142.45
Meat products	0	0	0	0	21	0	1	6	0	0	/	/
BALANCE												
Total	**1,153**	**1,590**	**971**	**866**	**948**	**1,193**	**1,769**	**6,800**	**5,132**	**3,739**		
Live animals[1)]	1,090	1,592	1,113	944	1,008	1,310	1,761	6,458	4,438	3,399		
Meat	63	-1	-141	-77	-80	-117	7	336	694	341		
Meat products	0	-1	-1	-1	20	0	1	6	0	-1		

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.3.8: Foreign trade in sheep meat (000 EUR, carcass-weight equivalent); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
IMPORTS												
Total	**308**	**315**	**1,000**	**1,197**	**2,006**	**1,566**	**591**	**212**	**484**	**647**	**133.68**	**66.58**
Live animals[1)]	6	72	161	484	1,291	557	204	145	240	431	179.58	88.43
Meat	298	239	834	711	713	1,007	385	65	241	211	87.55	43.76
Meat products	4	4	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	166.67	227.27
EXPORTS												
Total	**5,146**	**7,184**	**5,743**	**5,529**	**6,647**	**6,659**	**8,989**	**17,939**	**18,977**	**14,361**	75.68	121.27
Live animals[1)]	4,617	6,984	5,589	5,229	6,364	6,437	8,613	15,935	14,397	11,658	80.98	112.65
Meat	526	199	154	300	275	222	374	1,997	4,580	2,703	59.02	181.46
Meat products	3	1	0	0	8	0	2	7	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00
BALANCE												
Total	**4,838**	**6,869**	**4,743**	**4,332**	**4,641**	**5,093**	**8,398**	**17,727**	**18,493**	**13,714**		
Live animals[1)]	4,611	6,912	5,428	4,745	5,073	5,880	8,409	15,790	14,157	11,227		
Meat	228	-40	-680	-411	-438	-785	-11	1,932	4,339	2,492		
Meat products	-1	-3	-5	-2	6	-2	0	5	-3	-5		

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.3.9: Sheep meat balance (carcass-weight equivalent) (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Gross domestic production[1)]	27,907	31,211	34,394	30,576	33,064	34,861	31,640	31,268	30,874	32,047	103.80	99.09
Live animal imports[2)]	2	2	22	114	184	72	48	45	35	98	280.00	127.60
Live animal exports[2)]	1,092	1,594	1,135	1,058	1,192	1,382	1,809	3,374	2,321	1,825	78.63	90.54
Net domestic production[3)]	26,816	29,620	33,281	29,632	32,055	33,550	29,878	27,939	28,588	30,320	106.06	99.73
Meat imports	61	44	175	144	136	166	77	6	14	12	85.71	15.04
Meat exports	123	45	34	67	56	49	84	342	708	353	49.86	142.45
Domestic consumption	26,754	29,619	33,422	29,709	32,135	33,667	29,871	27,603	27,894	29,979	107.47	99.16
Consumption per capita (kg)	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.5	108.23	102.95
Self-sufficiency ratio	104	105	103	103	104	104	106	113	111	107	96.58	99.49

[1)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded, net weight;
[2)] According to the special trade system
[3)] Gross domestic production – exported live cattle + imported live cattle (total slaughtered cattle in the territory)

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 2.3.10: Average annual producer prices (purchase prices); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Purchase prices in RSD/kg												
Lambs	251.39	260.41	259.10	250.54	249.13	241.14	217.16	237.93	319.34	368.63	115.43	145.74
Tags	244.94	235.92	223.88	226.14	194.59	171.68	175.69	200.58	281.58	259.93	92.31	126.90
Sheep	121.03	115.25	116.19	117.24	116.94	110.84	112.91	116.94	141.22	164.64	116.58	137.46
Purchase prices in EUR/kg												
Lambs	2.14	2.16	2.10	2.06	2.11	2.05	1.85	2.02	2.72	3.14	115.64	146.34
Tags	2.09	1.95	1.82	1.86	1.65	1.46	1.49	1.71	2.40	2.22	92.47	127.41
Sheep	1.03	0.95	0.94	0.97	0.99	0.94	0.96	0.99	1.20	1.40	116.79	138.03

