

Global and regional integration efforts of Serbia and the implications for its agricultural sector

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Food and Agriculture
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SERBIAN TRADE POSITION



Bilateral agreements:

- Russia
- US
- Belarus
- Turkey
- Kazakhstan

Multilateral/Regional:

- EU
- CEFTA
- EFTA
- WTO?

TRADE AGREEMENTS IN PLACE – MAJOR PARTNERS

EU – Major trade partner. SAA applied in 2009 and agricultural markets liberalized mutually (Autonomous Trade Preferences granted to Serbia in 2001)

CEFTA - Central European Free Trade Agreement, since 2007

WTO – in accession since 2005, strict GMO Law preventing end of negotiations

Bilateral agreements

Russia – since year 2000, 1% tariff duties

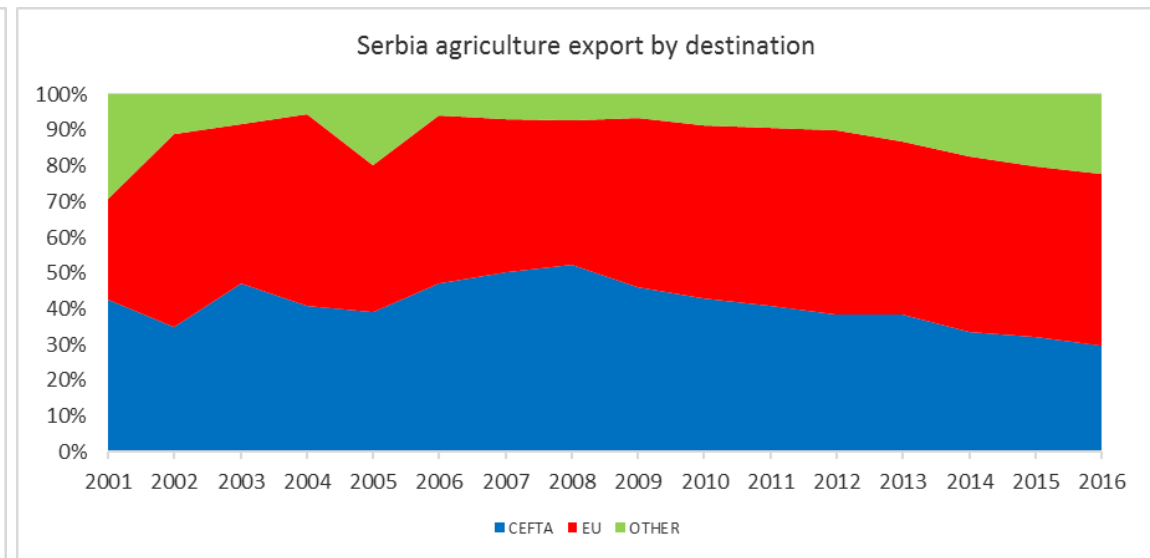
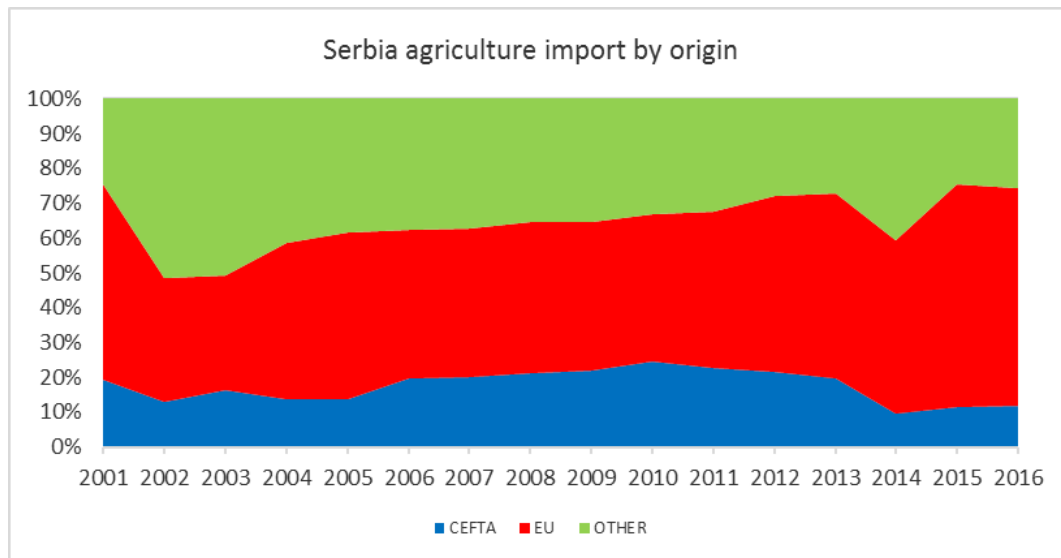
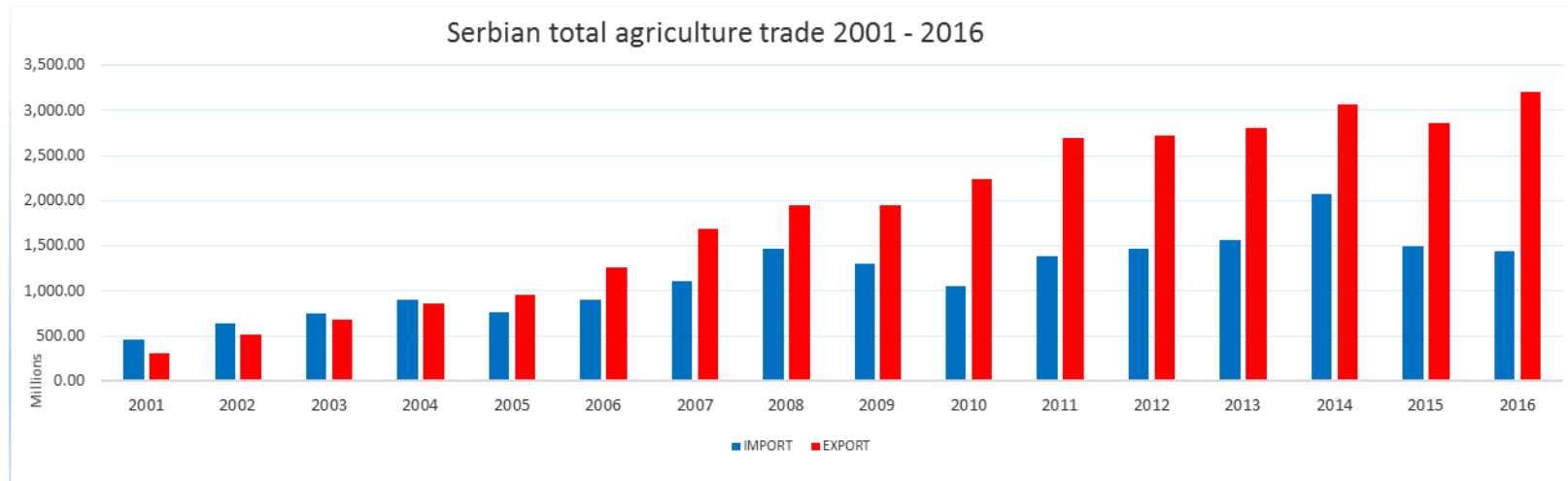
Belarus – since 2009, 0% tariff duties

