

With support from



Federal Ministry
of Agriculture, Food
and Regional Identity



by decision of the
German Bundestag



ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE WESTERN BALKANS SIX (WB6): CURRENT SITUATION, OPPORTUNITIES, AND POTENTIAL



ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE WESTERN BALKANS SIX (WB6): CURRENT SITUATION, OPPORTUNITIES, AND POTENTIAL

**(ALBANIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, KOSOVO*,
MONTENEGRO, NORTH MACEDONIA, SERBIA)**

September 2026

This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Authors: Aleksandar BOGUNOVIĆ, Mirsad SPAHIĆ

Editor: Aleksandra MARTINOVSKA STOJCHESKA

Designer: Jelena DIMKOVSKA

Project coordination and implementation for SWG RRD:

Boban ILIĆ, Darko KONJEVIĆ

Skopje, 2026

This publication was prepared within the framework of the Agricultural Policy Dialogue Germany – South East Europe, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Regional Identity (BMLEH). The views expressed in this publication are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the BMLEH nor the Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group in South East Europe (SWG) and the GFA Consulting Group GmbH.



Contents

List of Figures	5
List of Tables	6
List of Abbreviations	8
1. Executive Summary	11
2. Introduction	15
3. Macroeconomic & Sector Context	19
3.1. WB6 Region	19
4. Trade Assessment (Germany – WB6)	29
4.1. Primary Agricultural Products	29
4.1.1. ALBANIA	29
4.1.2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	32
4.1.3. KOSOVO*	34
4.1.4. MONTENEGRO	36
4.1.5. NORTH MACEDONIA	38
4.1.6. SERBIA	41
4.2. Processed Food	44
4.2.1. ALBANIA	45
4.2.2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	47
4.2.3. KOSOVO*	50
4.2.4. MONTENEGRO	52
4.2.5. NORTH MACEDONIA	54
4.2.6. SERBIA	57
4.3. Agricultural Machinery	62
4.3.1. ALBANIA	62
4.3.2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	64
4.3.3. KOSOVO*	66
4.3.4. MONTENEGRO	68
4.3.5. NORTH MACEDONIA	70
4.3.6. SERBIA	73
4.4. Agricultural Inputs (Seeds, Fertilisers, Pesticides)	75
4.4.1. ALBANIA	75
4.4.2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	78
4.4.3. KOSOVO*	80
4.4.4. MONTENEGRO	82
4.4.5. NORTH MACEDONIA	84
4.4.6. SERBIA	86
4.5. Genetic Material (Plant & Animal)	88
4.5.1. ALBANIA	88
4.5.2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	90
4.5.3. KOSOVO*	92
4.5.4. MONTENEGRO	93
4.5.5. NORTH MACEDONIA	94
4.5.6. SERBIA	96
4.6. Regional Overview (Synthesis)	98



5. Trade Policy Environment	104
5.1. Tariffs & Customs Duties (WB6 – Germany/EU)	104
5.1.1. Historical evolution of the EU–WB6 trade regime	104
5.1.2. Current tariff architecture	104
5.1.3. Country-by-country SAA commentary	106
5.1.4. Product-based tariff analysis	109
5.1.5. Quota administration and customs practice	111
5.2. Opportunities for Tariff/Duty Reduction	112
5.2.1. Strategic policy assessment	112
5.2.2. Future German policy direction	113
6. Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) & Trade Obstacles	114
7. Opportunities to Expand Economic Cooperation	118
7.1. Germany → WB6 (Modernisation of the Agri-Food Sector)	118
7.1.1. Demand Identification: Machinery, Inputs, and Genetics	118
7.1.2. Alignment with Financing Instruments	121
7.1.3. After-Sales, Service Network, and Training Requirements	122
7.2. WB6 → Germany: Export Opportunities in the German Market	123
7.2.1. Primary Agricultural Products: Growth Categories	123
7.2.2. Processed Food: Value-Added Opportunities	123
7.2.3. Key Requirements for WB6 Exporters	124
7.3. Regional Value-Chain Opportunities	124
7.3.1. Cross-Border Aggregation and Processing	124
7.3.2. Logistics and Distribution	125
7.4. Institutional Framework and Enabling Conditions	125
7.4.1. Regulatory Alignment	125
7.4.2. Laboratories, Certification, and Traceability	126
7.4.3. Statistical Transparency and Data Quality	126
8. Investment Potentials (FDI, JVs, Greenfield, Brownfield)	127
8.1. Albania	128
8.2. Bosnia and Herzegovina	128
8.3. Kosovo*	129
8.4. Montenegro	130
8.5. North Macedonia	131
8.6. Serbia	131
8.7. Regional synthesis	132
9. Conclusion	133
10. References and data sources	135
11. Annex I – Methodological Note and HS Mapping	139
12. Annex II – Detailed Country Tables	140



List of Figures

Figure 1. Germany–WB6 study-specific trade by economy, 2019–2025 (EUR million)	13
Figure 2. Share of new and used tractors in Albania	62
Figure 3. Albanian imports of agricultural machinery from Germany.....	63
Figure 4. Share of new and used tractors in Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	64
Figure 5. Bosnia and Herzegovina’s imports of agricultural machinery from Germany.....	65
Figure 6. Kosovo* imports of agricultural machinery from Germany	66
Figure 7. Montenegrin imports of agricultural machinery from Germany.....	68
Figure 8. Share of new and used tractors in Montenegro	69
Figure 9. Share of new and used tractors in North Macedonia.....	70
Figure 10. North Macedonia’s imports of agricultural machinery from Germany.....	71
Figure 11. Share of new and used tractors in Serbia	73
Figure 12. Serbian imports of agricultural machinery from Germany.....	74
Figure 13. Albanian agricultural-input import volumes	76
Figure 14. Albanian agricultural-input import values (EUR)	76
Figure 15. Bosnia and Herzegovina’s agricultural-input import volumes.....	78
Figure 16. Bosnia and Herzegovina’s agricultural-input import values (EUR)	79
Figure 17. Kosovo* agricultural-input import values (EUR thousand)	80
Figure 18. Kosovo* agricultural-input import volumes.....	81
Figure 19. Montenegrin agricultural-input import values (EUR)	82
Figure 20. Montenegrin agricultural-input import volumes.....	83
Figure 21. North Macedonia’s agricultural-input import values (EUR)	84
Figure 22. North Macedonia’s agricultural-input import volumes	85
Figure 23. Serbian agricultural-input import values (EUR)	86
Figure 24. Serbian agricultural-input import volumes	87
Figure 25. Albanian genetic-material import trends.....	89
Figure 26. Albanian plant genetic-material import trends	90
Figure 27. Albanian animal genetic-material import trends.....	91
Figure 28. Bosnia and Herzegovina’s genetic-material import trends.....	93
Figure 29. North Macedonia’s animal genetic-material import trends	95
Figure 30. Serbian plant genetic-material import trends	96
Figure 31. Serbian animal genetic-material import trends.....	97
Figure 32. WB6 shares in trade with Germany	99
Figure 33. CAGR of WB6 trade with Germany, 2019–2025	101



List of Tables

Table 1. Comparative macroeconomic profile of the WB6, 2015–2024 (current EUR unless otherwise indicated)	20
Table 2. Agricultural-sector structure and agri-food trade profile, 2024 or latest available (current EUR).....	23
Table 3. Comparative agri-food cooperation profile of the WB6, 2024 or latest available.....	24
Table 4. Leading primary agricultural exports from Albania to Germany (EUR million)	30
Table 5. German primary agricultural exports to Albania, 2025.....	30
Table 6. Leading primary agricultural exports from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Germany (EUR million).....	32
Table 7. German primary agricultural exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2025.....	33
Table 8. Leading primary agricultural exports from Kosovo* to Germany, 2024	34
Table 9. German primary agricultural exports to Kosovo*, 2024	35
Table 10. Leading primary agricultural exports from Montenegro to Germany (EUR million)	37
Table 11. German primary agricultural exports to Montenegro, 2025	37
Table 12. Leading primary agricultural exports from North Macedonia to Germany (EUR million).....	39
Table 13. German primary agricultural exports to North Macedonia, 2025.....	39
Table 14. Leading primary agricultural exports from Serbia to Germany (EUR million)	42
Table 15. German primary agricultural exports to Serbia, 2025.....	42
Table 16. Leading processed-food exports from Albania to Germany (EUR million)	45
Table 17. German processed-food exports to Albania, 2025	46
Table 18. Leading processed-food exports from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Germany (EUR million)	48
Table 19. German processed-food exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2025.....	48
Table 20. Leading processed-food exports from Kosovo* to Germany, 2024	50
Table 21. German processed-food exports to Kosovo*, 2024	51
Table 22. Leading processed-food exports from Montenegro to Germany (EUR million)	52
Table 23. German processed-food exports to Montenegro, 2025	53
Table 24. Leading processed-food exports from North Macedonia to Germany (EUR million).....	55
Table 25. German processed-food exports to North Macedonia, 2025.....	56
Table 26. Leading processed-food exports from Serbia to Germany (EUR million)	58
Table 27. German processed-food exports to Serbia, 2025	59
Table 28. Study-specific Germany–WB6 trade aggregate, 2019–2025 (EUR million)	98
Table 29. Aggregate sectoral patterns causing discrepancies in mirror data	103
Table 30. Functional structure of the Germany/EU–WB6 tariff regime	105
Table 31. Baby-beef quota treatment under selected SAAs	109
Table 32. Customs process map for WB6 exports to Germany/EU	111
Table 33. Priority opportunities for tariff and duty reduction	112
Table 34. Export potential for tractors (EUR million)	119
Table 35. Export potential for HS 842489 (EUR million)	119
Table 36. Export potential for poultry-keeping machinery, HS 843629 (EUR million).....	119
Table 37. Export potential for milking machines, HS 843410 (EUR million).....	119
Table 38. Export potential for HS 3808 (EUR million)	120
Table 39. Export potential for HS 310520 (EUR million)	120
Table 40. Export potential for HS 310210 (EUR million)	120
Table 41. Export potential for live bovine animals, HS 0102 (EUR million)	121



Table 42. Export potential for live plants and mushroom spawn, HS 060290 (EUR million)	121
Table 43. Priority leverage points for Germany–WB6 agri-food cooperation	133
Table A1. HS inclusion/exclusion logic used for the study aggregates	139
Table A2.1. Top 10 primary agricultural exports from Albania to Germany (EUR million)	140
Table A2.2. Top 10 primary agricultural exports from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Germany (EUR million)	141
Table A2.3. Top 10 primary agricultural exports from Montenegro to Germany (EUR million)	141
Table A2.4. Top 10 primary agricultural exports from North Macedonia to Germany (EUR million)	142
Table A2.5. Top 10 primary agricultural exports from Serbia to Germany (EUR million)	143
Table A2.6. Albania: top 10 processed-food exports to Germany, 2019–2025 (EUR million)	144
Table A2.7. Bosnia and Herzegovina: top 10 processed-food exports to Germany, 2019–2025 (EUR million)	145
Table A2.8. Montenegro: top 10 processed-food exports to Germany, 2019–2025 (EUR million)	146
Table A2.9. North Macedonia: top 10 processed-food exports to Germany, 2019–2025 (EUR million)	147
Table A2.10. Serbia: top 10 processed-food exports to Germany, 2019–2025 (EUR million)	147
Table A2.11. Agricultural machinery imports from Germany to Albania, 2025	148
Table A2.12. Agricultural machinery imports from Germany to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2025	148
Table A2.13. Agricultural machinery imports from Germany to Montenegro, 2025	148
Table A2.14. Agricultural machinery imports from Germany to North Macedonia, 2025	149
Table A2.15. Agricultural machinery imports from Germany to Serbia, 2025	149
Table A2.16. Agricultural machinery imports from Germany to Kosovo*, 2024	150
Table A2.17. Albania: agricultural-input imports from Germany by value and volume, 2025	150
Table A2.18. Bosnia and Herzegovina: agricultural-input imports from Germany by value and volume, 2025	151
Table A2.19. Montenegro: agricultural-input imports from Germany by value and volume, 2025	151
Table A2.20. North Macedonia: agricultural-input imports from Germany by value and volume, 2025	151
Table A2.21. Serbia: agricultural-input imports from Germany by value and volume, 2025	152
Table A2.22. Kosovo*: agricultural-input imports from Germany by value and volume, 2019–2025	152
Table A2.23. Albania: leading genetic-material imports from Germany, 2025	152
Table A2.24. Bosnia and Herzegovina: average genetic-material imports from Germany, 2019–2025	153
Table A2.25. North Macedonia: average genetic-material imports from Germany, 2019–2025	153
Table A2.26. Serbia: average genetic-material imports from Germany, 2019–2025	153



