

THE COMPETITIVENESS OF SERBIAN AGRO-FOOD SECTOR¹

Sanja Đukić², Mirela Tomaš-Simin³, Danica Glavaš-Trbić⁴

Abstract

The authors analyzed the the competitiveness of agro-food sector of Serbia. The main objectives of this research were: (1) determining the competitive position of the agro-food sector in Serbia within the European Union, and (2) identifying compatibility between the export of Serbian agro-food sector and import requests for the same products in the European Union. In this research, indices of comparative advantage (RCA, ARCA and RC) have been applied in order to identify the competitiveness of agro-food sector in Serbia. Considering the European Union is most important trade partner of Serbia, the paper gives a review of the complementarity of export products from the agro-food sector of Serbia, with imports of the same products to the EU. The authors conclude that the comparative advantages of agro-food sector in Serbia do not reflect the actual competitive position, and suggest key guidelines for its improvement.

Keywords: Serbia, Europe union, agro-food sector, Competitiveness, Revealed Comparative Advantages, Trade complementarity.

JEL: F1, Q17.

Introduction

Agriculture is one of the most important economic branches in the Republic of Serbia, taking into account the availability of natural and human resources. Economic structure

- 1 The article is the result of research within the project financed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Republic of Serbia, Sustainable agriculture and rural development aimed at reaching the strategic objectives of the Republic of Serbia in the Danube region, No III 46006, project period 2011-2017.
- 2 Sanja Đukić Ph.D., University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Dositeja Obradovića Square no. 8, 21000 Novi Sad, Serbia, Phone: +381 66 421 845, E-mail: sanja.djukic@polj.edu.rs.
- 3 Mirela Tomaš-Simin M.Sc., Teaching Assistant, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Dositeja Obradovića Square no. 8, 21000 Novi Sad, Serbia, Phone: +381 21 485 3514, E-mail: mirelat@polj.uns.ac.rs.
- 4 Danica Glavaš-Trbić M.Sc., Teaching Assistant, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Dositeja Obradovića Square no. 8, 21000 Novi Sad, Serbia, Phone: +381 63 8878 701, E-mail: danicagt@polj.uns.ac.rs.

that is mainly dependent on agriculture has a significant impact on the structure, volume and tendencies in foreign trade of Serbia. In 2009, Serbia applied for EU membership, a candidate status was granted in 2012. Taking this into account, this paper explores the competitive position of the Republic of Serbia in foreign trade, as well as the complementarity of export of Serbian agro-food products, in the context of its aspirations towards accession to the European Union. The analysis included EU member states that are in the immediate neighbourhood of Serbia: Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Hungary, that also have a similar geo-strategic location and relatively similar patterns of economic development. For this purpose four indexes has been applied: RCA, ARCA and RC as indexes of comparative values, and Sx_{jm_k} as index of complementarity of trade values. The main objective of this study was to identify the current competitive position of Serbian agro-food sector within the framework of the European Union. Additional aim of this paper is identification of similarities in the exports of Serbian agro-food to import requirements of the same products in the European Union.

Materials and Methods

The empirical analysis was based on the use of three indices: Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA), Additive Revealed Comparative Advantage (ARCA) and Revealed Competitiveness (RC) in order to identify the comparative advantages of agro-food sector in Serbia, while for the purpose of determining the compatibility of trade the merchandise trade complementarity index was used.

A common measure used in the context of the analysis of foreign trade and comparative advantages is Revealed Comparative Advantage Index (RCA). Leisner (1958) was first to introduce the concept of revealed comparative advantages, better known as the Balassa index (Balassa, 1965), which further developed this measure. RCA or Balassa index is primarily used to identify strong and weak export sectors of the certain country. Revealed Comparative Advantage index (RCA) is calculated by the following formula (Balassa, 1965):

$$RCA = (X_{ij}/X_b) - (X_{wi}/X_w),$$

where:

X_{ij} is the export of j product (sector) of the country i ; X_b is total exports of the country i ; X_{wi} is global exports of j product (sector), and X_w is total global exports. The values of RCA index which are higher than one indicate that the observed country has a comparative advantage in a given sector, while values less than one imply a lack of comparative advantages of a country in a given sector.

Besides the RCA index, there are numerous alternative measurements of comparative advantage. One of these is the determination of Additive Revealed Comparative Advantage index (ARCA). This index was suggested by Hoen and Oosterhaven (2006), and they pointed out that this index has a greater stability in relation to the index of RCA. ARCA index is calculated by the following formula:

$$ARCA = (X_{Aj}/X_A) - (X_{REFj}/X_{REF}),$$

where:

X_{Aj} is the export of sector j in country A ; X_A is the total export of country; X_{REFj} is the export of sector j of the reference countries; X_{REF} is the total export of sector reference countries. The value of this index can range from -1 to +1. When the value of this index is greater than 0, the country has a comparative advantage in the sector j , while the lack of comparative advantage is determined when this index is lower than 0.