Turkey – since 2010

US – since 2005

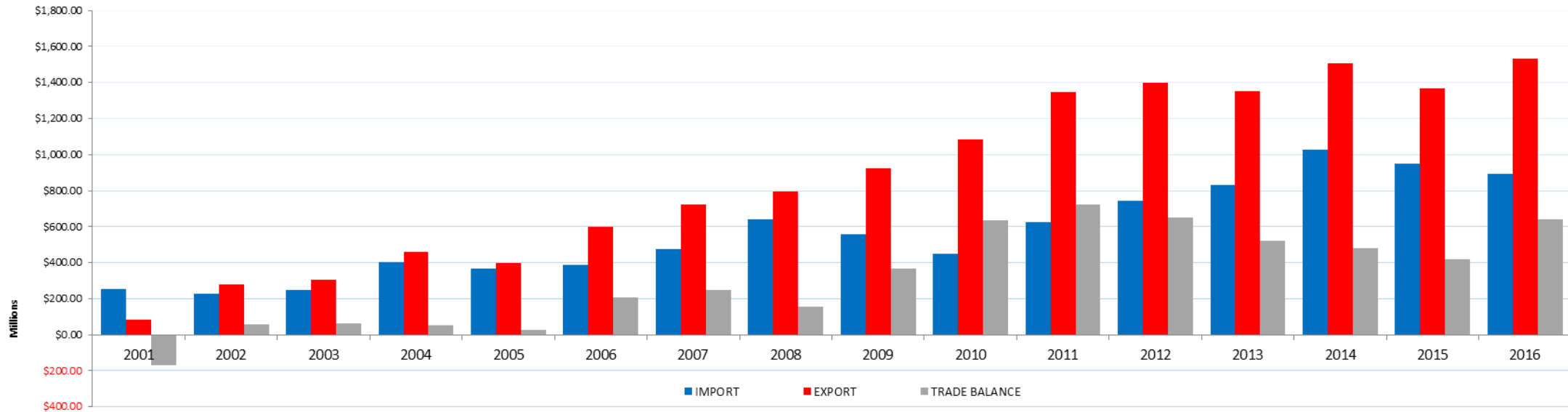
Kazakhstan – since 2010

SERBIAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



AGRICULTURE TRADE WITH EU

Serbia import and export with EU - agriculture trade 2001 - 2016

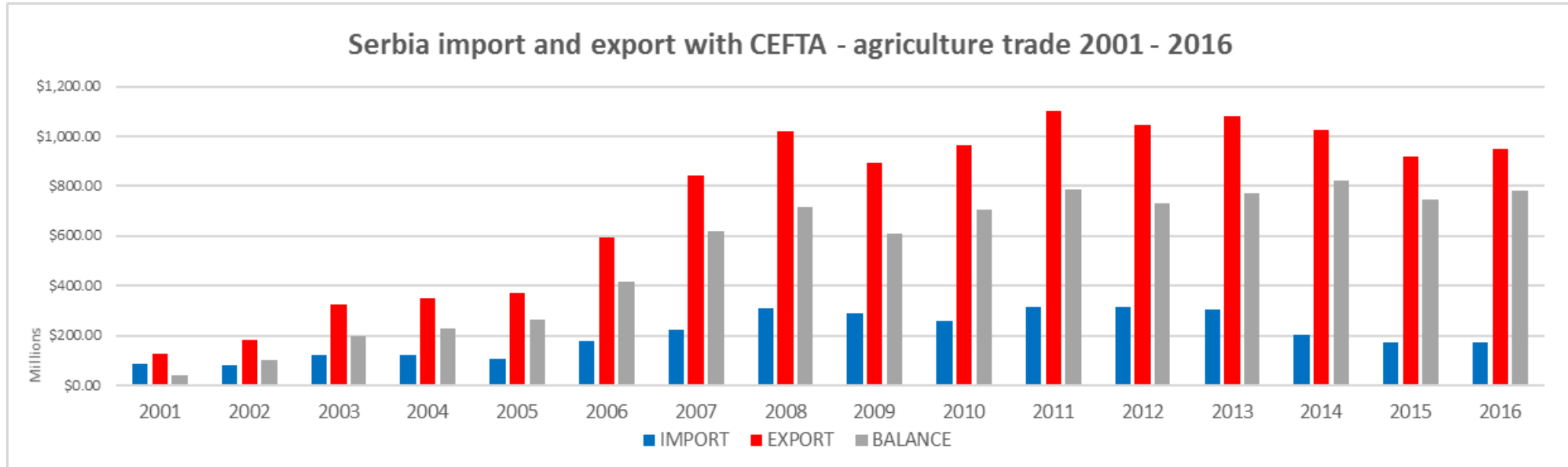


Import growing especially from SAA application (2009)

Trade structure unfavorable (processed products in imports and commodities in exports)