Source: SORS

2.4 Poultry and eggs

Annex 2.4.1: Number of holdings and poultry by the flock size; 2023

	Total poultry			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
1-49	3,462,199	16.0	195,992	89.0
50-99	1,187,450	5.5	19,722	9.0
100-300	449,532	2.1	3,350	1.5
300-500	90,752	0.4	264	0.1
500-1.000	89,081	0.4	147	0.1
1.000-3.000	362,810	1.7	216	0.1
3.000-5.000	514,777	2.4	139	0.1
5.000 and more	15,448,092	71.5	504	0.2
Total	**21,604,693**	**100.0**	**220,334**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 2.4.2: Number of holdings and poultry, broilers and laying hens by the flock size; 2023

	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
	Broilers				Laying hens			
1-49	429,484	3.4	19,933	79.6	2,597,329	34.7	167,745	95.0
50-99	204,587	1.6	3,679	14.7	401,300	5.4	7,211	4.1
100-300	92,367	0.7	733	2.9	146,837	2.0	1,132	0.6
300-500	22,960	0.2	70	0.3	42,511	0.6	128	0.1
500-1.000	33,420	0.3	56	0.2	37,860	0.5	64	0.0
1.000-3.000	172,110	1.4	101	0.4	175,437	2.3	110	0.1
3.000-5.000	316,807	2.5	86	0.3	158,850	2.1	42	0.0
5.000 and more	11,197,096	89.8	395	1.6	3,929,518	52.5	98	0.1
Total	**12,468,831**	**100.0**	**25,053**	**100.0**	**7,489,642**	**100.0**	**176,530**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 2.4.3: Number of poultry (000); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Total	**17,167**	**17,450**	**16,242**	**16,338**	**16,232**	**15,780**	**15,249**	**15,348**	**14,817**	**14,278**	**96.36**	**92.20**
Broilers	5,949	5,382	4,545	4,981	4,877	5,212	5,082	5,280	5,216	5,143	98.60	100.19
Other head of *domestic chicken* subspecies	10,650	11,538	11,163	10,964	10,807	10,205	9,845	9,842	9,408	8,770	93.22	87.51
Turkeys	185	204	159	157	207	88	84	72	69	78	113.04	75.00
Geese	65	56	71	59	75	48	31	23	22	57	259.09	143.22
Ducks	188	152	145	135	166	109	128	103	88	102	115.91	85.86
Other poultry	131	119	159	42	99	119	78	27	13	128	984.62	190.48

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.4: Balance of the number of poultry (000); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Number at the beginning of year	17,860	17,167	17,450	16,242	16,338	16,232	15,780	15,249	15,348	14,817	96.54	93.84
Breeding	58,197	56,964	55,020	52,077	65,478	68,723	68,820	62,345	61,432	65,378	106.42	100.03
Imports[1)]	9,035	9,488	8,860	9,008	8,213	8,569	7,449	7,114	7,224	7,529	104.22	97.60
Exports[1)]	1,010	3,095	2,304	3,056	3,110	3,076	3,056	3,083	2,329	2,026	86.99	69.13
Slaughtered	64,390	61,133	61,397	56,168	68,689	72,740	71,848	64,586	65,019	69,661	107.14	101.58
Died	2,524	1,942	1,386	1,765	1,998	1,928	1,897	1,718	1,838	1,808	98.37	96.39

Number at the end of year	17,167	17,450	16,242	16,338	16,232	15,780	15,249	15,348	14,817	14,278	96.36	92.20

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.5: Weight gain/growth and domestic production of poultry (000 t); 2014-2023