List of Abbreviations

ALB – Albania

BAM – Bosnia and Herzegovina Convertible Mark

B&H – Bosnia and Herzegovina

BRCGS – Brand Reputation through Compliance Global Standards

CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate

CEFTA – Central European Free Trade Agreement

CIF – Cost, Insurance and Freight

CLP – Classification, Labelling and Packaging

CN – Combined Nomenclature

DUS – Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability

EC – European Commission

EEC – European Economic Community

EIB – European Investment Bank

EU – European Union

EUR – Euro

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FDI – Foreign Direct Investment

FOB – Free on Board

FSSC 22000 – Food Safety System Certification 22000

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

GHS – Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

GMO – Genetically Modified Organism

GVA – Gross Value Added

HACCP – Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points

HHI – Herfindahl–Hirschman Index

HoReCa – Hotels, Restaurants and Catering

HS – Harmonised System

IFS – International Featured Standards

IPARD – Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance for Rural Development

ISO – International Organization for Standardisation

ITC – International Trade Centre

KfW – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau

MFN – Most-Favoured Nation

MKD – Macedonian Denar

MNE – Montenegro

NGT – New Genomic Techniques

NMK – North Macedonia



NPK – Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium
NTB – Non-Tariff Barrier
NTL – National Tariff Line
NTM – Non-Tariff Measure
OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP – Plant Protection Products
RASFF – Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
REACH – Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RSD – Serbian Dinar
SAA – Stabilisation and Association Agreement
SDS – Safety Data Sheet
SPS – Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
SRB – Serbia
SWG RRD – Standing Working Group for Regional Rural Development
TARIC – Integrated Tariff of the European Union
TBT – Technical Barriers to Trade
TRACES NT – Trade Control and Expert System New Technology
TRQ – Tariff-Rate Quota
UAA – Utilised Agricultural Area
UN – United Nations
UN Comtrade – United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database
UNCTAD – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UPOV – International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
USD – United States Dollar
VCU – Value for Cultivation and Use
WB6 – Western Balkans Six
WBIF – Western Balkans Investment Framework
WTO – World Trade Organization



GPS

IOT

Internet
of
Things

pH



1. Executive Summary

This report assesses economic cooperation between Germany and the Western Balkans Six (WB6) in agriculture and the wider agri-food system over 2019–2025. It combines Germany-reported trade data, mirror-statistics checks, tariff and regulatory review, macro-agricultural indicators and an assessment of investment and cooperation opportunities. For the regional trade synthesis, the report uses a partial aggregate of EUR 8.12 billion: German exports to the WB6 are covered across five study categories, while WB6 exports to Germany are covered for primary agricultural products and processed food. This measure is therefore not presented as a complete measure of all bilateral merchandise trade. The category allocation is mutually exclusive for regional totals; in particular, HS 1209 is assigned to agricultural inputs and excluded from the genetic-material aggregate. The detailed mapping logic is set out in Annex I.

The evidence confirms that the WB6 is not a uniform market. Over 2019–2025, Serbia accounted for about 59% of the study-specific regional trade aggregate, followed by Bosnia and Herzegovina at about 14% and North Macedonia at about 11% (Section 4.6). The EU–WB6 trade regime is highly liberalised under the Stabilisation and Association Agreements, but preferential access is not universal: tariff-rate quotas, seasonal duties, safeguards and product-specific treatment remain relevant for sensitive agricultural goods. In practice, further trade growth depends increasingly on regulatory compliance, proof of origin, SPS/TBT implementation, logistics, certification, aggregation and the capacity to supply German buyers consistently (Sections 5 and 6; European Commission Access2Markets and the relevant SAAs, accessed 2026).

Priority cooperation opportunities:

- 1) WB6 exports to Germany: the strongest opportunities are concentrated in product groups where the region already demonstrates export capacity, including frozen fruit, medicinal and aromatic plants and selected processed foods. Expansion will depend on aggregation, quality consistency, certification, cold-chain performance and stronger links with German buyers. ITC Export Potential Map results are used as directional market evidence and are reported in USD unless explicitly converted and documented (Section 4.6; ITC Export Potential Map, accessed 2026).
- 2) German technology and inputs in the WB6: demand for agricultural machinery, precision technologies, seeds, plant-protection products, breeding material and processing equipment is closely linked to farm modernisation and EU-alignment requirements. HS 8701 is interpreted cautiously because the heading can include tractors that are not exclusively agricultural; product-level conclusions therefore rely on the more detailed HS mapping used in the trade assessment.
- 3) Regional value-chain development: cross-border aggregation, processing, storage and logistics can help smaller WB6 suppliers reach the volume and reliability required by German importers. The most credible opportunities are those that build on demonstrated national specialisation rather than assuming a single regional production model.
- 4) Regulatory and institutional cooperation: closer alignment of SPS/TBT systems, digital customs and certification procedures, laboratory capacity, traceability and CEFTA trade-facilitation mechanisms can make market access more predictable and reduce avoidable administrative delays and compliance costs. Exact cost or time-saving estimates are not used in this summary unless they are directly supported by a documented source or case study.
- 5) Investment and financing: brownfield and greenfield agri-food projects may offer advantages where existing infrastructure, utilities, supplier networks or market access can be combined with German technology and management. Brownfield assets should be assessed case by case; the report does not infer high financial returns without project-level feasibility and return analysis. Public and development-finance instruments, including IPARD where available, KfW, EIB and national schemes, can improve project bankability but do not remove commercial, regulatory or due-diligence risks.



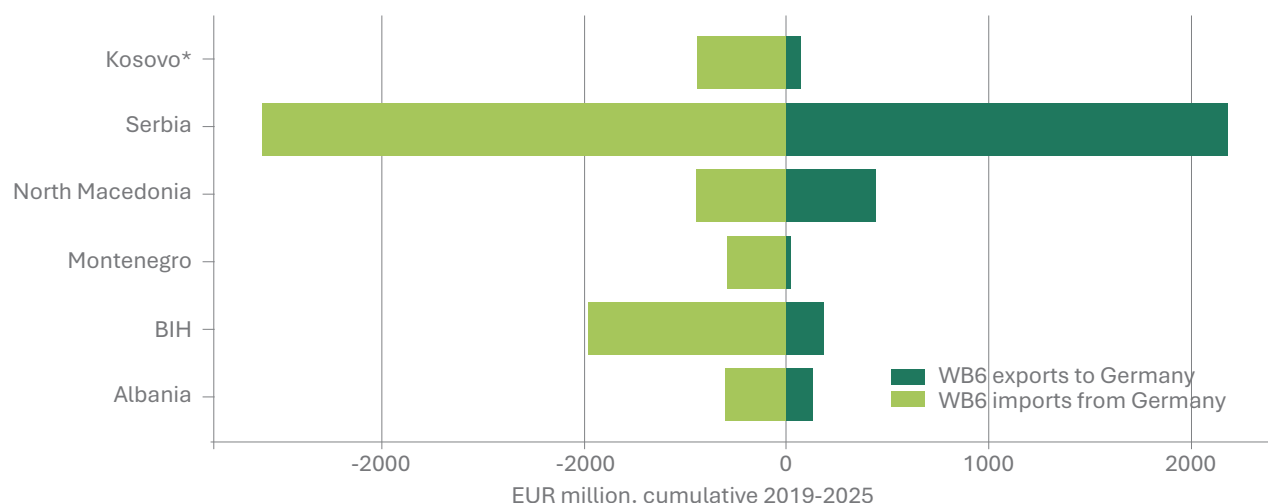
Principal constraints:

- 1) Export concentration: several country-product relationships remain concentrated in a small number of commodities. This raises exposure to demand changes, weather shocks and product-specific SPS or quality requirements. Concentration indicators in Chapter 4 are used as descriptive measures rather than as proof of causality.
- 2) Mirror-statistics discrepancies: differences between Germany-reported and WB6-reported flows are material in several machinery and input categories. They can reflect valuation basis, timing, transit/re-export attribution, partner-country recording and classification practices. The report therefore uses Germany-reported data as the common basis for regional comparison and treats mirror data as a diagnostic check rather than combining both reporters in regional totals.
- 3) Conformity and administrative requirements: duplicate documentation, testing or national registration requirements can raise the cost and time of market entry, particularly for SPS-sensitive goods, seeds and plant-protection products. The scale of the burden varies by product and economy and is assessed through the regulatory framework and available evidence in Chapter 6.
- 4) Institutional and permitting complexity: differences in administrative capacity, land and permitting procedures, inspection systems and regulatory predictability can affect investment implementation. These issues are particularly important for projects requiring land, environmental permits, food-safety approval or multi-level administrative coordination (Chapter 8; 2025 Investment Climate Statements and European Commission country reports).
- 5) Logistics and cold-chain gaps: inadequate storage, collection, temperature control and transport reliability can weaken competitiveness for perishable products. The constraint is most relevant where export volumes are fragmented, and suppliers cannot consistently meet delivery schedules and quality specifications.

Headline trade structure

Across the study-specific regional aggregate, German exports to the WB6 over 2019–2025 amounted to approximately EUR 5.33 billion across primary agricultural products, processed food, agricultural machinery, agricultural inputs and genetic material, while WB6 exports to Germany amounted to approximately EUR 3.04 billion in primary agricultural products and processed food. Primary agricultural products were the only covered category in which the WB6 recorded a regional surplus, at about EUR 266.0 million, while processed food showed a substantial WB6 deficit. These figures describe the product scope analysed in this report and should not be interpreted as total bilateral merchandise trade between Germany and the WB6 (Section 4.6).

Figure 1. Germany–WB6 study-specific trade by economy, 2019–2025 (EUR million)



Source: authors' calculations using Germany-reported ITC Trade Map data (accessed 2026). Note: WB6 exports cover primary agricultural products and processed food

The central structural finding is a value-added asymmetry: the WB6 is competitive in selected primary and semi-processed products, while Germany is a major supplier of processed food, machinery and specialised inputs. The cooperation opportunity therefore lies in raising processing depth and supply-chain reliability in the WB6 while maintaining access to German technology, finance, standards and market knowledge.

The policy and investment implications of these trade patterns are developed in Chapters 5, 6 and 8. The main message is that preferential tariff access is only one element of competitiveness; predictable regulatory implementation, certification, logistics, finance and after-sales capacity frequently determine whether a commercially viable opportunity can be realised.

- **Tariff environment:** the EU–WB6 regime is highly preferential, but sensitive agricultural products can remain subject to tariff-rate quotas, seasonal duties, safeguards, rules of origin and product-specific concessions. The practical importance of these instruments is assessed at product level in Chapter 5 rather than treated as a uniform tariff-free relationship.
- **Non-tariff environment:** SPS, TBT, customs documentation, registration, laboratory capacity, traceability and border procedures can create material trade costs. The report avoids generalising a single percentage cost or waiting-time estimate across the region because the effect depends on the product, route and administrative procedure (Chapter 6).
- **Investment positioning:** the six economies offer different combinations of market scale, sector specialisation, infrastructure, EU alignment and investment readiness. Serbia has the strongest scale-based platform; North Macedonia has a specialised horticulture and processing profile; Albania and Kosovo* have significant modernisation needs; Bosnia and Herzegovina combines a diversified production base with higher administrative complexity; and Montenegro is a small, tourism-linked premium market. These are comparative positioning statements, not forecasts of investment returns (Chapter 8).