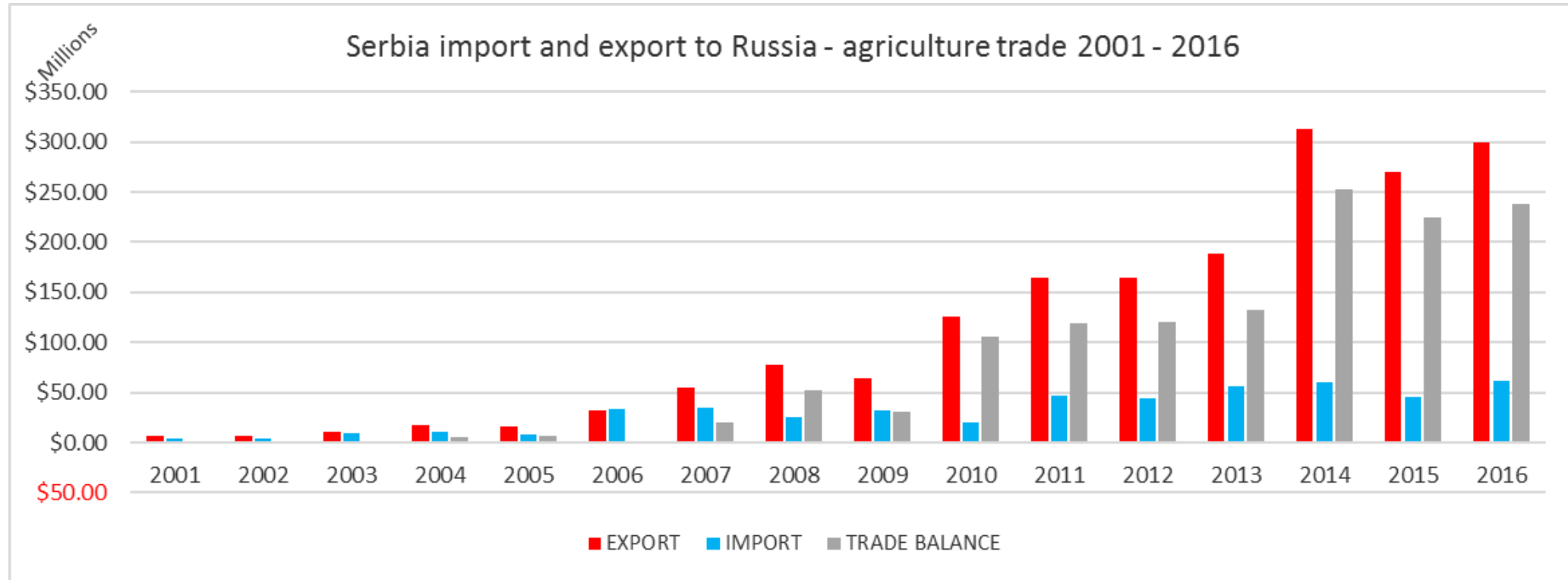
Export stagnating

AGRICULTURE TRADE WITH CEFTA



Second most important market
Brands well known, long lasting trade links
Exports slightly decreasing

SERBIAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH RUSSIA



Sharp increase of exports in 2014 but then drop in 2015

Positive trends in general but far from expected with 2014 trade sanctions in place