In the analysis of the comparative advantages of agro-food sector in Serbia, Revealed Competitiveness index (RC) was used, defined by Vollrath and Voo (1998). It reflects how well a country competes in a particular commodity compared with all other commodities and with the rest of the world (Vollrath, Voo, 1988). This index is known as “export-import” RCA (EIRCA), which is defined as a country’s ratio of exports to imports of a particular commodity to the ratio of world exports to world imports of that commodity (Vlachos, 2011). This index is calculated by the following formula:

$$RC = \ln(X_{ij}/X_{Tj}/X_{iW}/X_{TW}) - \ln(M_{ij}/M_{Tj}/M_{iW}/M_{TW}),$$

where:

X_{ij} is the exports of product i of country j ; X_{Tj} is total exports of country; X_{iW} is the world exports of product i ; X_{TW} is total world exports; M_{ij} is the imports of product i of country j ; M_{Tj} is total imports of country j ; M_{iW} is the world imports of product i ; M_{TW} is total world imports. As in the case of RCA index, index values greater than 1 indicate comparative advantages, and index lower than 1 shows the lack of comparative advantage.

In order to identify how the structure of export partner (Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Hungary) corresponds with the structure of the import partners (Europe union 28), it was used the merchandise trade complementarity index. This index is also known as the Michaely’s bilateral trade-complementarity index or index of compatibility, which represents a modified version of the index of trade similarity and the trade of intensity (Michaely, 1996). This index was calculated using the formula for a single product or a total export:

$$S_{x_j m_k} = 1 - \frac{\sum_i |x_{ij} - m_{ik}|}{2}$$

where:

$S_{x_j m_k}$ = Michaely’s bilateral trade-complementarity index;

x_{ij} = share of good i in total exports of country j ;

m_{ik} = share of good i in total imports of country k .

The value of this index ranges from 0 to 1, and if the value of the index closer to 1, it is more likely that the countries covered by this analysis, are the ideal trade partners.

Analyses were performed in order to determining the degree of comparative advantages of the agro-food sector in Serbia, as well as the degree of complementarity of trade. Data on Serbia were compared to the neighbouring countries which are members of the European Union: Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Hungary. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development database (UNCTAD) was used, where the classification of products is categorized in groups according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Revision 3. For the agro-food sector the data marked as *All food items (SITC 0 + 1 + 22 + 4, Food and live animals, Beverages and tobacco, Oil seeds and fruits oleaginous; Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes)* were used. The data on exports and imports for selected countries are related to the period from 2007 to 2015 and they are expressed in US dollars. In UNCTAD there is no record of external trade for Serbia in 2007, so the values of the index of comparative advantages are related to the period 2008-2015.

Initial hypotheses were defined according to the selected objectives of this work:

- There are revealed comparative advantages in the agro-food sector of Serbia in relation to the importance of the agriculture as the most dominant economic sector;
- Considering the importance of of the European Union as the most important Serbian foreign trade partner, there is a correspondence between the structure of Serbian export and import structure of the European Union in terms of agro-food products.

Results and Discussion

Main characteristics of agro-food sector - Observations for Serbia in the context of EU accession

In the immediate neighbourhood of Serbia there are four countries that are members of the European Union: Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Hungary. Besides of European integration processes, these countries have a similar geo-strategic location and relatively similar patterns of economic development.

Agriculture in Serbia is one of the most important economic sectors. Compared to neighbouring countries which are EU member states, Serbia stands out by highest share of agriculture in gross value added, and by the high share of exports of agricultural products (table 1).

If we take into account the fact that in Serbia there is a high proportion of economically active agricultural population and a relatively high proportion of agricultural land in the total land (only Romania has a higher value for both indicators), attitude about the importance of agriculture in Serbia is completed.⁵

Export structure of Serbia is unfavourable. According to Marković (2010), "... in the last two decades, the dominant group in the structure of Serbian exports has been the primary

5 Considering the fact that Serbia and Montenegro stopped to exist in the context of the common state since May 2006, 2007 was elected as the initial period of observation.

product or products of lower stages of finalization (agricultural products, nonferrous metals and iron, timber, etc.)”.

The export structure is one of the reasons of negative trade balance in Serbia (table 2). During the period under review (2007-2015), a high foreign trade deficit was observed in Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia. Hungary in the group of observed countries was the only country that realized foreign trade surplus since 2009.

Table 1. Agricultural Indicators for selected countries

Countries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (% of total GVA)*		Share of Agriculture in Exports (%)**		Share of Agriculture in Imports (%)**		Share of Agricultural Land in Total Land (%)***		Share of Population Employed in Agriculture in Total Employment (%)****	
	2007	2014	2007	2014	2007	2014	2007	2014	2007	2014
Serbia	10.0	9.3	20.65	21.60	7.12	9.13	57.8	58	20.8	19.8
Romania	5.5	5.3	5.86	12.69	7.30	10.10	59.3	60.4	25.8	25.4
Bulgaria	5.4	5.3	10.40	17.96	6.98	10.35	47.1	46	7.2	6.9
Croatia	4.8	4.3	14.04	17.98	9.14	14.19	21.5	23.3	10.7	8.7
Hungary	4.0	4.5	7.25	9.78	5.25	7.03	64.8	59	4.6	4.6

Source: *World DataBank, **World Trade Organization, ***UNdata, **** International Labour Organization

Table 2. Foreign trade balance for selected countries (2008-2014)