	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Index 2023/22**	**Index 2023/ Ø18-22**
Live weight gain	121	116	117	129	143	156	161	165	168	181	107.74	114.12
Total slaughtered poultry in the territory[1)]	96	86	88	96	106	114	114	111	116	127	109.48	113.19
Gross domestic production[2)]	94	86	88	95	106	114	115	111	116	128	110.34	113.88
Meat production[3)]	94	86	88	95	106	114	115	111	116	128	110.34	113.88
Poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses (net weight of slaughtered animals)	62	66	71	88	94	101	102	101	114	126	110.53	123.05

[1)] Imported live cattle included, exported live cattle excluded; net weight.
[2)] Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded; net weight.
[3)] Gross domestic production without raw fats.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.6: Poultry slaughtering and average weight of slaughtered poultry; 2014-2023

	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Index 2023/22**	**Index 2023/ Ø18-22**
Total (000 heads)	64,390	61,133	61,397	56,168	68,689	72,740	71,848	64,586	65,019	69,661	107.14	101.58
In slaughterhouses (000 heads)	36,969	39,339	41,500	50,670	54,850	59,801	59,064	59,062	64,071	69,227	108.05	116.60
Average gross weight of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	103.17	107.71
Average net weight of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses (kg)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	101.12	104.65

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.7: Foreign trade in poultry (t, carcass-weight equivalent); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
IMPORTS												
Total	**18,610**	**14,804**	**14,862**	**17,059**	**18,466**	**18,192**	**18,550**	**19,634**	**23,316**	**23,562**	**101.06**	**120.02**
Live animals[1)]	2,329	1,552	1,621	1,597	1,554	1,208	816	1,314	1,242	651	52.42	53.06
Meat	13,939	10,249	10,003	11,712	12,762	11,817	12,338	11,934	14,644	14,696	100.36	115.73
Meat products	2,342	3,003	3,238	3,750	4,150	5,167	5,396	6,386	7,430	8,215	110.57	143.98
EXPORTS												
Total	**7,822**	**7,888**	**7,313**	**7,886**	**10,250**	**9,638**	**8,914**	**10,443**	**8,775**	**8,630**	**98.35**	**89.86**
Live animals[1)]	201	965	1,104	1,120	1,389	1,456	1,583	2,328	1,842	2,256	122.48	131.19
Meat	6,445	6,055	5,400	5,735	7,455	6,622	5,770	6,606	4,968	4,617	92.93	73.47
Meat products	1,176	868	809	1,031	1,406	1,560	1,561	1,509	1,965	1,757	89.41	109.80
BALANCE												
Total	**-10,788**	**-6,916**	**-7,549**	**-9,173**	**-8,216**	**-8,554**	**-9,636**	**-9,191**	**-14,541**	**-14,932**		
Live animals[1)]	-2,128	-587	-517	-477	-165	248	767	1,014	600	1,605		
Meat	-7,494	-4,194	-4,603	-5,977	-5,307	-5,195	-6,568	-5,328	-9,676	-10,079		
Meat products	-1,166	-2,135	-2,429	-2,719	-2,744	-3,607	-3,835	-4,877	-5,465	-6,458		