Stakeholder-specific recommendations

- German exporters and investors should combine products with implementation support: technical documentation, training, after-sales service, financing options and local regulatory expertise. Regional service models may be efficient where market scale is limited, but their location should be based on commercial feasibility and demand rather than assumed in advance.
- WB6 policymakers should continue aligning and implementing the EU acquis in agriculture, food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy; improve digital customs and SPS procedures; strengthen accredited laboratory and certification capacity; and use CEFTA trade-facilitation mechanisms to address practical market-access barriers.
- Development partners can add value by supporting regional infrastructure and institutional capacity where cross-border benefits are demonstrable, including cold-chain logistics, collection and processing systems, laboratory cooperation, traceability and investment preparation. Financing should be linked to measurable implementation needs and private-sector demand.



2. Introduction

Economic cooperation between Germany and the Western Balkans Six: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia, occupies a strategic position at the intersection of agricultural modernisation, regional economic convergence, EU integration, food-system resilience, and private-sector development. Germany is not only one of the most important European markets for agri-food products, but also a leading source of agricultural technology, machinery, production inputs, food-processing know-how, quality infrastructure, investment capital, and institutional standards. For the WB6 economies, cooperation with Germany therefore extends beyond the movement of goods. It represents a channel through which agricultural producers, processors, distributors, and public institutions can upgrade productivity, improve compliance with EU requirements, strengthen competitiveness, and integrate more effectively into European value chains.

This study has been prepared with the purpose of providing a precise, evidence-based, and operational assessment of economic cooperation between Germany and the WB6 in agriculture and agri-food-related sectors. The objective is not simply to describe existing trade flows, but to identify where cooperation produces measurable economic value, where it is constrained by policy or market barriers, and where German institutions and companies can most effectively support the modernisation and internationalisation of the Western Balkan agri-food sector. The analysis is therefore structured around practical questions of policy relevance: which products already move between Germany and the WB6, which product groups show the strongest growth potential, which tariff and non-tariff barriers limit further expansion, where German technology and investment can generate the highest development impact, and which regional mechanisms can increase the scale, reliability, and competitiveness of WB6 supply. The study covers Germany and all six Western Balkan economies individually and as a regional group. This dual approach is essential because the WB6 is not a uniform economic space. Serbia has the largest agricultural and food-processing base in the region and plays a central role in regional trade and supply capacity. North Macedonia has strong export orientation in selected horticultural and processed-food categories. Albania has considerable potential in fresh produce, medicinal and aromatic plants, livestock-related chains, and labour-intensive agricultural production. Bosnia and Herzegovina combines fragmented primary production with relevant potential in processing, forestry-linked rural activities, dairy, meat, fruit, and vegetable value chains. Montenegro is a small market, but its tourism-driven food demand, higher-value positioning, and import dependence create specific opportunities for suppliers and investors. Kosovo* has a young market structure, significant import needs, and clear modernisation requirements in production, storage, processing, inputs, and farm technology. These differences define the way Germany engages economically with each economy, while the regional perspective reveals shared constraints in logistics, standards, certification, scale, productivity, investment readiness, and administrative procedures.

The sectoral scope covers five analytical groups: primary agricultural products, processed food and beverages, agricultural machinery, agricultural inputs, and plant and animal genetic material. To avoid overlap in regional totals, each HS flow is assigned to one analytical group only.

The geographical and regulatory framing of the study places Germany within the wider EU market and legal order. Trade with Germany is governed not only by German demand conditions and buyer requirements, but by EU customs rules, food safety legislation, veterinary and phytosanitary standards, labelling obligations, traceability requirements, plant-health and animal-health rules, intellectual property protection, and border-control procedures. For WB6 exporters, access to Germany is therefore access to one of the most demanding and valuable segments of the EU market. Compliance with EU and German requirements is not an administrative formality; it is a core determinant of commercial viability. Similarly, for German exporters of machinery, inputs, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, breeding material, and processing technologies, successful engagement in the WB6 depends on the degree to which local regulatory systems, registration procedures, certification regimes, after-sales networks, financing conditions, and public-support instruments allow modern technology to be adopted at scale.



The core trade-analysis period is 2019–2025. Where 2025 data are unavailable or not sufficiently complete, the table or figure identifies the latest available year explicitly; this applies in particular to selected Kosovo* series and to product groups for which the source database provides only 2019–2024 observations. Trade analysis is conducted at HS2, HS4 and HS6 level for structural assessment and at HS8–HS10 level where tariff quotas, safeguards, seasonal duties, registration requirements or the identification of breeding/propagation material require greater precision.

The methodology combines quantitative trade analysis, policy and regulatory review, and opportunity assessment. Bilateral trade flows are measured by value, volume where available, product composition, growth and concentration. CAGR is calculated as $(\text{final value} / \text{initial value})^{1/n} - 1$, where n is the number of years between the first and final observation; it is reported only when the series has a meaningful non-zero base. Concentration shares are calculated as a product's value divided by the relevant country-category total for the stated period or year. Germany-reported customs data are the common reference for cross-country regional totals. Mirror statistics are used separately to identify discrepancies in valuation, timing, re-exports, partner attribution, confidentiality or HS classification and are not added to the same aggregate.

The study also uses the International Trade Centre (ITC) Export Potential Map as a complementary market-screening tool. The tool identifies products for which an exporter has demonstrated supply capacity and a target market has demand, while accounting for bilateral trade relationships and market-access conditions. ITC Export Potential Map values are reported in USD; observed trade flows in this report are reported in EUR. Where an ITC potential value is converted to EUR, the conversion and exchange-rate basis must be stated in the relevant table or note; otherwise the original USD value is retained.

The approach is based on a structural decomposition of potential export values into three components. Supply capacity is measured as a dynamic, tariff-adjusted global market share, incorporating projected GDP growth and a correction for global tariff disadvantages to isolate true export performance. Demand conditions are captured through projected import values, which account for expected GDP per capita growth, population changes, residual import trends, and forward-looking tariff reductions. Demand also incorporates a market tariff advantage factor (reflecting bilateral tariff preferences) and a product-specific distance factor that compares the exporters distance to the target market with the average distance over which that market imports the product. Ease of trade reflects bilateral trade intensity relative to global benchmarks, capturing factors such as proximity, shared language, and established commercial links.

The ITC framework estimates a model-based benchmark by combining supply capacity, demand conditions and bilateral ease of trade. The difference between modelled potential and observed exports is interpreted as an indication of unrealised market scope, not as a guaranteed future sales value. Realisation depends on product quality, buyer requirements, standards, logistics, firm capacity, price competitiveness and other market conditions. The tool is therefore used as a screening instrument and is complemented by the trade, regulatory and investment evidence presented in this report (ITC Export Potential and Diversification Assessment Methodology; see References).

The policy analysis examines the legal and institutional conditions under which trade takes place. This includes preferential trade frameworks between the EU and the WB6 economies, Stabilisation and Association Agreements, CEFTA-related regional arrangements, TARIC-based EU tariff treatment, national customs procedures, tariff-rate quotas, safeguards, seasonal duties, suspensions, and product-specific requirements. The study does not treat tariffs as an isolated customs issue, because in agri-food trade the binding constraint is often not the nominal tariff but the combined effect of certification, inspections, documentary compliance, transport reliability, cold-chain capacity, border waiting times, and buyer-specific standards. For that reason, the analysis of non-tariff barriers covers sanitary and phytosanitary controls, technical barriers to trade, veterinary and phytosanitary certificates, laboratory testing, traceability systems, labelling, packaging, food safety management systems, organic and sustainability certification, and private standards required by German retailers, importers, processors, and distributors.



The investment dimension is treated as an integral part of economic cooperation, not as a separate or secondary topic. Trade flows show current commercial relationships, but investment potential shows where cooperation can change the structure of production. The study therefore assesses opportunities for foreign direct investment, joint ventures, contract farming, supplier development, logistics and cold-chain infrastructure, seed and genetics partnerships, machinery distribution and servicing networks, food-processing upgrades, and brownfield modernisation. Particular attention is given to the relationship between investment readiness and financing instruments, including KfW, EIB, IPARD, EU-related support mechanisms, national grant schemes, and development-finance tools. In the WB6, the availability of finance, technical assistance, certification support, and after-sales service often determines whether German technology can be translated into productivity gains. The study therefore links opportunities to implementation conditions rather than presenting them as abstract market potential.

Several methodological limitations are built into the analysis and are addressed directly. Trade data for the WB6 and Germany do not always match across sources. Eurostat, UN Comtrade, ITC Trade Map, German statistics, and WB6 customs authorities often report different values for the same trade relationship because they apply different reporting calendars, valuation practices, confidentiality treatments, partner-country attribution rules, and revision schedules. The most recent year is particularly sensitive because final data revisions are common. HS classification changes, especially the 2017 and 2022 revisions, affect comparability in selected product lines and are therefore explicitly considered when interpreting trends. In smaller WB6 economies, low absolute trade values can generate very high percentage growth rates, which means that growth is assessed together with market size and commercial relevance. Volume data are incomplete or inconsistent in certain HS lines, so unit-value analysis is used with caution and never as a stand-alone price indicator. Investment data are also structurally limited because official FDI statistics rarely isolate agriculture, food processing, logistics, machinery distribution, and related services with the level of precision required for project-level analysis. For this reason, the investment assessment combines official data, company evidence, policy frameworks, and sector intelligence. For the purpose of consistency and comparability across all WB6 economies, the study uses Germany-reported customs data as the primary reference point for bilateral trade comparisons. Mirror statistics are used to identify structural discrepancies between Germany-reported and WB6-reported flows, but the objective of the analysis is not to reconstruct each individual customs transaction, final destination, re-export route, or unit price at the level of single consignments. Such an exercise would require transaction-level customs records from multiple administrations and would exceed the scope of this study. Instead, mirror data are used as a diagnostic tool to assess broad trade patterns, product composition, valuation differences, partner attribution issues, and possible inconsistencies in reported bilateral flows.

The study is organised to move from context to evidence, from evidence to constraints, and from constraints to actionable cooperation opportunities. The macroeconomic and sector context establishes the production, employment, investment, and competitiveness baseline for each WB6 economy. The trade assessment then examines actual Germany–WB6 flows across primary agriculture, processed food, machinery, inputs, and genetic material. The trade policy section identifies the tariff and customs conditions that shape those flows. The non-tariff barrier section examines the practical obstacles that determine whether products can move reliably and competitively. The opportunity section identifies where German exports, technology, knowledge, finance, and institutional cooperation can support modernisation in the WB6. The investment section examines where deeper commercial engagement can generate structural upgrading. The conclusion consolidates the strategic narrative and identifies the main leverage points for future cooperation.





3. Macroeconomic & Sector Context

3.1. WB6 Region

The Western Balkans Six (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia) constitute a heterogeneous but strategically important economic space for Germany's agri-food cooperation. The region is not large by EU market standards, but its relevance lies in the intersection of agricultural modernisation, EU integration, rural development, food security, trade diversification and demand for productivity-enhancing investment. Agriculture remains structurally important across the region, although its economic weight, employment role, export capacity and investment needs differ substantially from one economy to another.