Year	Serbia (in thousands of dollars)	Romania (in thousands of dollars)	Bulgaria (in thousands of dollars)	Croatia (in thousands of dollars)	Hungary (in thousands of dollars)
2007	-9,728	-29,681	-11,510	-13,469	-69
2008	-11,903	-33,426	-14,530	-16,603	-574
2009	-7,702	-13,635	-6,838	-10,713	5,299
2010	-6,939	-12,593	-4,752	-8,256	7,317
2011	-8,082	-13,673	-4,328	-9,351	9,847
2012	-7,695	-12,355	-6,044	-8,465	8,740
2013	-5,940	-7,571	-4,806	-9,190	9,068
2014	-5,765	-8,011	-5,353	-9,063	9,085
2015	-4,850	-9,253	-3,486	-7,733	9,792

Source: International trade center

During the observed period, it was noted that in the export structure of the agro-food

sector in Serbia by products that have lower added value and a lower level of finalization (table 3) dominates. This structure of exports was the result of unfavourable development tendencies in Serbian agriculture, such as:

- The current extent and structure of agricultural production in Serbia, its high extensiveness, oscillatory, low productivity (resulted from multi-decade disinvestment), along with inefficient organization of production, represent basic factors which limit the competitiveness of domestic producers and exporters on the international market of agro-food products (Paraušić et al., 2013).
- Products which are mostly manufactured in Serbia at the moment are raw materials and semi-manufactured goods which are then exported in order to be finally processed somewhere else, as well as agricultural and food products (Knežević et al., 2012).
- Serbia is characterized by the balance deficit in livestock products, low usage per capita and decreased export. Food production capacities are unequally equipped (Raičević, 2012).
- Serbia's performance with respect to diversification is comparable to that of the surrounding countries, since it is under the influence of almost identical factors: unfavourable position of the agrarian sector and rural areas in developmental policies, low asset accumulation capabilities of rural households, unfavourable capital market and uncertain investment environment, limited market for the placement of products and services by rural areas, inadequately educated human resources, with low level of private entrepreneurship potential (Bogdanov, Vasiljević, 2010).

Table 3. Top 10 export agricultural products from Serbia which are exported to the world (2008-2015)

Products exported (Harmonized System Code-4 digits)	Average export (in thousands of dollars)	Share in total exports (%)
Maize (not including sweet corn), unmilled	360,380	3.04
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations (no juice)	319,880	2.70
Sugar, molasses and honey	167,690	1.41
Fixed vegetable fats & oils, crude, refined, fractio.	153,523	1.29
Fruits and nuts (excluding oil nuts), fresh or dried	131,045	1.10
Cereal preparations, flour of fruits or vegetables	109,957	0.93
Non-alcoholic beverages	101,760	0.86

Products exported (Harmonized System Code-4 digits)	Average export (in thousands of dollars)	Share in total exports (%)
Feeding stuff for animals (no unmilled cereals)	101,626	0.86
Edible products and preparations	100,300	0.85
Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	97,545	0.82

Source: Author's calculations from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development database

Comparative Advantage - comparative analysis for Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Hungary

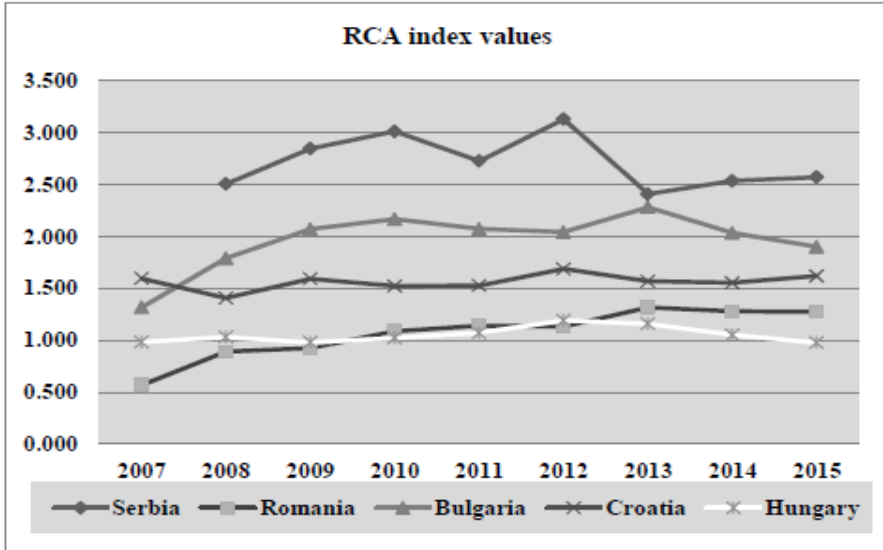
International trade of any country is of great importance because it provides the opportunity to specialize in those production fields in which it has the best performance. Typical causes of exchange are the differences in production factors (land, labour, natural resources and capital), as well as production technology between countries. Comparative advantages are a key concept in explanation of specialization in the exports of goods (Hadziev, 2014). Innovations are important for the production specialization of countries. According to Porter (1990), "... „companies achieve competitive advantage through acts of innovation. Innovation can be manifested in a new product design, a new product process, a new marketing approach, or a new way of conducting training". Freebairn (1987) defines competitiveness as an indicator of the market's ability to supply products and services in a particular place in the required form, at a certain time towards customer needs at a price that is equal to or better than its competitors, but there is a possibility of earnings at least opportunity costs. Porter (1990) argues that true national competitiveness is measured by productivity, and national productivity will only rise if a nation expands exports of products or services that it can produce productively.