[1)] According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.8: Foreign trade in poultry (000 EUR, carcass-weight equivalent); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
IMPORTS												
Total	**26,397**	**23,893**	**26,222**	**28,223**	**30,711**	**35,348**	**37,655**	**43,821**	**59,925**	**67,164**	**112.08**	**161.87**
Live animals[1)]	8,074	6,663	6,414	6,334	6,855	6,874	6,624	6,595	6,748	6,584	97.57	97.70
Meat	10,000	7,855	9,914	10,736	11,443	13,789	15,048	16,904	26,392	29,579	112.08	176.96
Meat products	8,323	9,375	9,894	11,153	12,413	14,685	15,983	20,322	26,785	31,001	115.74	171.87
EXPORTS												
Total	**13,231**	**13,235**	**12,162**	**13,188**	**16,390**	**16,827**	**16,425**	**17,549**	**19,832**	**20,978**	**105.78**	**120.53**
Live animals[1)]	579	1,338	1,625	1,839	2,017	2,030	2,454	2,639	2,423	2,733	112.79	118.18
Meat	9,155	9,284	8,043	8,404	10,278	10,390	9,226	10,297	10,403	10,514	101.07	103.91
Meat products	3,497	2,613	2,494	2,945	4,095	4,407	4,745	4,613	7,006	7,731	110.35	155.45
BALANCE												
Total	**-13,166**	**-10,658**	**-14,060**	**-15,035**	**-14,321**	**-18,521**	**-21,230**	**-26,272**	**-40,093**	**-46,186**		
Live animals[1)]	-7,495	-5,325	-4,789	-4,495	-4,838	-4,844	-4,170	-3,956	-4,325	-3,851		
Meat	-845	1,429	-1,871	-2,332	-1,165	-3,399	-5,822	-6,607	-15,989	-19,065		
Meat products	-4,826	-6,762	-7,400	-8,208	-8,318	-10,278	-11,238	-15,709	-19,779	-23,270		

1) According to the special trade system.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.9: Poultry balance (t, carcass-weight equivalent); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Gross domestic production1)	94,202	85,594	87,795	95,184	105,668	113,825	114,745	111,245	116,042	127,636	109.99	113.65
Live animal imports2)	2,329	1,552	1,621	1,597	1,554	1,208	816	928	877	459	52.34	42.63
Live animal exports2)	201	965	1,104	1,120	1,389	1,456	1,583	1,645	1,300	1,589	122.23	107.76
Net domestic production3)	96,330	86,182	88,312	95,661	105,505	113,577	113,978	110,528	115,618	126,506	109.42	113.11
Meat imports	16,585	7,738	3,743	10,819	12,762	11,817	12,338	11,934	14,644	14,696	100.36	115.73
Meat exports	6,971	6,825	5,363	5,753	7,455	6,622	5,770	6,606	4,968	4,617	92.93	73.47
Domestic consumption	105,789	87,095	86,692	100,727	110,812	118,626	120,546	115,856	125,294	136,585	109.01	115.53
Consumption per capita (kg)	14,8	12,2	12,3	14,3	15,8	17,0	17,4	16,9	18,7	20,6	109.77	119.77
Self-sufficiency ratio	89	98	101	94	95	96	95	96	93	93	100.48	98.31

1) Exported live cattle included, imported live cattle excluded, net weight;
2) According to the special trade system
3) Gross domestic production - exported live cattle + imported live cattle (total slaughtered cattle in the territory)

Source: SORS; MAFWM

Annex 2.4.10: Average annual poultry producer prices (purchase prices); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Purchase prices in RSD/kg	121.27	112.91	111.98	111.76	104.71	95.57	96.53	112.88	141.74	132.00	93.13	119.69
Purchase prices in EUR/kg	1.03	0.94	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.81	0.82	0.96	1.21	1.13	93.29	120.17

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.11: Table eggs production; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Average number of laying hens (000 heads)	11,488	10,220	9,131	8,852	8,891	8,863	8,510	8,550	7,945	7,735	97.36	90.45
Egg production (eggs/laying hen)	165	202	203	199	202	200	200	200	205	196	95.61	97.32
Laid eggs (000 eggs)	1,891,628	2,060,605	1,852,522	1,758,660	1,796,056	1,774,867	1,705,501	1,710,525	1,631,871	1,517,511	92.99	88.03

Source: SORS

Annex 2.4.12: Average annual table egg producer prices (purchase prices); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Prices in RSD/egg	8.24	7.79	7.69	8.55	7.70	8.04	7.99	8.22	11.80	13.38	113.39	152.91
Prices in EUR/egg	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.11	113.59	153.52