The macroeconomic data for 2015–2024 show a region that has expanded significantly in nominal terms but has not converged uniformly. The combined GDP of the WB6 reached approximately EUR 168.4 billion in 2024, with Serbia accounting for almost half of the total. This concentration matters for Germany: Serbia is the principal market of scale, while the other economies offer more specific opportunities linked to niche production, tourism-driven demand, horticulture, import substitution, premium food, or institutional proximity to the EU. Across the region, GDP growth has been accompanied by persistent structural weaknesses: external trade deficits, agri-food import dependence in most economies, relatively low productivity, fragmented farm structures, incomplete modernisation of production and processing, and uneven ability to comply with demanding EU and German market requirements. These weaknesses do not reduce the importance of the region; they define the cooperation agenda. Germany's strongest role is not only as a buyer of selected WB6 agri-food products, but as a supplier of technology, machinery, inputs, genetics, processing equipment, quality infrastructure and institutional know-how.

A first major trend is the strong nominal expansion of all six economies. Between 2015 and 2024, Albania's GDP increased from approximately EUR 10.3 billion to EUR 25.3 billion, Serbia's from EUR 37.2 billion to EUR 82.3 billion, Montenegro's from EUR 3.6 billion to EUR 7.6 billion, Bosnia and Herzegovina's from EUR 14.6 billion to EUR 27.4 billion, Kosovo*'s from EUR 5.8 billion to EUR 10.4 billion, and North Macedonia's from EUR 9.1 billion to EUR 15.4 billion. The expansion was strongest in relative terms in Albania, Serbia and Montenegro, while North Macedonia and Kosovo grew from smaller bases and with a different structure of constraints.

A second trend is that agriculture remains more important than its GDP share alone suggests. In 2024, agriculture, forestry and fishing generated approximately 15.7% of gross value added in Albania, around 9.3% in Kosovo*, 6.8% in North Macedonia, 4.5% in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 3.7% in Serbia, and 3.5% in Montenegro. These figures show that Albania is the most agriculture-intensive economy in the WB6, while Serbia, despite a lower relative share, has the largest absolute agricultural and agri-food base. Montenegro's low share reflects the dominance of services and tourism, not the irrelevance of agriculture. In Kosovo* and Bosnia and Herzegovina, agriculture's role is closely linked to rural livelihoods and import substitution. In North Macedonia, agriculture is closely connected with export-oriented horticulture and wine.

A third trend is the decline of agricultural employment in most economies, which reflects structural transformation but also rural labour pressure. Agricultural employment remains high in Albania, where the latest available figure shows agriculture accounting for 32.3% of total employment in 2023, even after a significant decline from 44.7% in 2015. Serbia's agricultural employment share declined from 19.5% in 2015 to 12.8% in 2024, while North Macedonia's fell from 17.9% to 9.0% over the same period. Montenegro's agricultural employment share decreased from 9.7% to 4.3%, and Bosnia and Herzegovina's from 17.9% to 7.7%. Kosovo*'s latest available agriculture employment share is 14.0% in 2021. This is consistent with a gradual shift of labour



away from agriculture, but the productivity of the remaining labour force must increase if rural incomes are to improve.

A fourth trend is that most WB6 economies remain structurally dependent on agri-food imports. Serbia is the only clear agri-food net exporter in the dataset, with an agri-food trade surplus of approximately EUR 1.29 billion in 2024. North Macedonia has the strongest import-cover ratio among the smaller economies, with agri-food exports covering 71.2% of agri-food imports in 2024. Albania improved its agri-food export/import coverage from 21.7% in 2015 to 34.1% in 2024 but still recorded a deficit of more than EUR 1.0 billion. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo* and Montenegro remain highly import-dependent in agri-food, with 2024 agri-food deficits of approximately EUR 2.0 billion, EUR 1.22 billion and EUR 873 million, respectively. This is one of the most important findings for Germany: the WB6 region is simultaneously a supplier of selected agri-food products and a major market for German food, machinery, processing technology and agricultural inputs.

A fifth trend is that trade openness is high, but export capacity is uneven. North Macedonia is the most trade-open economy in the dataset, with total goods trade amounting to more than 122% of GDP in 2024. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia are also highly trade-integrated, with goods trade at approximately 93% and 83% of GDP, respectively. Kosovo* and Montenegro are structurally import-heavy, while Albania remains less trade-open in goods terms, with total goods trade at approximately 38% of GDP. For Germany, this distinction is critical: the region's openness does not automatically translate into agri-food competitiveness. Export readiness depends on standards, scale, aggregation, logistics and product positioning.

The following table provides the core macroeconomic baseline for each WB6 economy.

Table 1. Comparative macroeconomic profile of the WB6, 2015–2024 (current EUR unless otherwise indicated)

Economy	GDP 2015, EUR bn	GDP 2024, EUR bn	Nominal GDP growth 2015– 2024	Share of WB6 GDP 2024	GDP per capita 2024, EUR	Real GDP growth 2024, %	Inflation 2024, %	Unem- ployment 2024, %	Exchange-rate regime / 2024 rate
Albania	10.3	25.3	146.6%	15.0%	10,342	3.9	2.2	10.2	Floating lek; 98.55 ALL/EUR
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.6	27.4	87.6%	16.3%	8,017	2.4	1.7	12.7	Currency board; 1.95583 BAM/ EUR
Kosovo*	5.8	10.4	78.2%	6.1%	6,459	4.6	1.6	10.8	Euro used unilaterally
Montenegro	3.6	7.6	110.9%	4.5%	12,260	3.2	4.8	11.4	Euro used unilaterally
North Macedonia	9.1	15.4	70.0%	9.2%	8,453	2.8	3.5	12.4	Stable denar; 61.53 MKD/EUR
Serbia	37.2	82.3	121.2%	48.9%	12,508	3.9	4.3	8.6	Managed float; 117.1 RSD/EUR

Note: Comparable FDI data are not included in this table due to limitations in the supplied dataset.

Source: Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group (SWG RRD), Stat Database, Agricultural Policy Monitoring, accessed 2026

A sixth trend concerns macroeconomic stability and currency regimes. Bosnia and Herzegovina operates a currency board with the convertible mark fixed to the euro. Kosovo* and Montenegro use the euro unilaterally. North Macedonia maintains a highly stable exchange-rate regime against the euro. Serbia operates a managed float with a relatively stable dinar-euro rate in recent years. Albania has a floating lek, which appreciated strongly by 2024. These regimes shape trade and investment conditions. Euroised or euro-linked economies reduce currency risk for German exporters and investors, while Albania's exchange-rate appreciation affects export competitiveness and import costs. Serbia's relative exchange-rate stability supports larger-scale commercial planning, although inflation and financing conditions remain relevant.



Sector structure and agricultural production base

The agricultural structure of the WB6 is marked by three common characteristics: fragmented holdings, uneven productivity and incomplete integration into modern value chains. However, the six economies differ sharply in the scale of agricultural land, the role of agriculture in employment, the composition of output and their ability to generate agri-food exports.

Albania is the most agriculture-intensive economy in the region. In 2024, agriculture, forestry and fishing generated approximately EUR 3.96 billion in GVA and accounted for 15.7% of total GVA. The sector remains a major employer, with agriculture representing 32.3% of total employment in 2023, although this is a significant decline from 44.7% in 2015. Albania's agri-food exports increased strongly, from approximately EUR 151 million in 2015 to EUR 541 million in 2024, while imports increased from EUR 694 million to EUR 1.58 billion. The export/import coverage ratio improved from 21.7% to 34.1%, indicating progress, but the agri-food deficit still exceeded EUR 1.0 billion in 2024.

Albania's comparative advantage lies in labour-intensive and Mediterranean production: fresh vegetables, fruit, olives and olive oil, medicinal and aromatic plants, honey, small ruminants and selected niche products. The strategic constraint is not agro-climatic potential, but organisation. Fragmented farms, weak aggregation, insufficient post-harvest infrastructure and uneven certification prevent Albania from fully converting its natural advantages into stable exports to Germany. German cooperation should therefore focus on aggregation, cold chain, certification, irrigation, greenhouse production, sorting, grading, packaging and buyer-linked export systems.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a more diversified agricultural base, but its sectoral performance is limited by institutional fragmentation and import dependence. Agricultural GVA reached approximately EUR 1.24 billion in 2024, equal to roughly 4.5% of GDP when measured against current GDP. Agricultural employment declined substantially, from 147,000 persons in 2015 to 95,100 in 2024, and from 17.9% to 7.7% of total employment. This points to structural transformation, but also to the need for productivity growth in the remaining agricultural workforce. Bosnia and Herzegovina's agri-food exports rose from EUR 430 million in 2015 to EUR 609 million in 2024, but imports increased from EUR 1.46 billion to EUR 2.61 billion. The agri-food deficit almost doubled, reaching approximately EUR 2.0 billion in 2024, while export/import coverage declined from 29.4% to 23.3%. This is a critical signal. The country has production potential in dairy, meat, fruit, berries, vegetables, honey and processed food, but the sector is not gaining sufficient competitiveness relative to import demand. For Germany, the key opportunity lies in processing equipment, dairy and meat-chain upgrading, cold chain, laboratory infrastructure, veterinary and phytosanitary systems, and producer organisation.

Kosovo* is a modernisation and import-substitution market. Agriculture generated approximately EUR 759 million in GVA in 2024, equal to 9.3% of total GVA. Kosovo* has a significant agricultural land base relative to its size, with 420,200 ha of utilised agricultural area in 2024, but farm structure remains small: the latest available holding data show 130,700 holdings in 2014 and an average UAA per holding of approximately 3.17 ha. Kosovo*'s agri-food exports grew from EUR 41.7 million in 2015 to EUR 170.8 million in 2024, but imports reached EUR 1.39 billion. The agri-food trade deficit stood at EUR 1.22 billion, and export/import coverage, although improved, remained only 12.3%. This is the clearest import-dependence profile in the region after Montenegro. Kosovo*'s opportunity is not immediate large-scale export growth to Germany, but the creation of domestic capacity: dairy modernisation, meat-sector upgrading, greenhouse production, fruit and vegetable supply, storage, food processing and quality infrastructure. German firms are well positioned in machinery, inputs, genetics, cold chain, processing equipment and laboratory systems. For Kosovo*, the central objective is to convert agricultural land and rural labour into competitive domestic value chains.

Montenegro is structurally distinct from the other WB6 economies. Agriculture is not a sector of volume, but of value, origin and linkage to tourism. Agricultural GVA was approximately EUR 267 million in 2024, equal to 3.5% of total GVA, while agriculture employed only 12,200 persons, or 4.3% of total employment. The sector's economic weight has declined sharply since 2015, when it represented almost 9.8% of GVA and 9.7% of employment. This pattern is consistent with the growing weight of services, tourism and construction and with



the limited scale of primary agriculture. Montenegro's agri-food exports increased from EUR 54 million in 2015 to EUR 103 million in 2024, while imports rose from EUR 464 million to EUR 976 million. The agri-food deficit reached EUR 873 million, and export/import coverage was only 10.6%. Montenegro has 248,300 ha of utilised agricultural area and 26,700 agricultural holdings, with an average UAA per holding of 9.3 ha in 2024. This average is higher than in several neighbouring economies, but it is strongly shaped by permanent grassland and mountainous land. Arable land is very limited, at only 8,900 ha in 2024. Montenegro's comparative advantage lies in premium food, wine, livestock products, dairy, honey, olives, fisheries, aquaculture, organic and mountain products, and tourism-linked local supply. Its opportunity is not to become a large exporter, but to increase the domestic value captured from tourism demand and develop high-quality niche exports. Germany's relevance lies in small-scale processing equipment, quality infrastructure, food safety systems, premium packaging, cold chain, fisheries technology and support for EU-compatible standards.