The question arises what are the export performance of the agro-food sector in Serbia and the four neighbouring countries in terms of competitiveness, and what is the possible position of Serbia? For the observed period (2007-2015) greater competitive advantage of agro-food sector was observed in Serbia in relation to all regional competitors that are members of the EU. RCA index values for Serbia, mainly range from 2.406 in 2013 to 3.128 in 2012, RC index values are 0.91 in 2013 and 1.347 in 2009, ARCA index values are 0.104 in 2008 and 1.160 in 2012 (reference countries - world) and ARCA index values are 0.091 in 2013 and 0.144 in 2012 (reference countries – EU28).

After Serbia, Bulgaria is in the observed period stands out at relatively high levels of RCA, RC and ARCA indexes. Unlike Serbia and Bulgaria, the comparative advantage of

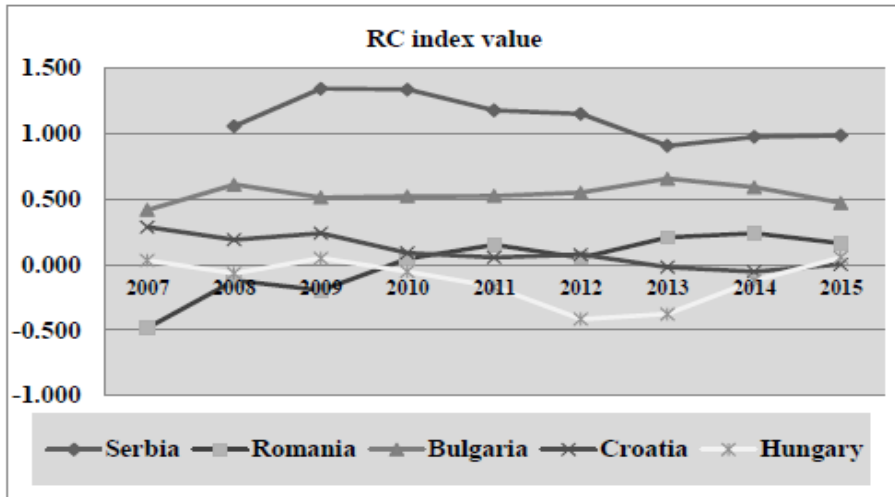
the agro-food sector, Hungary and Croatia was the least noticed (chart 1, 2, 3, 4).

Chart 1. RCA index for Serbia and selected countries for total agricultural products (1997-2015)



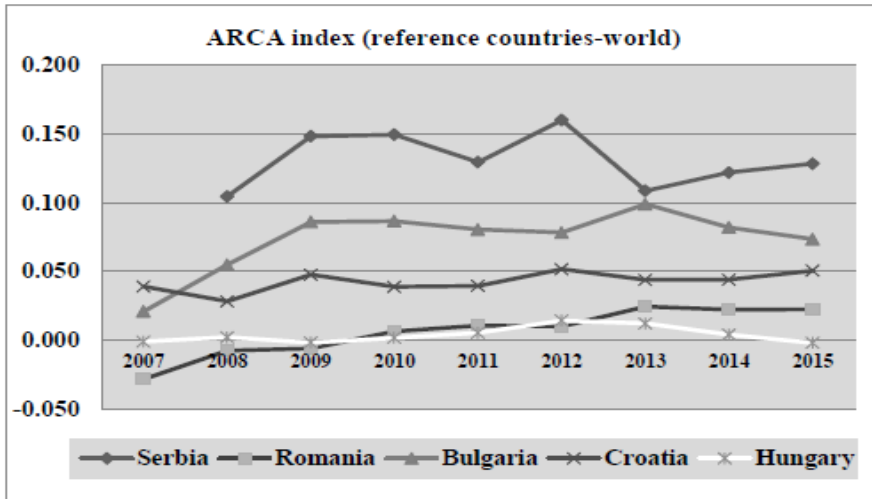
Source: Author`s calculations from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development database

Chart 2. RC index for Serbia and selected countries for total agricultural products (1997-2015)