Source: SORS

2.5 Cows' milk

Annex 2.5.1: Number of holdings and cows by the dairy cow herd size; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
1-2	41,898	12.5	27,695	44.0	41,890	13.0	27,690	44.0
3-9	131,117	39.0	27,834	44.2	131,022	40.6	27,817	44.2
10-19	66,365	19.8	5,140	8.2	66,196	20.5	5,128	8.2
20-29	27,312	8.1	1181	1.9	27,243	8.4	1178	1.9
30-49	26,036	7.7	709	1.1	25,854	8.0	704	1.1
50-99	18,036	5.4	273	0.4	17,827	5.5	270	0.4
100 and over	25,232	7.5	108	0.2	12,719	3.9	85	0.1
Total	**335,996**	**100.0**	**62,940**	**100.0**	**322,751**	**100.0**	**62,872**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 2.5.2: Number of holdings and cows by the UAA size; 2023

	Total (all holdings)				Family holdings			
	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)	Number of heads	Structure (%)	Number of holdings	Structure (%)
< 0,5 ha	2,144	0.6	607	1.0	1,827	0.6	604	1.0
≥ 0,5 ha - < 1 ha	3,280	1.0	1,282	2.0	3,280	1.0	1,282	2.0
≥ 1 ha - < 2 ha	9,541	2.8	3,900	6.2	9,526	3.0	3,899	6.2
≥ 2 ha - < 5 ha	45,352	13.5	16,492	26.2	45,333	14.0	16,490	26.2
≥ 5 ha - < 10 ha	80,502	24.0	20,867	33.2	80,463	24.9	20,862	33.2
≥ 10 ha - < 20 ha	84,118	25.0	13,710	21.8	84,101	26.1	13,706	21.8
≥ 20 ha - < 30 ha	32,856	9.8	3,293	5.2	32,837	10.2	3,289	5.2
≥ 30 ha - < 50 ha	25,947	7.7	1,677	2.7	25,694	8.0	1,669	2.7
≥ 50 ha - < 100 ha	21,683	6.5	791	1.3	21,433	6.6	777	1.2
≥ 100 ha	30,573	9.1	321	0.5	18,257	5.7	294	0.5
Total	**335,996**	**100.0**	**62,940**	**100.0**	**322,751**	**100.0**	**62,872**	**100.0**

Source: SORS, 2023 Census of Agriculture

Annex 2.5.3: Milk production; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Cows' milk												
Total of dairy cattle (000)	456	432	426	430	425	427	422	406	389	355	91.26	85.79
Milked milk, total (mill. l)	1,492	1,501	1,504	1,506	1,493	1,509	1,495	1,473	1,425	1,344	94.32	90.87
Milked milk (l/dairy cattle)	3,272	3,477	3,531	3,505	3,513	3,535	3,544	3,626	3,665	3,788	103.36	105.91
Ewes' milk												
Total of dairy cattle (000)	197	165	165	133	153	106	67	67	56	71	126.79	79.06
Milked milk, total (mill. l)	20	19	17	14	18	11	9	10	9	11	122.22	96.49
Milked milk (l/dairy cattle)	102	115	100	108	115	103	138	150	161	160	99.38	119.94
Goat milk[1)]												
Total of dairy cattle (000)	126	124	112	103	114	99	119	116	111	87	78.38	77.82
Milked milk, total (mill. l)	38	44	37	33	34	31	34	34	34	21	61.76	62.87
Milked milk (l/dairy cattle)	302	352	328	319	294	315	283	297	303	237	78.22	79.42

[1)] Based on the data in the Agricultural Census 2012, the time series 2006–2013 was revised.

Source: SORS

Annex 2.5.4: Purchase of milk and dairy products; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Fresh milk (000 l)												
Fresh cow's milk	793,946	836,704	820,025	836,973	841,884	848,484	874,270	858,360	790,575	757,118	95.77	89.84
Fresh ewes' milk	217	133	185	195	303	279	213	178	202	173	85.78	73.69
Fresh goat milk	179	232	741	499	706	1,127	740	808	889	923	103.91	108.14
Dairy products (kg)												
Kaymak/cream cheese	7,101	13,673	19,950	20,875	19,726	17,941	8,847	14,130	7,682	12,729	165.70	93.15
Hard cheeses - Trappist cheese etc.	1,510	...	1,419	5,089	1,352	...	...	4,710	8,751	4,582	52.36	92.80
Soft cheeses-white cheese in pieces etc.	48,980	49,605	63,832	68,406	57,450	44,845	41,904	56,905	35,152	32,067	91.22	67.86
Other dairy products, excluding whey-rendered butter, cream etc.	14,324	28,693	37,183	70,046	67,939	63,224	41,365	50,670	31,083	...	/	/