North Macedonia is the clearest horticultural and wine-oriented economy in the WB6. Agriculture generated approximately EUR 920 million in GVA in 2024, equal to 6.8% of total GVA. Agricultural employment fell from 126,100 persons in 2015 to 62,300 in 2024, and from 17.9% to 9.0% of total employment. This is one of the strongest labour shifts in the region and signals the need for capital-intensive modernisation in irrigation, greenhouses, post-harvest management and processing. North Macedonia's agri-food exports increased from EUR 481 million in 2015 to EUR 855 million in 2024, while imports increased from EUR 696 million to EUR 1.20 billion. The trade deficit widened in absolute terms, but the export/import coverage ratio remained strong by regional standards, at 71.2% in 2024. This suggests that North Macedonia has a more export-oriented agri-food sector than the smaller WB6 economies. Its agricultural land structure is also favourable for its specialisation: in 2024, total agricultural land was approximately 1.24 million ha, including 408,100 ha of arable land, 38,900 ha under permanent crops, 16,900 ha of orchards and 22,000 ha of vineyards.

The country's strengths are vegetables, fruit, grapes, wine, tobacco, lamb and processed vegetables. Its constraints are irrigation, post-harvest quality, residue control, fragmented farm structures and insufficient technological upgrading. For Germany, North Macedonia is a natural partner for greenhouse systems, irrigation, seeds, plant protection, post-harvest equipment, wine-sector technology, processing lines and buyer-linked export development.

Serbia is the dominant agri-food economy of the WB6. It has by far the largest economy, the largest agricultural land base, the largest processing capacity and the only clear agri-food trade surplus in the region. Agricultural GVA reached approximately EUR 2.59 billion in 2024, equal to 3.7% of total GVA. Agricultural employment was 371,900 persons, or 12.8% of total employment. Although agriculture's share in output is lower than in Albania or Kosovo*, Serbia's absolute production base is the largest in the region. Serbia's agri-food exports increased from EUR 2.61 billion in 2015 to EUR 5.09 billion in 2024, while imports increased from EUR 1.49 billion to EUR 3.80 billion. Serbia maintained an agri-food surplus of approximately EUR 1.29 billion in 2024, although export/import coverage declined from 175% in 2015 to 134% in 2024 as imports rose faster. Serbia has approximately 3.34 million ha of agricultural land in 2024, including 2.54 million ha of arable land, 211,500 ha under permanent crops, and 561,400 ha of permanent grassland. The latest farm-structure data show 508,400 agricultural holdings in 2023, with an average utilised agricultural area of 6.4 ha per holding. Serbia's comparative advantages are cereals, maize, wheat, oilseeds, soy, fruit, raspberries, apples, livestock, dairy, feed, sugar, beverages and processed food. It is the only WB6 economy that can serve as a regional agri-food platform of scale. For Germany, Serbia is the central partner for agricultural machinery, precision agriculture, irrigation, storage, processing equipment, animal genetics, certified seeds, plant protection, fertilisers, food-industry investment and regional value-chain development.



Table 2. Agricultural-sector structure and agri-food trade profile, 2024 or latest available (current EUR)

Economy	Agricultural GVA 2024, EUR million	Agriculture share of GVA/ GDP, %	Agriculture employment, latest available	Agri-food exports 2024, EUR million	Agri-food imports 2024, EUR million	Agri-food balance 2024, EUR million	Export/import coverage, %
Albania	3,961.7	15.7	32.3% (2023)	540.7	1,584.2	-1,043.5	34.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,240.9	approx. 4.5	7.7%	609.1	2,612.3	-2,003.3	23.3
Kosovo*	759.2	9.3	14.0% (2021)	170.8	1,393.4	-1,222.6	12.3
Montenegro	267.1	3.5	4.3%	103.2	975.7	-872.5	10.6
North Macedonia	919.9	6.8	9.0%	854.6	1,199.7	-345.1	71.2
Serbia	2,591.4	3.7	12.8%	5,091.0	3,804.0	+1,287.0	133.8

Source: Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group (SWG RRD), Stat Database, Agricultural Policy Monitoring, accessed 2026.

The evidence in Tables 1 and 2 shows substantial differences in scale, sector structure, trade balance, employment and farm structure across the WB6. These differences are relevant for interpreting the country trade results in Chapter 4; they should not be read as a recommendation that all economies pursue the same development model.

The WB6 region does not have one agricultural profile. It is a set of complementary agri-food economies. The most serious strategic mistake would be to treat the six economies as competitors in the same product groups. Their comparative advantages differ, and Germany's cooperation strategy should be built around that differentiation.

Serbia has the largest production and processing base in the WB6 and the only clear regional agri-food trade surplus in the dataset. North Macedonia has a comparatively strong horticulture, wine and processed-vegetable profile. Albania has a high agricultural share of GVA and employment and a strong niche in medicinal and aromatic plants. Bosnia and Herzegovina combines a diversified production base with substantial import dependence. Serbia provides scale. It is the only WB6 economy with a large enough production, processing and trade base to function as a regional agri-food platform. Its strengths in cereals, oilseeds, fruit, livestock, feed and processed food create demand for German machinery, precision agriculture, storage, irrigation, genetics and processing technology. Serbia is also the economy where German investment can most easily reach scale. North Macedonia provides specialisation. Its strengths in vegetables, grapes, wine, tobacco and processed vegetables make it the region's most clearly profiled horticultural exporter. Its comparative advantage is not market size, but seasonal products, established export channels and high-value crops. Germany's role should be technological and market-oriented: irrigation, greenhouse systems, seeds, plant protection, residue control, post-harvest systems and buyer integration. Albania provides labour-intensive and niche potential. Its strengths are fresh vegetables, fruit, olives, olive oil, medicinal and aromatic plants, honey and small-ruminant products. Albania's competitive advantage is constrained by fragmentation, not by production potential.

Kosovo* combines a relatively high agricultural share of GVA with a pronounced agri-food trade deficit and significant modernisation needs. Its smaller processing base and high import dependence distinguish it from Serbia and North Macedonia.

Germany should focus on aggregation systems, cold chain, certification, organic and sustainability-linked products, packaging and traceable supply chains. Bosnia and Herzegovina provide diversified rural production. Its strengths include dairy, meat, berries, fruit, honey and processed food. However, its comparative advantage is weakened by governance fragmentation and weak institutional consistency. Germany's cooperation logic should combine technology with institutional strengthening: veterinary systems, phytosanitary controls, laboratories, producer organisations, processing equipment and quality infrastructure. Kosovo* provides modernisation demand. It does not yet have a broad export platform, but it has agricultural land, domestic demand and major import-substitution needs. Its comparative advantage is future-oriented: dairy, meat,



vegetables, greenhouse production, fruit and basic processing can develop if supported by machinery, inputs, genetics, storage and food safety systems.

Montenegro is a small-volume, tourism-linked market with comparatively high food import dependence and opportunities concentrated in premium and origin-based products. These characteristics are analytically distinct from Kosovo* and are treated separately in the later trade and investment chapters. Germany should view Kosovo* as a transformation market. Montenegro provides premium value, not volume. Its strengths are wine, meat, dairy, honey, olives, fisheries, aquaculture, mountain products and tourism-linked food supply. Agriculture is structurally connected to tourism and quality positioning. Germany's cooperation should support premium processing, food safety, traceability, fisheries technology, cold chain and high-value niche products.

The heatmap below is an ordinal descriptive synthesis rather than an econometric index. Scores combine four equally weighted evidence dimensions for each product/market category: (i) production or land-base relevance, (ii) observed agri-food trade/export performance, (iii) processing or market specialisation, and (iv) demonstrated demand/modernisation need. Each dimension is scored from 1 to 5 using the comparative position of the six economies in Tables 1 and 2 and the ITC Trade Map evidence used in Chapter 4; the category score is the rounded mean. A score of 1 denotes limited evidence of advantage/demand, 2 emerging or niche evidence, 3 moderate evidence, 4 strong evidence and 5 the strongest regional position. Because several dimensions rely on comparative qualitative interpretation, the heatmap is used only as a summary visual and not as a substitute for the product-level trade analysis.

The heatmap below summarises the comparative advantage profile of the WB6. It is based on the supplied macro-agricultural data, the relative sector structure of each economy, agri-food trade performance, land-use patterns and the observed production logic of the region.

Table 3. Comparative agri-food cooperation profile of the WB6, 2024 or latest available

Economy	Cereals & oilseeds	Fruit & berries	Vegetables & greenhouse	Wine & grapes	Dairy & livestock	Medicinal / aromatic / organic niche	Processed food	Tourism-linked premium food	Machinery / input demand
Albania	2	4	4	2	3	5	2	3	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	4	3	2	4	3	3	2	4
Kosovo*	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	5
Montenegro	1	2	2	4	3	4	2	5	3
North Macedonia	3	4	5	5	3	3	4	2	4
Serbia	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	2	5

Scale: 1 = limited evidence; 2 = emerging/niche; 3 = moderate; 4 = strong; 5 = leading regional position. Scores are descriptive and based on four equally weighted dimensions: production base, trade performance, sector specialisation and demonstrated demand/modernisation need.

Source: Authors' assessment based on Tables 1 and 2, SWG RRD Stat Database and ITC Trade Map data, accessed 2026.

The heatmap suggests six different cooperation profiles, but the scores should be interpreted as a structured summary of the underlying evidence rather than as definitive measures of comparative advantage. Serbia has the strongest scale indicators; North Macedonia has a pronounced horticulture and wine profile; Albania stands out in selected labour-intensive and niche products; Bosnia and Herzegovina has a diversified agricultural base; Montenegro is differentiated by tourism-linked premium demand; and Kosovo* shows strong modernisation and import-substitution needs.

The heatmap summarises six distinct cooperation profiles. Serbia is the anchor for scale-based agri-food cooperation. North Macedonia is the most specialised horticulture and wine partner. Albania is the strongest niche and labour-intensive production case. Bosnia and Herzegovina has broad but under-realised rural and



processing potential. Kosovo* is the strongest modernisation and import-substitution case. Montenegro is the clearest premium and tourism-linked agri-food economy.

The principal analytical implication is that a single regional agri-food profile would obscure material differences among the six economies. Country-specific trade and investment opportunities should therefore be assessed against each economy's scale, sector structure, export base, regulatory readiness and demand conditions, as developed in Chapters 4–8.

For Germany, the strategic conclusion is direct. The region should not be approached through a single agri-food strategy. Germany should apply a differentiated cooperation model: scale and investment in Serbia; horticulture and wine upgrading in North Macedonia; aggregation and certification in Albania; institutional and processing support in Bosnia and Herzegovina; modernisation and import substitution in Kosovo*; and premium, tourism-linked, EU-standard value chains in Montenegro.

The macroeconomic and agricultural data point to one overarching conclusion: the Western Balkans are not primarily constrained by demand. They are constrained by productivity, standards, organisation and investment. Agri-food deficits in most economies show clear market demand. The challenge is to convert domestic production potential into competitive, certified, reliable and value-added supply. This is precisely where Germany can play a strategic role: by linking technology, finance, standards, market access and institutional cooperation into a coherent agri-food modernisation agenda.

EU alignment status relevant to agri-food

EU alignment in agri-food is one of the decisive variables for future Germany–WB6 cooperation. Tariff preferences and geographic proximity are not sufficient for durable trade expansion. German buyers and regulators require reliable compliance with food safety, veterinary, phytosanitary, labelling, traceability, residue control, animal-health, plant-health, and quality requirements. The European Commission's 2025 enlargement reports confirm that progress across the WB6 remains uneven, and that Chapter 11, Chapter 12, and intellectual property-related areas remain central for agricultural and food-sector integration.

Albania has some level of preparation in food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy. According to the European Commission's 2025 report, limited progress was made during the reporting period, notably through the adoption of the Animal Health Law and the Plant Health Law. However, further efforts remain necessary to ensure full alignment with the EU acquis and to strengthen implementation capacity. This is a critical issue for Germany-facing agri-food exports because Albania's market potential in fresh produce, medicinal and aromatic plants, olives, livestock-linked products, and niche categories depends on credible certification, inspection, laboratory, and traceability systems. Albania's opportunity is large, but the institutional condition for realising it is stricter implementation of EU-compatible food safety and SPS systems. Albania is in an accelerated phase of accession negotiations, but its agri-food market potential still remains ahead of institutional capacity.