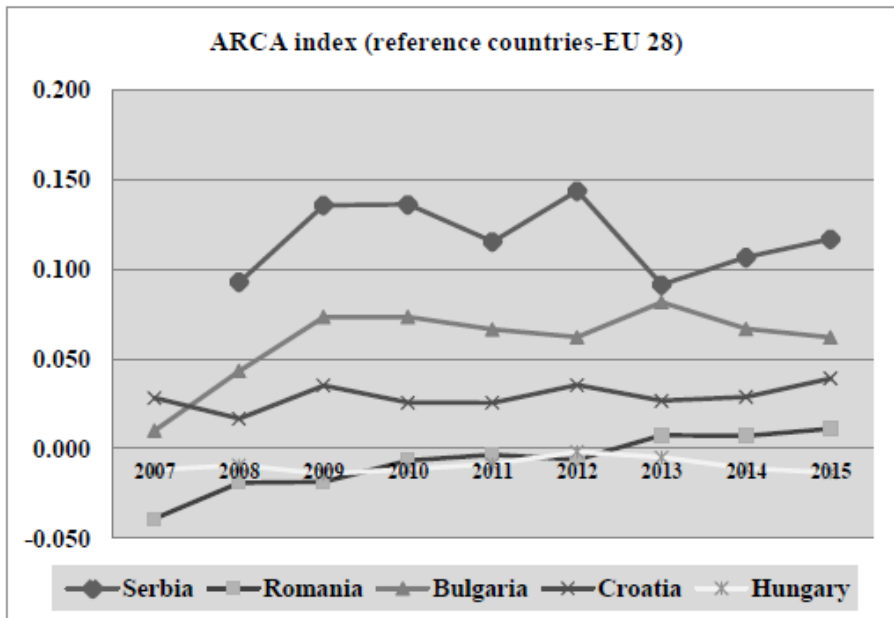
Source: Author`s calculations from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development database

Chart 3. ARCA index for Serbia and selected countries for total agricultural products with reference countries-world and (b) reference countries-Europe union 28 (2007-2015)



Source: Author's calculations from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development database

Chart 4. ARCA index for Serbia and selected countries for total agricultural products with references countries-Europe union 28 (2007-2015)



Source: Author's calculations from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development database

High levels of RCA, RC and ARCA indexes for Serbia for Serbia show significant competitive advantages of agro-food sector. These values are higher than in neighboring countries which are members of the European Union, and they are the result of a significant share of agriculture in gross value added, as well as the high share of exports of agricultural products. In contrast, the export structure of agro-food product from Serbia is unfavourable (raw materials and products with a small degree of the processing).

Trade complementarity for agro-food products - comparative analysis for Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Hungary

Bearing in mind that Stabilisation and Association Agreement between Serbia and EU came into force in 2013, adapting the structure of merchandise exports in line with the import demand of EU member states is of great importance. The successful integration of Serbia into the European Union will also depend on its export competitiveness. If one observes the export position of Serbia and its EU regional competitors, it can be seen that their most important foreign trade partner is European Union (table 4).

In a foreign trade exchange between Serbia and the European Union (EU 28), there are preferential trade conditions. The question arises what is the complementarity of the exchange of products from the agro-food sector in Serbia (and the neighbouring EU member states) and the European Union (EU 28). In the literature individual opinions can be found which are related to the theme of complementarity in international merchandise trade (Drysdale, Garnaut, 1982; Michaely, 1996; Khandelwal, 2004, Lukauskas et al., 2013), as a phenomenon of correspondence between exports of one country and imports of another country.

Table 4. Top 5 export destination for selected countries (2015)

Observed countries	Top 5 export destination				
	1	2	3	4	5
Serbia	EU (28)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Russian Federation	Montenegro	FYR Macedonia
Romania	EU (28)	Turkey	United States	Russian Federation	Moldova
Bulgaria	EU (28)	Turkey	China	Serbia	Russian Federation
Croatia	EU (28)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Serbia	United States	Russian Federation
Hungary	EU (28)	United States	Turkey	China	Russian Federation

Source: *International trade center*

Table 5. Michaely's bilateral trade-complementarity index for agricultural products for selected countries (2007-2015)

Observed countries	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Serbia	*1	0.953	0.933	0.931	0.941	0.927	0.954	0.946	0.942
Romania	0.980	0.991	0.990	0.997	0.999	0.998	0.996	0.996	0.995
Bulgaria	0.995	0.978	0.964	0.963	0.966	0.968	0.959	0.966	0.970
Croatia	0.986	0.991	0.983	0.986	0.986	0.981	0.987	0.985	0.981
Hungary	0.994	0.996	0.992	0.995	0.997	1.000	0.998	0.995	0.993

Source: Author's calculations from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development database

In the analyzed period, the recorded values of Michaely's bilateral trade complementarity index indicate relatively high compatibility exports of the agro-food sector of Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Hungary with imports of the European Union (table 5). The highest compatibility was observed in Hungary, which in 2012 made a perfect complementarity in foreign trade with the European Union. Despite the fact that the values of this index for Serbia are close to 1, it still has the lowest compatibility in the foreign trade of agro-food products with the EU 28 in relation to the observed countries.

The structure of exports of the agro-food sector in Serbia (which is intended for the EU market) is based on the domination of products from crop production (table 6). Livestock products are not present in the top ten major agro-food products exported from Serbia. Serbia has the possibility of exporting beef meat (baby beef) under preferential conditions in the European Union, but its realization is seriously endangered due to the long-term reduction of cattle production. The total average annual production of beef for the past twenty years in Serbia was about 110,000 tons, with a tendency of decline, especially in recent years, and the latest data show that it is about 80,000 tons (Petrović et al., 2013). Bearing this in mind, further improvement of the structure of Serbian exports of agro-food products from Serbia should be based on greater participation of livestock products, as well as other agro-food products with a higher degree of processing. This improvement of the export structure of agro-food products from Serbia would have an impact on the achievement of greater complementarity Serbia's foreign trade with European Union in the next period.