... = no data available

Source: SORS

Annex 2.5.5: Sale of dairy products on green markets (000 kg); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Butter	30	29	37	36	34	39	41	42	49	45	92.24	109.50
Kaymak (cream cheese)	2,243	2,184	2,209	2,080	2,134	2,138	1,956	2,278	2,499	2,573	102.99	116.92
Cheese (all types)	12,342	11,720	11,379	12,151	12,336	11,782	9,578	8,736	8,194	8,028	97.98	79.29
Sour cream	53	58	58	57	53	60	56	49	69	54	77.93	94.33
Other dairy products	57	89	89	93	388	1,280	564	79	73	67	91.20	14.02

Source: SORS

Annex 2.5.6: Foreign trade in milk and dairy products (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
IMPORTS												
Total	**35,336**	**29,552**	**33,757**	**37,530**	**61,646**	**84,967**	**68,760**	**64,969**	**89,297**	**63,605**	**71.23**	**86.04**
Milk and cream	23,172	15,512	18,715	22,803	33,308	37,322	42,344	35,891	48,455	28,500	58.82	72.22
Powdered milk	3,906	4,614	4,768	3,167	5,484	2,965	3,932	3,249	9,663	6,973	72.17	137.85
Fermented dairy products	551	1,337	1,467	1,305	9,910	28,361	5,695	6,260	8,248	7,189	87.16	61.47
Whey	4,461	4,497	3,845	4,448	4,769	5,394	4,641	5,027	5,614	4,499	80.14	88.41
Butter and dairy spread	524	932	2,195	2,183	2,139	3,154	2,754	3,018	4,554	5,085	111.65	162.77
Cheese and curd	2,721	2,661	2,767	3,623	6,035	7,770	9,394	11,523	12,764	11,359	88.99	119.60
EXPORTS												
Total	**48,675**	**47,332**	**43,797**	**42,394**	**53,942**	**99,873**	**72,604**	**74,154**	**66,366**	**53,559**	**80.70**	**72.98**
Milk and cream	19,827	17,581	15,330	13,856	29,960	76,901	45,815	36,995	29,619	23,057	77.85	52.57
Powdered milk	790	860	666	46	362	565	507	78	62	233	372.58	73.97
Fermented dairy products	15,918	16,559	14,887	14,122	6,766	4,767	9,355	19,187	19,990	15,321	76.64	127.53
Whey	169	332	193	220	230	228	269	320	296	292	98.54	108.69
Butter and dairy spread	1,278	1,420	1,512	1,559	1,720	1,623	1,553	1,888	1,738	1,891	108.78	110.92
Cheese and curd	10,692	10,580	11,208	12,590	14,903	15,789	15,104	15,686	14,660	12,765	87.08	83.82
BALANCE												
Total	**13,339**	**17,780**	**10,040**	**4,864**	**-7,704**	**14,906**	**3,844**	**9,186**	**-22,931**	**-10,046**		
Milk and cream	-3,345	2,069	-3,385	-8,947	-3,348	39,579	3,471	1,103	-18,835	-5,443		
Powdered milk	-3,115	-3,753	-4,102	-3,121	-5,122	-2,400	-3,425	-3,171	-9,600	-6,740		
Fermented dairy products	15,367	15,222	13,420	12,817	-3,144	-23,593	3,660	12,927	11,742	8,132		
Whey	-4,291	-4,165	-3,651	-4,229	-4,539	-5,167	-4,372	-4,707	-5,318	-4,207		
Butter and dairy spread	753	487	-683	-623	-419	-1,531	-1,200	-1,130	-2,816	-3,194		
Cheese and curd	7,971	7,919	8,441	8,967	8,868	8,020	5,711	4,162	1,896	1,406		