Bosnia and Herzegovina's agri-food alignment remains constrained by fragmented governance and uneven implementation capacity. The European Commission's 2025 report places agriculture and rural development, food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy, fisheries and aquaculture within Cluster 5, and continues to emphasise the need for stronger administrative, inspection, laboratory and coordination capacities. For Germany–Bosnia and Herzegovina cooperation, this means that product potential in dairy, meat, fruit, berries, vegetables, honey, and processed food cannot be separated from the country's ability to operate coherent veterinary, phytosanitary, inspection, laboratory, and certification systems across administrative levels.

The 2025 Kosovo* report confirms that Cluster 5 covers agriculture and rural development, food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy, fisheries and aquaculture, regional policy, and financial and budgetary provisions. The Commission continues to underline the importance of addressing agricultural land issues and further aligning food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary systems with the EU acquis. For Germany, Kosovo* is primarily a modernisation and capacity-building partner: machinery, inputs, genetics, storage, processing, and food-safety systems are the core areas where cooperation can translate into improved competitiveness and stronger domestic value chains.



Montenegro is the most advanced case in this respect. The provisional closure of Chapter 11 on agriculture and rural development and Chapter 13 on fisheries confirms Montenegro's stronger level of alignment compared with the rest of the WB6 region. However, Chapter 12 on food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy remains the decisive institutional test for the agri-food sector. Montenegro's real agri-food readiness will therefore be measured not only by the formal progress in negotiations, but by the functioning of official controls, veterinary and phytosanitary supervision, laboratories, registration and control of establishments, traceability, controls on food of animal origin, fisheries, aquaculture and practical enforcement of EU standards. Montenegro should therefore be viewed not merely as a small partner with limited market volume, but as the WB6 candidate closest to full institutional integration with the EU. In agri-food terms, this positions Montenegro as a market of quality, tourism, premium products, fisheries, wine, meat, dairy, olives and small-scale processing aligned with EU rules.

North Macedonia has a long-standing candidate-country framework and a clearer agricultural export profile than most WB6 economies. According to the European Commission's 2025 report, North Macedonia has a good level of preparation in food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy, and some progress was made during the reporting period, particularly in fighting animal diseases, plant health control and pest eradication measures. The country's competitiveness in vegetables, grapes, wine, tobacco, and processed food depends on continued alignment with EU food safety, phytosanitary, quality, organic, and market-organisation requirements. For Germany, North Macedonia is one of the most relevant WB6 partners for high-value horticulture, wine-sector modernisation, irrigation, seeds, plant-protection inputs, greenhouse technology, and processing upgrades.

Serbia is moderately prepared in food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy. According to the European Commission's 2025 report, limited progress was made during the reporting period, following the adoption of two framework laws aimed at further alignment with the EU acquis. Serbia's size makes this especially important. Serbia has the region's largest agricultural and food-processing base, and therefore the greatest potential to expand cooperation with Germany. However, the scale of that opportunity requires consistent EU-compatible implementation in veterinary controls, phytosanitary systems, food safety, animal by-products, official controls, residues, traceability, and quality policy. The Commission also emphasised the need for Serbia to adopt a national strategy for agriculture and rural development and to further align legislation relevant to agricultural markets, quality policy and organic farming.

Analytical implications from the macroeconomic and sector context

The macroeconomic and agricultural evidence indicates that Germany–WB6 cooperation is shaped by five recurring structural factors: productivity, compliance capacity, aggregation/logistics, investment readiness and regional complementarity. These factors are used as analytical lenses in the subsequent chapters rather than as stand-alone recommendations.

The macroeconomic and sector context leads to a clear strategic conclusion. The WB6 region is not a large agricultural market by EU standards, but it is a high-relevance cooperation space because agricultural modernisation is tied to EU integration, rural development, food security, trade diversification, and private-sector upgrading. Germany's role is strongest where it combines market access, technology, standards, finance, and institutional cooperation.

Productivity: fragmented holdings, uneven mechanisation, irrigation gaps and differing adoption of modern inputs and genetics affect the ability of producers to raise output and quality. The relevance of German machinery and technology therefore varies by economy and farm structure. WB6 agriculture remains constrained by fragmented holdings, limited mechanisation, insufficient irrigation, weak advisory services, ageing machinery, and uneven adoption of modern inputs and genetics. German machinery, precision agriculture, irrigation technology, greenhouse systems, post-harvest equipment, genetics, seeds, plant protection, fertilisers, and advisory services can directly address these constraints.



Compliance: access to German and EU buyers depends on food safety, SPS/TBT compliance, labelling, traceability, residue control and private standards. Price competitiveness alone is insufficient where suppliers cannot demonstrate consistent conformity and documentation. Germany-facing exports require reliable food safety, SPS, TBT, labelling, traceability, certification, residue control, and private-standard compliance. The central barrier is not simply whether WB6 products are competitive on price; it is whether they can meet German buyer requirements consistently, at sufficient scale, and with documentation that survives audit and border inspection.

Aggregation and logistics: fragmented production can limit stable volumes and delivery reliability. Collection, grading, packaging, storage, cold chain and transport performance are therefore important determinants of export readiness. Fragmented production limits the ability of WB6 suppliers to deliver stable volumes to German importers. Cold chain, collection centres, sorting, grading, packaging, storage, and transport reliability are therefore core cooperation areas, not secondary infrastructure topics.

Investment readiness: upgrading processing, storage, laboratories, irrigation, service networks and quality infrastructure requires capital as well as technical and regulatory capacity. Public and development-finance instruments can support investment, but project feasibility remains dependent on commercial demand and implementation conditions. Trade can expand within current structures, but structural upgrading requires investment in processing, storage, food safety systems, laboratories, irrigation, machinery-service networks, breeding systems, and quality infrastructure. German investment, development finance, KfW, EIB, IPARD, and WBIF-linked instruments are strategically relevant because many WB6 producers and processors cannot modernise at the required pace using domestic capital alone.

Regional complementarity: the six economies differ in scale and specialisation. These differences create potential for cross-border supply chains, but any regional model must be validated against firm-level supply, logistics, standards and buyer requirements rather than inferred from macro indicators alone. The WB6 should not be viewed only as six separate small markets. Germany can support regional value-chain development by connecting Serbia's scale, North Macedonia's horticultural specialisation, Albania's niche and labour-intensive potential, Bosnia and Herzegovina's diversified rural production, Montenegro's premium tourism-linked demand, and Kosovo*'s modernisation needs. This regional approach is the most efficient route to larger volumes, more reliable supply, stronger investment pipelines, and deeper EU market integration.



IoT Smart Farming

100010100010
00100 110110
11101 110 101

100010100010
00100 110110
11101 110 101

100010100010
00100 110110
11101 110 101





4. Trade Assessment (Germany – WB6)

4.1. Primary Agricultural Products

4.1.1. ALBANIA

In 2025, bilateral trade in primary agricultural products between Germany and Albania reached €37.97 million, with Germany recording a slight surplus. Germany's exports to Albania amounted to €20.17 million, more than doubling compared with 2019 (+117%), driven primarily by dairy products. Cheese and curd (€6.18 million) and fermented milk products (€2.40 million) together accounted for 42.5% of German exports. The export portfolio indicates a shift towards higher-value dairy and selected food categories, reinforcing Germany's position as a quality-oriented supplier in the Albanian market.

Albania's exports to Germany reached €17.80 million and were highly concentrated in medicinal and aromatic plants (HS 1211), which represented 72.98% of total Albanian primary agricultural exports and expanded at a moderate 3.2% CAGR. The top 10 products accounted for 98.03% of export value, indicating strong concentration. While Albania benefits from preferential EU market access under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, reliance on HS 1211 is both a competitive strength and a strategic vulnerability. Sustaining export growth will require continued compliance with EU phytosanitary rules, pesticide residue limits, traceability requirements, and a gradual diversification strategy.

German primary agricultural exports to Albania showed robust compound growth across core dairy and vegetable categories: HS 0406 (Cheese) expanded at 21.2% CAGR and HS 0701 (Potatoes) at 17.3% CAGR, confirming successful premium and volume-driven positioning respectively. While HS 0207 (Poultry) contracted at -10.6% CAGR amid rising domestic production, emerging categories such as HS 0202 (Frozen Beef) and HS 0906 (Cinnamon) signal diversification opportunities for German suppliers in Albania's evolving food market.

The top 10 primary agricultural products are listed in the Annex. The dominant category is HS 1211 (medicinal and aromatic plants), reflecting consistent demand from German pharmaceutical, cosmetic and herbal-tea industries. Quantity data indicate broadly stable export volumes, ranging from approximately 2.7 kt to 3.4 kt annually.

HS 0703 (Onions, Garlic, Leeks) showed strong market entry in 2022–2023, peaking at 621 tonnes, with subsequent moderation to 261 tonnes in 2025, indicating initial market penetration followed by volume adjustment.

HS 1212 (Locust Beans, Seaweeds, Sugar Beet Products) shows stable growth in overall trade value, yet the decline in exported quantities (from 690 t to 356 t) suggests a successful transition towards higher-value processed forms.

HS 0813 (dried fruits) declined, likely reflecting weaker competitiveness against EU producers such as Spain and Greece as well as non-EU suppliers active in the German market. The decline may also reflect changing German consumer preferences towards fresh or frozen alternatives.



Table 4. Leading primary agricultural exports from Albania to Germany (EUR million)

Rank	HS Code	Product	2025 Value (EUR million)	Share (%)	CAGR (%)
1	1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	12.99	72.98%	+3.2%
2	1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products of a kind used primarily for human consumption, n.e.s.	1.48	8.31%	+5.6%
3	0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	1.04	5.84%	n/a ¹
4	0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws, tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible dried fruits or of edible nuts	0.85	4.78%	-9.7%
Total Top 10			17.45	98.03%	
Total, all products			17.80	100.00%	

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

The total value of Albanian primary agricultural exports to Germany was €17.80 million, while the top 10 products accounted for €17.45 million, or 98.03% of total export value. HS 1211 (medicinal and aromatic plants) remained the dominant category, growing at a 3.2% CAGR over 2019–2025 and reflecting sustained demand from German pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and herbal-tea industries. HS 1212 (locust beans, seaweeds, and related vegetable products) recorded a stronger 5.6% CAGR, while HS 0813 (dried fruits) contracted by 9.7% CAGR, likely due to stronger competition and shifts in consumer demand.

Albania's primary agricultural exports to Germany operate under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA), requiring alignment with EU phytosanitary, food safety, and quality rules. The sustained export performance of HS 1211 suggests that basic compliance capacity exists in this value chain, although continued monitoring, certification, and traceability upgrades remain necessary to maintain access to the German market.

Table 5. German primary agricultural exports to Albania, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	2025 Value (€000)	Share (%)	CAGR (%)
1	0406	Cheese and curd	6,184	30.66%	+21.2%
2	0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk, yogurt, kephir and other fermented milk products	2,399	11.89%	+9.5%
3	0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	1,330	6.59%	+17.3%
4	0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric, thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices	863	4.28%	+15.1%
5	0207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus	777	3.85%	-10.6%
Subtotal Top 10			13,172	65.30%	
Total, all products			20,170	100.00%	

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

The top 10 German primary agricultural export products to Albania accounted for 65.30% of total export value. Dairy products were the main growth driver, while potatoes and selected spices also contributed to the expansion of German exports during the observed period.

1 CAGR could not be calculated from zero baseline



The dominant category is HS 0406 (cheese and curd), with an export value of €6.18 million in 2025, representing a cumulative increase of approximately 216% compared with 2019 and a CAGR of 21.2%. Export volume reached 1,371 tonnes, up 117% compared with 2019. The unit value increased from €3,089/tonne in 2019 to €4,511/tonne in 2025, a rise of about 46%. Sustained growth in both volume and unit value confirms successful positioning of premium German dairy products in Albania's expanding HoReCa and retail segments.