Table 6. Top 10 export agricultural products which are exported from Serbia to EU (2008-2015)

Serbia	Average export (in thousands of dollars)
Maize (not including sweet corn), unmilled	289,148
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations (no juice)	286,973
Sugar, molasses and honey	143,716
Fixed vegetable fats & oils, crude, refined, fractio	102,188
Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	59,730
Feeding stuff for animals (no unmilled cereals)	48,843
Vegetables	43,151
Edible products and preparations	32,877
Fruits and nuts (excluding oil nuts), fresh or dried	28,012
Cereal preparations, flour of fruits or vegetables	25,332

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development database

Conclusions

Results shown in this research are very important because they show the position of the agro-food sector in Serbia. In this context, in this research were used RCA, ARCA and RC indices to identify the revealed comparative advantages of agro-food sector in Serbia. The values of of these indexes are positive in Serbian agro-food sector in the period from 2007 until 2015. The values of of these indexes are calculated for EU member countries that are in the immediate neighbourhood of Serbia: Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Hungary, because of similar geo-strategic location and relatively similar patterns of economic development. In relation to these countries, Serbia has significantly higher values of RCA, RC and ARCA indexes. Despite the expressed comparative advantages of Serbia, the structure of exports of the agro-food sector of Serbia is unsatisfactory (raw material, products with a small level of finalization, small share of livestock products). This example of Serbia shows how expressed comparative advantages are not simultaneously a reflection of the strong competitive position, but rather a reflection of the “vitality” of the sector. In addition, the authors examined the values of the merchandise trade complementarity index in order to identify how the structure of export partner (Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Hungary) corresponds with the structure of the import partners (Europe union 28). Research results showed that there are great compatibility exports of agro-food sector of Serbia with imports of the European Union, but in relation to the observed countries Serbia has the lowest values. The authors conclude that further improvement of the competitiveness of the agro-food sector of Serbia and its better positioning in the European Union, depends on several factors, such as: the integration of Serbia to WTO, strengthening the quality of products from the agro-food sector, and improvement and harmonization of the structure of exports of the agro-food sector in accordance with the import requirements of the European Union.

References

1. Balassa, B. (1965): *Trade Liberalization and Revealed Comparative Advantage*. The Manchester School, The University of Manchester, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 99-123, Manchester, England.
2. Bogdanov, N., Vasiljević, Z. (2011): *Role of Agriculture and Multifunctional Rural Development in Serbia*. Applied Studies in Agribusiness and Commerce-APSTRACT, Agroinform Publishing House, Vol. 1-2, pp. 47-56. Budapest, Hungary, (available at: http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/104642/2/6_Bogdanov_Role%20of%20Agriculture_Apstract.pdf).
3. Drysdale, P., Garnaut, R. (1982): *Trade intensities and the analysis of bilateral trade flows in a many-country world: a survey*, Hitotsubashi Journal of Economics, Hitotsubashi University, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 62-84, Tokyo, Japan, (available at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/6835665.pdf>).
4. Freebairn, J. (1987): *Implications of Wages and Industrial Policies on Competitiveness of Agricultural Export Industries*, Review of Marketing and Agricultural Economics, Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Society, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 14-22, Sydney, Australia.
5. Hadzhiev, V. (2014): *Overall Revealed Comparative Advantages*. Eurasian Journal of Economics and Finance, Eurasian Publications, Vol 2, No. 1, pp. 47-53, Istanbul, Turkey, (available at: <http://eurasianpublications.com/pdf/ejocaf/EJEF-4.pdf>).
6. Hoen, A. R., Oosterhaven, J. (2006): *On the measurement of comparative advantage*. The Annals of Regional Science, Springer Verlag, Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 677-691, Berlin, (available at: <http://www.regroningen.nl/oosterhaven/doc/ARS'06%20Balassa.pdf>).
7. International Labour Organization (ILO), (available at: <http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/lang--en/index.htm>).
8. International trade center (ITC), (available at: <http://www.intracen.org/itc/market-info-tools/trade-statistics>).
9. Khandelwal, P. (2004): *COMESA and SADC: prospects and challenges for regional trade integration*. Working Paper No. 04/227. International Monetary Fund. Washington, D.C, (available at: <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/4e34/03b8c1b52bf2f9b337aac201ef69c7b5bc.pdf>).
10. Knežević, I., Gajić, M., Ivanović, K. (2012): *Serbia, European Union, Russia - an Analysis of Economic Relations*. European Movement, Belgrade. Serbia, (available at: <http://www.emins.org/uploads/useruploads/forum-it/Serbia-EU-Russia.pdf>).
11. Liesner, H. H. (1958): *The European common market and British industry*. The Economic Journal, Wiley-Blackwell for the Royal Economic Society (United Kingdom) vol. 68, no. 270, pp. 302–316, Oxford, United Kingdom.
12. Lukauskas, A., Stern, R. M., Zanini, G. (2013): *Handbook of trade policy for development*. ISBN 978-0-19-968040-5, Oxford University Press, Oxford, United Kingdom.