Source: SORS

Annex 2.5.7: Foreign trade in milk and dairy products (000 EUR); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
IMPORTS												
Total	**36,917**	**36,241**	**38,210**	**51,710**	**72,850**	**95,447**	**90,110**	**102,099**	**195,293**	**157,220**	**80.50**	**141.44**
Milk and cream	11,658	9,671	10,433	14,037	18,550	21,151	23,943	22,901	42,297	26,637	62.98	103.37
Powdered milk	6,014	7,265	4,799	7,077	10,625	6,534	9,930	8,732	39,396	23,922	60.72	159.02
Fermented dairy products	716	1,474	1,165	1,095	6,688	19,826	6,177	7,407	11,698	11,492	98.24	110.94
Whey	5,679	4,556	3,352	3,857	3,353	4,143	3,499	4,881	7,267	4,114	56.62	88.89
Butter and dairy spread	2,041	3,098	7,362	10,671	10,573	13,835	10,930	12,658	28,740	30,202	105.09	196.79
Cheese and curd	10,808	10,178	11,099	14,972	23,061	29,957	35,632	45,520	65,894	60,852	92.35	152.08
EXPORTS												
Total	**62,567**	**60,468**	**58,695**	**61,098**	**70,536**	**84,103**	**74,765**	**84,896**	**99,900**	**95,276**	**95.37**	**115.01**
Milk and cream	10,309	9,497	7,363	7,078	12,707	24,767	15,600	15,668	18,256	15,399	84.35	88.50
Powdered milk	1,307	1,246	2,154	123	593	1,161	718	251	279	1,190	426.06	198.21
Fermented dairy products	11,601	12,553	11,650	10,617	5,232	4,135	7,298	14,046	17,632	16,542	93.82	171.09
Whey	181	467	401	169	149	176	222	311	378	264	69.83	106.75
Butter and dairy spread	4,704	5,234	4,879	5,500	6,364	6,277	5,883	7,494	9,084	11,499	126.59	163.80
Cheese and curd	34,465	31,472	32,248	37,612	45,490	47,587	45,044	47,126	54,270	50,382	92.84	105.17
BALANCE												
Total	**25,650**	**24,227**	**20,485**	**9,388**	**-2,314**	**-11,344**	**-15,345**	**-17,203**	**-95,392**	**-61,944**		
Milk and cream	-1,349	-174	-3,070	-6,959	-5,843	3,615	-8,342	-7,233	-24,041	-11,239		
Powdered milk	-4,708	-6,019	-2,645	-6,955	-10,032	-5,373	-9,212	-8,481	-39,117	-22,732		
Fermented dairy products	10,885	11,079	10,485	9,521	-1,455	-15,691	1,121	6,639	5,934	5,050		
Whey	-5,498	-4,089	-2,951	-3,688	-3,204	-3,967	-3,276	-4,569	-6,889	-3,850		
Butter and dairy spread	2,663	2,136	-2,483	-5,171	-4,209	-7,558	-5,047	-5,164	-19,655	-18,702		
Cheese and curd	23,656	21,294	21,149	22,640	22,429	17,630	9,412	1,606	-11,624	-10,470		

Source: SORS

Annex 2.5.8: Average annual prices of milk and dairy products; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Prices in RSD												
Fresh cows' milk (l)	32.59	31.64	30.44	30.45	31.73	31.69	32.00	32.48	47.70	56.96	119.41	162.19
Cream cheese (kg)	436.42	517.32	543.94	528.13	551.03	511.90	562.55	551.75	601.29	802.56	133.47	144.42
Soft cheeses (kg)	319.05	356.94	309.29	306.33	313.43	276.65	265.44	290.88	364.89	349.41	95.76	115.60
Prices in EUR												
Fresh cows' milk (l)	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.41	0.49	119.62	162.83
Cream cheese (kg)	3.72	4.28	4.42	4.35	4.66	4.34	4.78	4.69	5.12	6.84	133.71	145.02
Soft cheeses (kg)	2.72	2.96	2.51	2.52	2.65	2.35	2.26	2.47	3.11	2.98	95.93	116.08