HS 0403 (fermented milk products, including yogurt, kefir, and buttermilk) reached €2.40 million in 2025, up 72% compared with 2019, equivalent to a 9.5% CAGR. Export volume reached 1,461 tonnes, around 6% higher than in 2019. The relatively limited volume expansion combined with stable pricing suggests a mature market segment with steady demand and moderate price sensitivity among Albanian importers.

HS 0701 (fresh potatoes) had an export value of €1.33 million in 2025 (+159% compared with 2019; 17.3% CAGR) and a volume of 3,748 tonnes (+200% compared with 2019). The unit value declined from €412 per tonne in 2019 to €355 per tonne in 2025, a fall of 14%. These trends show that German suppliers are competing in the commercial and industrial potato segment, prioritising reliable supply and consistent quality over premium pricing.

HS 0910 (spices, including ginger, saffron, turmeric, thyme and curry) reached an export value of €863 thousand in 2025 (+132% compared with 2019; 15.1% CAGR), with a volume of 150 tonnes (+26%). The unit value increased significantly from €3,126 per tonne in 2019 to €5,753 per tonne in 2025, a rise of 84%.

HS 0207 (poultry meat) recorded a value of €777 thousand in 2025, a decline of 48% compared with 2019. Volume was 1,329 tonnes in the same year (-28% compared with 2019), while the unit value fell from €814 per tonne in 2019 to €585 per tonne in 2025, a decline of 28%.

Declining value and volume likely reflect increased domestic poultry production capacity in Albania and growing competition from regional suppliers.

CONCLUSION

Bilateral trade in primary agricultural products between Albania and Germany was close to balanced in 2025, with Albanian exports totalling €17.80 million and German exports amounting to €20.17 million. Albania's export profile is strongly concentrated in medicinal and aromatic plants (HS 1211: €12.99 million, 72.98% share), reflecting biodiversity-based comparative advantage and established buyer relationships. German exports are led by dairy products, particularly cheese and curd (HS 0406) and fermented milk products (HS 0403), reflecting Albania's growing demand for higher-value food products in retail and food-service channels.

While Albania's specialisation in HS 1211 represents a current strength, the heavy concentration in a single category introduces strategic vulnerability. Long-term resilience and export growth will require proactive diversification into complementary categories such as fresh alliums (HS 0703), spices (HS 0910), and locust beans (HS 1212), coupled with investments in domestic value-added processing to capture higher margins. Simultaneously, sustained expansion of bilateral trade depends on continued regulatory harmonisation, targeted investment in phytosanitary infrastructure, and strategic branding of Albania's unique agricultural profile. By pursuing parallel pathways of diversification, quality enhancement, and EU integration, both nations can strengthen a mutually beneficial agricultural trade relationship grounded in sustainability, competitiveness, and shared standards.



4.1.2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

In 2025, bilateral trade in primary agricultural products between Germany and Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) reached €111.5 million, with a substantial surplus in Germany's favour. Germany's exports to B&H amounted to €96.24 million, almost double the 2019 level (+97% cumulative growth), driven mainly by dairy and meat products, particularly cheese and curd (HS 0406), pork (HS 0203), and milk and cream (HS 0401). The portfolio shows a clear concentration in animal-origin products and confirms Germany's role as a quality-led supplier in the B&H market.

B&H exports to Germany reached €15.26 million in 2025 and consisted of a diversified but volatile mix. The main contributors were frozen fruit and nuts (€2.64 million), medicinal and aromatic plants (€2.40 million), and fresh grapes (€2.27 million). HS 1211 (medicinal plants) and HS 0909 (spice seeds) recorded positive compound growth, while HS 0811 (frozen fruit) and HS 0707 (cucumbers and gherkins) declined, reflecting climate-related volatility, competition from other suppliers, and changing market conditions.

The top 10 primary agricultural export products are listed in the Annex. Export performance under HS 0811 (frozen fruit and nuts) shows a declining trend (-12.5% CAGR) despite earlier gains. This downturn likely reflects reduced competitiveness against EU producers such as Poland and Spain, as well as suppliers from Serbia, Ukraine and Morocco. Raspberries under NTL 08112031 account for the largest share, and Serbia continues to dominate the German market. Poor harvests in recent years, driven by climate-related droughts and hailstorms, have further constrained output.

HS 0403, especially the NTL 04039019 (Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream in solid forms, unsweetened, with a fat content by weight of > 27% (excl. yogurt, flavoured or with added fruit, nuts or cocoa)) recorded stable growth. Export quantities increased almost five-fold in the last two observed years, accompanied by a 32% increase in unit values, indicating the benefits of alignment with EU dairy hygiene standards.

Coffee (HS 0901) shows consistent growth in both value and volume, suggesting either re-export activity, small-scale processing, or distribution-hub development.

HS 1211 – Medicinal/Aromatic Plants expanded at 9.1% CAGR, and HS 0909 Spice Seeds at 9.7% CAGR, underscoring the country's comparative advantage in biodiversity.

Table 6. Leading primary agricultural exports from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Germany (EUR million)

Rank	HS Code	Product	2025 Value (EUR million)	Share (%)	CAGR (%)
1	0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	2.64	17.30%	-12.5%
2	1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	2.40	15.73%	+9.1%
3	0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	2.27	14.88%	n/a
4	0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	1.41	9.24%	+9.7%
5	0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	1.22	8.00%	+32.3%
Subtotal Top 10			13.62	89.26%	
Total, all products			15.26	100.00%	

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026



Total primary agricultural exports in 2025 were €15.26 million, of which the top 10 products accounted for €13.62 million, or 89.26%. The emergence of HS 0806 (grapes) with 773 tonnes in 2025 represents a new export category and indicates genuine market penetration rather than merely a price-driven value increase.

Bosnia and Herzegovina's key agricultural exports to Germany fall under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA), requiring compliance with EU phytosanitary, food safety, and quality standards. While the legislative framework is largely harmonised, capacity at the farm and processing level—especially among smallholders and wild collectors—remains uneven, creating potential compliance risks in fresh produce categories.

Table 7. German primary agricultural exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	2025 Value (€000)	Share (%)	CAGR (%)
1	0406	Cheese and curd	39,191	40.72%	+12.0%
2	0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	21,736	22.58%	+18.4%
3	0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar	10,727	11.15%	+19.4%
4	0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	9,531	9.90%	+17.1%
5	0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	4,225	4.39%	+11.3%
Subtotal Top 10			93,595	97.24%	
Total, all products			96,240	100.00%	—

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

In 2025, Germany's exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina showed a highly concentrated structure, with the top ten products accounting for 97.24% of total German primary agricultural exports to B&H. Growth was mainly driven by dairy products (HS 0406, 0401, 0403) and meat categories (HS 0203, 0201), which together contributed the largest share of cumulative expansion between 2019 and 2025.

HS 0406 (cheese and curd) was the dominant category, with an import value of €39.19 million in 2025, up 97% compared with 2019 (12.0% CAGR). The unit value increased from €2,850 per tonne in 2019 to €4,694 per tonne in 2025, a rise of 65%, demonstrating the stable positioning of premium German dairy products in B&H's expanding retail and food-service sectors.

HS 0203 (pork meat) was the second-largest category by value in 2025, at €21.74 million (+177% compared with 2019; 18.4% CAGR), while volume grew by 71%. The unit value also increased by 62% over the observed period. Parallel growth in volume and unit value indicates strong demand for German pork across both commodity and premium segments. The significant unit-value appreciation suggests successful penetration of higher-value cuts and processed pork products aligned with B&H consumer preferences and retail modernisation.

HS 0401 (milk and cream) increased in value by 190% from 2019 to €10.73 million in 2025, while volume fell by 6% to 1,974 tonnes. The unit value increased from €1,760 per tonne in 2019 to €5,434 per tonne in 2025, a substantial rise of 209%. This remarkable unit-value growth despite modest volume contraction signals a strategic shift towards premium, UHT or specialised milk products, such as lactose-free, organic or fortified variants.

HS 0201 (fresh beef) had a value of €9.53 million in 2025 (+157% compared with 2019; 17.1% CAGR) and a volume of 1,133 tonnes (-44%). The unit value increased substantially from €1,828 per tonne in 2019 to €8,412 per tonne in 2025, a rise of 360%. This sharp unit-value appreciation, coupled with declining volume, indicates a fundamental repositioning towards high-value beef cuts, certified-origin products or premium breeding stock.

HS 0405 (Butter and Dairy Fats) in 2025 had a value of €4.23 million (+19% vs. 2019) and volume of 457 tonnes (decline of 38% vs. 2019). The unit value nearly doubled from €4,799 per tonne in 2019 to €9,245 per tonne in 2025 (+93%). Moderate value growth with significant unit value appreciation suggests successful positioning of premium butter, ghee, or specialised dairy fat products. The volume contraction may reflect substitution effects or focused procurement by industrial users rather than retail channels.



CONCLUSION

Bilateral trade in primary agricultural products between Germany and Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2025—€96.24 million in German exports and €15.26 million in B&H exports—shows both opportunity and structural imbalance. B&H exports, led by frozen fruit, medicinal plants, fresh grapes, and spice seeds, demonstrate selected areas of competitiveness but remain exposed to climate risk, smallholder fragmentation, and buyer concentration. German exports are dominated by premium, EU-certified animal-origin products, especially cheese (HS 0406), pork (HS 0203), and milk products. High concentration on both sides creates vulnerability, making diversification, stronger certification systems, and investment in quality infrastructure important priorities for sustainable trade growth.

4.1.3. KOSOVO*

In 2024, bilateral trade in primary agricultural products between Kosovo* and Germany reached €44.91 million, reflecting a significant trade disparity strongly favouring Germany. German exports to Kosovo* totalled €37.17 million, representing a 109% increase since 2019 (+16.1% CAGR), driven predominantly by dairy products, live animals, and fresh vegetables. Kosovo*'s exports to Germany reached €7.75 million in 2024, showing moderate growth (+7.5% CAGR) but remaining heavily concentrated in a narrow portfolio of high-value niche products.

Germany's export portfolio to Kosovo* demonstrates strategic positioning in premium, EU-certified categories. Dairy products (HS 04) alone accounted for 82.3% of total German agricultural exports to Kosovo* in 2024 (€30.59 million), expanding at a strong 16.1% CAGR (2019–2024). The consistent rise in unit values, from €2.02/kg (2019) to €3.07/kg (2024), signals successful premiumisation and strong demand for quality-certified inputs. Kosovo*'s exports to Germany are characterised by a highly specialised structure, dominated by oilseeds (HS 12), spices (HS 09), and edible vegetables (HS 07).

Oilseeds (primarily medicinal/aromatic seeds) represented 39.3% of Kosovo*'s total agricultural export value to Germany in 2024 (€3.04 million), growing at 12.2% CAGR. Notably, spices (HS 09) achieved the highest growth rate at 27.4% CAGR, with unit values rising from €3.49/kg to €4.96/kg, indicating successful value-upgrading. However, edible fruit exports (HS 08) contracted at -10.4% CAGR, reflecting competitive pressures from EU and regional suppliers.

Kosovo*'s export profile between 2019 and 2024 shows a dual dynamic of stability and strategic repositioning.

Table 8. Leading primary agricultural exports from Kosovo* to Germany, 2024

Rank	HS Code	Product	2024 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)
1	12	Oilseeds, oleaginous fruits	3,043	39.3%
2	07	Edible vegetables, roots, tubers	1,633	21.1%
3	09	Coffee, tea, spices	1,564	20.2%
4	08	Edible fruit and nuts	1,429	18.4%
Total all Products			7,750	100.0%

Source: Authors' calculations based on the data obtained from EC Access2Markets, trade statistics

Overall, Kosovo*'s exports combine a stable commodity base with emerging premium niches, reflecting a strategy of balancing reliable volume growth with targeted value-added positioning.