13. Marković, I. (2010): *Improvement of Serbian export competitiveness*. Facta Universitatis, Series: Economics and Organization, University of Niš, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 271-278, Niš, Serbia.
14. Michaely, M. (1996): *Trade preferential agreements in Latin America: an ex ante assessment*. Policy Research Working Paper No. 1583, The World Bank, Washington DC, (available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/934301468773398976/pdf/multi0page.pdf>).
15. Paraušić, V., Simeunović, I. Vuković, D. B. (2015): *Serbian agricultural competitiveness*. Geography, Environment, Sustainability, Faculty of Geography, Lomonosov Moscow State, University and Institute of Geography of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vol. 1, pp. 16-26, Moscow, Russia, (available at: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Darko_Vukovic/publication/285629911_SERBIAN_AGRICULTURAL_COMPETITIVENESS/links/56bdc20608aedb6510d18eb0.pdf#page=16).
16. Petrović, M. M., Aleksić, S., Petrović, M. P., Petrović, M., Pantelić, V., Novaković, Ž., Ružić-Muslić, D. (2013): *Potentials of Serbian livestock production: Outlook and future*. Biotechnology in Animal Husbandry, Institute for Animal Husbandry, Belgrade-Zemun, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 1-17, (available at: <http://www.doiserbia.nb.rs/img/doi/1450-9156/2013/1450-91561301001P.pdf>).
17. Porter, M. E. (1990): *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*. Harvard Business Review, Harvard University, Vol. 68, pp. 73-93, USA.
18. Raičević, V., Ignjatijević, S., Matijašević, J. (2012): *Economic and legal determinants of export competitiveness of the food industry of Serbia*. Industrija, Economics institute, Belgrade, vol. 40, No. 1, pp. 201-226, Belgrade, Serbia.
19. The United Nations Statistics Division (Undata), (available at: <http://data.un.org>).
20. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development database (UNSTADstat), (available at: <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/Index.html>).
21. Vlachos, I. P. (2001): *Comparative advantage and uncertainty in the international trade of Mediterranean agricultural products*. Medit, Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo, Bari Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 42-49, Bari, Italia, (available at: http://www.iamb.it/share/img_new/medit_articoli/493_42vlachos.pdf).
22. Vollrath, T. L., Vo, D. H. (1988): *Investigating the Nature of World Agricultural Competitiveness*. Tech. Bull. No. 1754, United States Department of Agriculture. Washington, DC.
23. World DataBank, (available at: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>).
24. World Trade Organization (WTO), (available at: https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/statis_e.htm).
25. Yeats, A. J. (1998): *What can be expected from African regional trade arrangements?: Some empirical evidence*. Policy Research Working Papers No. 2004, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

KONKURENTNOST AGROINDUSTRIJSKOG SEKTORA SRBIJE⁶*Sanja Đukić⁷, Mirela Tomaš-Simin⁸, Danica Glavaš-Trbić⁹***Apstrakt**

Autori u radu analiziraju konkurentnost agroindustrijskog sektora Srbije. Glavni ciljevi istraživanja bili su: (1) utvrđivanje konkurentske pozicije agroindustrijskog sektora Srbije u okviru Evropske unije; (2) utvrđivanje kompatibilnosti između izvoza agroindustrijskog sektora Srbije i uvoznih zahteva za istim proizvodima u Evropskoj uniji. U istraživanju su primenjeni indeksi komparativnih prednosti (RCA, ARCA i RC) u cilju identifikacije konkurentnosti agroindustrijskog sektora Srbije. S obzirom da je Evropska unija najvažniji trgovinski partner Srbije, u radu je dat osvrt na komplementarnost izvoza proizvoda iz agroindustrijskog sektora Srbije sa uvozom istih proizvoda u EU. Autori zaključuju da su prisutne značajane komparativne prednosti agroindustrijskog sektora Srbije, ali one nisu odraz stvarne konkurentske pozicije, i predlažu ključne smernice za njeno unapređenje.

Ključne reči: *Srbija, Evropska unija, agroindustrijski sektor, konkurentnost, otkrivene komparativne prednosti, komplementarnost spoljne trgovine.*

6 Ovaj rad je rezultat istraživanja u okviru projekta Ministarstva za nauku i tehnološki razvoj Republike Srbije pod nazivom „Održiva poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj u funkciji ostvarivanja strateških ciljeva Republike Srbije u okviru dunavskog regiona“, broj projekta TR 46006.

7 Dr Sanja Đukić, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Poljoprivredni fakultet, Departman za ekonomiku poljoprivrede i sociologiju sela, Trg Dositeja Obradovića br. 8, 21000 Novi Sad, Srbija, Telefon: +381 66 421 845, E-mail: sanja.djukic@polj.edu.rs.

8 Mirela Tomaš-Simin M.Sc., Asistent, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Poljoprivredni fakultet, Departman za ekonomiku poljoprivrede i sociologiju sela, Trg Dositeja Obradovića br. 8, 21000 Novi Sad, Srbija, Telefon: +381 21 485 3514, E-mail: mirelat@polj.uns.ac.rs.

9 Danica Glavaš-Trbić M.Sc., Asistent, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Poljoprivredni fakultet, Departman za ekonomiku poljoprivrede i sociologiju sela, Trg Dositeja Obradovića br. 8, 21000 Novi Sad, Srbija, Telefon: +381 63 8878 701, E-mail: danicagt@polj.uns.ac.rs.