Source: SORS

Annex 2.5.9: Average retail prices of milk and dairy products; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Prices in RSD												
Cows' milk (l)	83.58	84.33	87.47	88.34	89.32	88.13	88.98	91.66	115.44	150.32	130.21	158.72
Milk in milk pack, sterilized, shelf life 60 days (l)	99.38	101.59	98.78	99.63	101.01	95.72	94.55	94.94	115.14	149.77	130.08	149.36
Homemade cheese, white, soft (kg)	356.79	362.55	359.56	363.60	370.55	372.06	378.11	396.44	470.43	599.47	127.43	150.80
Cream cheese (kg)	819.89	843.76	850.38	871.71	895.91	904.10	919.00	953.37	1.101.14	1.373.52	124.74	143.87
Prices in EUR												
Cows' milk (l)	0.71	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.98	1.28	130.45	159.37
Milk in milk pack, sterilized, shelf life 60 days (l)	0.85	0.84	0.80	0.82	0.85	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.98	1.28	130.31	149.99
Homemade cheese, white, soft (kg)	3.04	3.00	2.92	3.00	3.13	3.16	3.22	3.37	4.01	5.11	127.66	151.42
Cream cheese (kg)	6.99	6.99	6.91	7.18	7.57	7.67	7.82	8.11	9.37	11.71	124.96	144.46

Source: SORS

2.6 Honey

Annex 2.6.1: Number of beehives and honey production; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Beehives (000)	677	792	792	849	914	977	980	976	977	1.103	112.90	114.32
Honey production (t)	4,383	12,263	5,761	7,014	11,427	7,600	6,838	7,438	14,228	11,346	79.74	119.35

Source: SORS

Annex 2.6.2: Foreign trade in honey (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
IMPORTS	0	15	26	70	43	49	548	946	598	377	63.04	86.31
EXPORTS	1,804	2,045	2,145	2,538	2,744	2,298	2,701	2,175	1,715	1,510	88.05	64.90
BALANCE	1,804	2,030	2,119	2,468	2,701	2,249	2,153	1,229	1,117	1,133	101.43	59.95

Source: SORS

Annex 2.6.3: Foreign trade in honey (000 EUR); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
IMPORTS	7	108	167	323	227	264	1,377	2,559	1,718	996	57.97	81.04
EXPORTS	6,513	8,706	8,284	8,664	10,518	8,995	13,096	13,140	9,520	6,937	72.87	62.76
BALANCE	6,506	8,598	8,123	8,341	10,291	8,731	11,719	10,581	7,802	5,941	76.15	60.47

Source: SORS

Annex 2.6.4: Honey purchase and sale on green markets (t); 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Honey purchase	2,273	2,952	2,331	2,920	3,362	2,483	2,715	2,097	2,123	1,374	64.72	53.76
Sale on green markets	1,297	1,177	1,147	1,063	1,109	1,145	1,085	1,281	1,350	1,361	100.81	113.99
Total	3,570	4,129	3,478	3,983	4,471	3,628	3,800	3,378	3,473	2,735	78.75	72.93

Source: SORS

Annex 2.6.5: Purchase prices of honey; 2014-2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Index 2023/22	Index 2023/ Ø18-22
Purchase prices in RSD/kg	336.16	381.59	325.92	301.39	323.93	318.41	407.12	514.86	407.31	326.37	80.13	82.77
Purchase prices in EUR/kg	2.87	3.16	2.65	2.48	2.74	2.70	3.46	4.38	3.47	2.78	80.27	83.09

Source: SORS