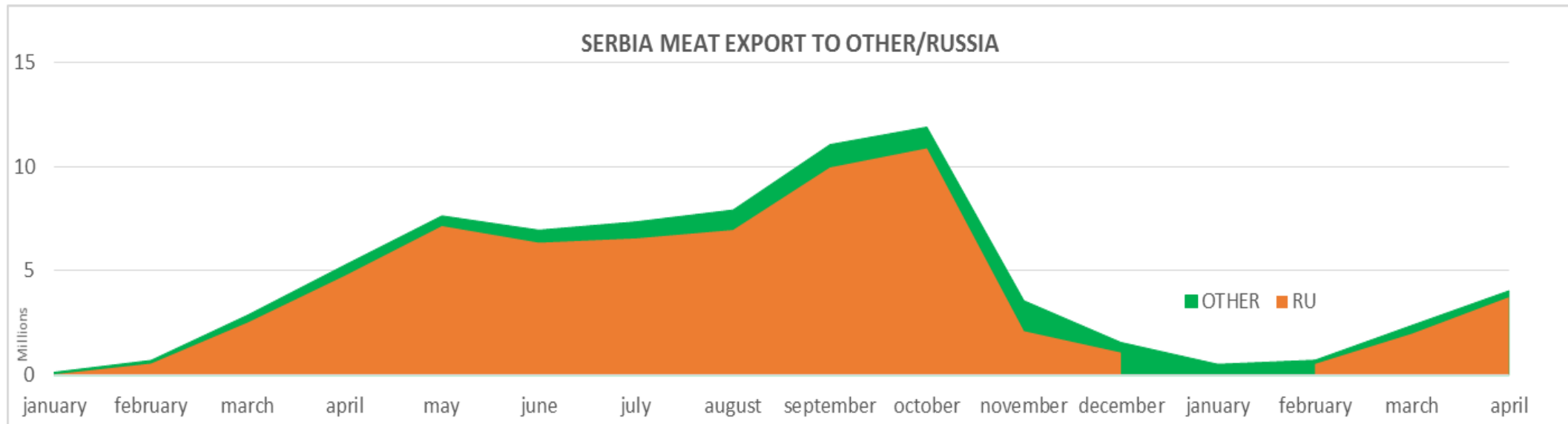
SOME MANAGED TO CAPTURE



Dairy exports continued to raise after 2014

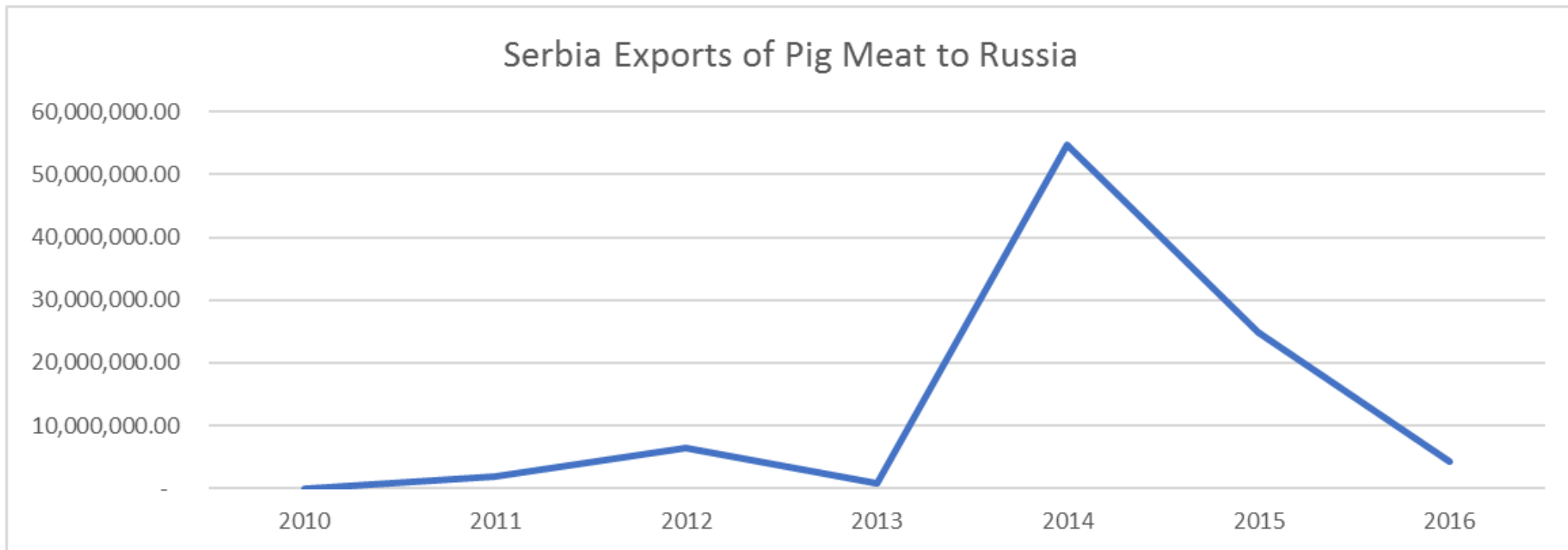
Trade sanctions have been unexpected stimulus but opportunity has been used

AND OTHERS JUST SHORTLY



Russian ruble and penetration of leading pork producers
Transit over the EU not possible (CSF) – causing delays in delivery
Limited domestic supply

SERBIAN PORK EXPORT TO RUSSIA 2010-2016





LESSONS LEARNED FROM TRADE INTEGRATIONS

- **CEFTA/EU**

Regional trade remains most important for agriculture (and it will remain, after 10 years of experience)

- **EU**

Early market opening during accession can be dangerous (Serbian agricultural market liberalized against EU with no EU membership, no EU pre-accession funds for agriculture and weak national agrarian budget)

- **WTO**

Market access negotiations can be easier part of accession (avoid radical changes of sensitive regulations)

- **Bilaterals**

Constant export promotion and development required

LESSONS LEARNED FROM RECENT TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

- **Timing and volumes**

Serbia wasn't able to meet significantly increased requests in no time

- **Diversification in exports needed**

Two markets absorbing 90% of countries agricultural exports

- **Keep all your options opened**

Agricultural sector sensitive to change in trade patterns - Governments should not over regulate markets

- **Although expected, domestic market hasn't been flooded by EU goods**

Ad hoc protection measures have no effect

 FAO INVESTMENT CENTRE

THANK YOU



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