CONTENT

1. Solomon Abayomi Olakojo
**GENDER GAP IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY
IN NIGERIA: A COMMODITY LEVEL ANALYSIS. 415**
2. Julia Doitchinova, Ralitsa Terziyska, Darina Zaimova
**AGRIBUSINESS NETWORKS IN BULGARIA – DESIGN AND
CREATIVE PROBLEM-SOLVING 437**
3. Nicola Galluzzo
**EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS IN DIFFERENT TYPOLOGIES
OF FARMING IN ITALIAN FADN DATASET 451**
4. Daliborka Jovičić, Ljiljana Jeremić, Zoran Ž. Jovanović
**FINANCING AGRIBUSINESS: INSURANCE COVERAGE AS
PROTECTION AGAINST CREDIT RISK OF WAREHOUSE
RECEIPT COLLATERAL 467**
5. Ljiljana Kontić, Dragan Vukasović
**THE IMPACT OF GRAINS TRANSPORTATION REVENUES
ON TOTAL REVENUE: THE CASE OF SERBIA 483**
6. Mirjana Kranjac, Jelena Vapa-Tankosić, Milena Knežević
PROFILE OF ORGANIC FOOD CONSUMERS 497
7. Boris Kuzman, Katarina Djuric, Ljubomir Mitrović, Radivoj Prodanovic
**AGRICULTURAL BUDGET AND AGRICULTURE
DEVELOPMENT IN REPUBLIC OF SERBIA 515**
8. Dragana Milić, Dragan Soleša
**THE ANALYSIS OF MACROECONOMIC DETERMINANTS
OF THE BANKING SECTOR LIQUIDITY WITH ROLE
IN FINANCING AGRICULTURAL SECTOR 533**

9. Ivan Milojević, Svetlana Ignjatijević, Ivan Mičić
THE APPLICATION OF MARKOV'S STOCHASTIC PROCESSES IN RISK ASSESSMENT FOR ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS 551

10. Snežana Milošević Avdalović, Ivan Milenković
IMPACT OF COMPANY PERFORMANCES ON THE STOCK PRICE: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON SELECT COMPANIES IN SERBIA. 561

11. Mihajlo Munćan
ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF INTENSIFYING PRODUCTION OF MAIN FIELD CROPS. 571

12. Petrana Odavić, Vladislav Zekić, Dragan Milić
LIFE CYCLE COST OF BIOMASS POWER PLANT - MONTE CARLO SIMULATION OF INVESTMENT 587

13. Gordana Petrović, Mladan Maksimović, Darjan Karabašević
STRATEGIC POSITIONING OF RURAL TOURISM ON STARA PLANINA. 601

14. Jelena Radović – Stojanović, Dragana Gnjatović, Aleksandra Zečević
DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS IN THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA. 619

15. Zdravko Skakavac, Vladimir Njegomir, Ljubo Pejanović, Anda Skakavac
RISK MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL FLOODS 639

16. Aleksandra Vujko, Tamara Gajić, Miloš Dragosavac, Branka Maksimović, Milutin Mrkša
LEVEL OF INTEGRATION AMONG AGRITOURISM ACCOMMODATION SECTOR AND TRAVEL AGENCIES 659

17. Predrag Vukadinović, Aleksandar Damnjanović, Jelena Krstić-Randić
THE ANALYSIS OF INDIFERENCE AND THE PRICE ELASTICITY OF DEMAND BETWEEN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 671

18. Đurđica Đ. Vukajlović, Hugo van Veghel, Slobodan Đ. Đurović
ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION FOR FLORICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN SERBIA 687

19. Tatjana Brankov, Ivan Lovre
FOOD SECURITY IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLICS . . . 701

20. Sanja Đukić, Mirela Tomaš-Simin, Danica Glavaš-Trbić
THE COMPETITIVENESS OF SERBIAN AGRO-FOOD SECTOR. . . 723
21. Tibor Fazekas, Dušan Bobera, Zoran Ćirić
**ECOLOGICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE
 AGRICULTURAL TRANSPORTATION BASED
 ON ADVANCED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES. 739**
22. Sladjana Gluscevic, Sanja Maksimovic, Radovan Pejanovic, Teodor Simeunovic
**POSSIBILITY OF RURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
 IN SERBIA USING IPARD PROGRAM. 753**
23. Darko Golić, Sara Počuča
**DECENTRALIZED AND DELEGATED AFFAIRS OF A STATE
 ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE 769**
24. Marija Mandarić, Snežana Milićević, Dejan Sekulić
**TRADITIONAL VALUES IN THE FUNCTION
 OF PROMOTION OF ŠUMADIJA AND POMORAVLJE
 AS RURAL TOURISM DESTINATIONS 787**
25. Slavka Mitrović, Aleksandra Mitrović, Maja Cogoljević
**CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE TO
 THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERBIA. 805**
26. Jonel Subić, Nataša Kljajić, Marko Jeločnik
RENEWABLE ENERGY USE IN RASPBERRY PRODUCTION. 821