Oilseeds under HS 12 remain the dominant category, driven by consistent German demand for medicinal and aromatic seeds. With unit values holding steady at around €9.5 per kilogram and volumes expanding by 79%, this segment reflects commodity-style pricing with reliable growth.

Spices under HS 09 stand out as the fastest growth performer, recording a compound annual growth rate of 27.4%. A 42% rise in unit values highlights the successful positioning of Kosovo*'s mountain tea, sage, and



thyme in Germany's premium herbal and functional food markets.

Vegetables under HS 07 show strong expansion, with volumes increasing by 81% and unit values rising in parallel by 37%. This suggests improved compliance with quality standards and better access to European markets, particularly for root vegetables and leafy greens. Fruit under HS 08 presents a contrasting picture: volumes have declined 57% since 2019, yet unit values have risen by 37%. This indicates a deliberate shift towards higher-value dried and processed formats, though competitiveness remains constrained by internal EU suppliers.

Kosovo*'s import profile between 2019 and 2024 highlights a strong reliance on German-certified agricultural and food inputs, with dairy under HS 04 overwhelmingly dominant. Volumes grew by 38.5% while unit values rose 5%, underscoring both the importance of quality assurance and the limitations of local production capacity.

Table 9. German primary agricultural exports to Kosovo*, 2024

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	2024 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)	CAGR (%)
1	04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	30,593	82.3%	+16.1%
2	01	Live animals	1,304	3.5%	+30.3%
3	02	Meat and edible meat offal	1,422	3.8%	+5.2%
Subtotal Top 10			37,053	99.7%	—
Total, all products			37,166	100.0%	+16.1%

Source: Authors' calculations based on the data obtained from EC Access2Markets, trade statistics

Live animals under HS 01 show exceptional growth, with a CAGR of 30.3. The modest rise in unit values of 7.4% points to imports of premium genetic lines and veterinary-certified breeding stock.

Vegetables under HS 07 represent the fastest-growing category, with a 50.8% CAGR. Imports surged 841% in volume, while unit values declined 17%, suggesting that German suppliers are capturing Kosovo*'s commercial and industrial demand through competitive pricing and reliable logistics.

Spices under HS 09 also expanded rapidly, with a 42.7% CAGR and a sharp jump in 2024 to 179 tonnes compared with the previous range of 6.5–13.3 tonnes. This reflects the expansion of Kosovo*'s food-service sector and its demand for standardised, EU-compliant spice blends.

Oilseeds under HS 12, however, show a declining trajectory, with values falling at a -16.8% CAGR and volumes fluctuating. This suggests substitution with domestic or regional sources or a shift towards processed oil imports outside the primary HS scope.

Overall, Kosovo*'s imports reveal a pattern of dependency on German-certified dairy and livestock inputs, rapid expansion in vegetables and spices driven by food-service and industrial demand, and a gradual restructuring away from raw oilseed imports.

CONCLUSION

Kosovo*'s agricultural trade with Germany reflects a clear asymmetry: Germany serves as a critical supplier of high-value, EU-certified inputs—particularly dairy, which accounts for 82.3% of import value, supporting Kosovo*'s food security and processing sector development. Meanwhile, Kosovo*'s exports remain niche but show promising growth in value-added categories, notably spices (HS 09) and oilseeds (HS 12), with improving unit values in vegetables (HS 07) signalling successful quality upgrades and premiumisation potential. However, concentration risks persist on both sides: Kosovo*'s heavy reliance on oilseeds and declining fruit exports (HS 08) highlight competitiveness challenges against established EU producers, while import dependence on dairy creates supply chain vulnerability. To enhance resilience and capture higher margins, Kosovo* exporters should prioritise EU-compliant processing for spices and oilseeds, develop strategic branding for "Kosovo* Mountain Herbs," and pilot value-added vegetable formats (e.g., freeze-dried or pre-cut).



4.1.4. MONTENEGRO

In 2025, bilateral trade in primary agricultural products between Germany and Montenegro reached €37.49 million and was characterised by a strong German surplus. Germany's exports to Montenegro amounted to €35.47 million, representing cumulative growth of 78% since 2019. Growth was driven mainly by pork meat (€17.33 million) and cheese and curd (€15.16 million), which together accounted for 91.6% of German exports. The portfolio is highly concentrated, indicating strong demand for German animal-origin products but also exposure to category-specific demand and regulatory risks.

Conversely, Montenegro's exports to Germany reached €2.02 million and remained highly concentrated. The leading categories were salted and dried meat products (HS 0210: €0.67 million), spice seeds (HS 0909: €0.41 million), and medicinal and aromatic plants (HS 1211: €0.40 million), which together accounted for 73.27% of total exports. The emergence of HS 0210 and HS 0706 indicates some diversification, while the disappearance of HS 0811 frozen fruit from reported exports in 2025 highlights vulnerability in commodity categories exposed to strong EU and regional competition. Overall, Montenegro's export profile combines niche strengths with high volatility and limited scale.

The top 10 primary agricultural export products are listed in the Annex. The dominant export category is HS 0210 (salted, dried, smoked, or brined meat and edible offal). Exports increased sharply between 2024 and 2025, reaching 103 tonnes in 2025 compared with 29 tonnes in 2024. This may reflect improved certification capacity, new buyer agreements, or stronger demand for traditional cured meat products. However, because the top three products account for 73.27% of total exports, Montenegro remains exposed to product-specific veterinary, demand, and buyer-concentration risks.

HS 0909 (spice seeds, including anise, fennel, caraway, and juniper) shows high volatility, with no reported exports in 2020 and 2022 but notable peaks in 2021 and 2023. Although the category recorded moderate compound growth over the observed period, fluctuating volumes suggest dependence on harvest conditions, specific buyer contracts, and intermittent supply rather than stable year-to-year market demand.

HS 0712 (dried vegetables) recorded the highest reported CAGR among Montenegro's export categories, but the trend should be interpreted cautiously because values are small and fluctuate sharply. The 2022 peak was followed by a decline in 2024 and only partial recovery in 2025, suggesting sensitivity to processing capacity, harvest conditions, and individual buyer relationships.

HS 0706 (fresh root vegetables, including carrots, turnips, and radishes) emerged strongly in 2025, with export volume reaching 150 tonnes. This appears to represent new market entry or a specific distribution arrangement rather than evidence of a fully established export category. Continued performance should therefore be monitored before drawing firm conclusions about long-term competitiveness.

Medicinal and aromatic plants (HS 1211) show moderate value growth and continued demand from German pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and herbal-tea industries. However, reported volumes fluctuate considerably, so the category should be viewed as a niche opportunity with potential rather than a stable large-scale export pillar.

Montenegro's primary agricultural exports to Germany operate under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA), requiring alignment with core EU phytosanitary, veterinary, food safety, and traceability regulations.



Table 10. Leading primary agricultural exports from Montenegro to Germany (EUR million)

Rank	HS Code	Product	2025 Value (EUR million)	Share (%)	CAGR (%)
1	0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	0.67	33.17%	n/a
2	0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	0.41	20.30%	+8.6%
3	1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	0.40	19.80%	+6.1%
4	0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	0.28	13.86%	+18.7%
5	0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	0.14	6.93%	+29.9%
Subtotal Top 10			2.00	99.00%	
Total, all products			2.02	100.00%	

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

The top 10 products accounted for approximately €2.00 million, or about 99% of Montenegro's total primary agricultural exports to Germany (€2.02 million). This very high concentration indicates limited export breadth. The leading role of HS 0210 salted and dried meat products creates exposure to veterinary restrictions, buyer concentration, and changes in German demand for traditional cured meat products.

Table 11. German primary agricultural exports to Montenegro, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	2025 Value (000 €)	Share (%)	CAGR (%)
1	0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	17,333	48.87%	+6.8%
2	0406	Cheese and curd	15,155	42.73%	+14.1%
3	0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk, yogurt, kephir and other fermented milk products	880	2.48%	+9.1%
Subtotal Top 10			34,398	97.00%	
Total, all products			35,470	100.00%	

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

Germany's exports of primary agricultural products to Montenegro in 2025 were highly concentrated, with the top ten products accounting for 97% of total value and the top two categories—pork meat (HS 0203) and cheese (HS 0406)—alone representing 91.6%.

HS 0203 (pork meat) was Germany's largest export category to Montenegro in 2025, with a value of €17.33 million and volume of 6,499 tonnes. Compared with 2019, value increased by 48% and volume by 37%. The unit value rose modestly from €2,461/tonne to €2,667/tonne, indicating sustained demand and relatively stable pricing rather than a strong premiumisation trend.

HS 0406 (cheese and curd) reached €15.16 million in 2025, representing a 121% cumulative increase compared with 2019 and a 14.1% CAGR. Export volume reached 3,391 tonnes, up 60% compared with 2019, while unit value increased from €3,240/tonne to €4,469/tonne. Growth in both volume and unit value supports the conclusion that German dairy products are well positioned in Montenegro's retail and tourism-linked food-service channels.

HS 0403 (fermented milk products, including yogurt, kefir, and buttermilk) reached €0.88 million in 2025, up 68% compared with 2019 and equivalent to a 9.1% CAGR. Export volume increased 14%, while unit value rose 48%, suggesting that value growth was driven more by pricing and product mix than by volume expansion alone.



HS 0405 (butter and dairy fats) remained a small but high-value niche. In 2025, exports reached €0.31 million, up 254% compared with 2019, while volume increased to 39 tonnes. The unit value rose from €4,833/tonne to €7,897/tonne, indicating stronger demand for higher-value butter, dairy-fat, or specialised hospitality and bakery products.

HS 0902 (tea) reached €0.14 million in 2025. Volume increased substantially compared with 2019, while the unit value declined, suggesting broader distribution of more mainstream tea products rather than a shift towards ultra-premium segments.

CONCLUSION

The bilateral trade in primary agricultural products between Germany and Montenegro in 2025 was valued at €2.02 million in Montenegrin exports and €35.47 million in German exports. Montenegro's exports are anchored by salted and dried meat products (HS 0210: €0.67 million, 33.2% share), reflecting its comparative advantage in traditional cured meats, while the emergence of fresh root vegetables (HS 0706) signals diversification potential. However, extreme concentration (top three products: 73.3%; top 10: 99.0%) and volatility in spice seeds (HS 0909) and dried vegetables (HS 0712) highlight structural vulnerabilities. Conversely, German exports to Montenegro are dominated by pork (HS 0203) and cheese (HS 0406), with strong unit-value growth in dairy segments confirming successful quality-based market segmentation aligned with evolving local consumer preferences.

Sustained growth on both sides will require diversification and targeted investment. Montenegro should expand value-added processing, strengthen veterinary and traceability systems, and build clearer branding around traditional cured meats, mountain products, medicinal plants, and niche vegetables. German suppliers should reduce exposure to the pork-and-cheese concentration by broadening sales into specialty dairy, premium food-service products, selected inputs, and cold-chain-related solutions. These actions would improve resilience and support a more balanced bilateral trade relationship.

4.1.5. NORTH MACEDONIA

In 2025, bilateral trade in primary agricultural products between Germany and North Macedonia reached €77.84 million and showed a surplus in North Macedonia's favour. North Macedonia's exports to Germany amounted to €47.82 million and were highly concentrated in medicinal and aromatic plants (HS 1211: €28.31 million, 59.20%) and live plants (HS 0602: €9.60 million, 20.08%). The very high growth rates reported for these categories should be interpreted cautiously because they partly reflect low starting values and sharp changes in the latest years. The top 10 products accounted for 98.77% of total exports, indicating extreme concentration and exposure to product-specific risks.

Conversely, Germany's exports to North Macedonia reached €30.02 million in 2025, representing a cumulative increase of about 52% compared with 2019. Growth was driven mainly by dairy products—cheese and curd (€15.55 million), fermented milk products (€2.61 million), and butter and dairy fats (€2.67 million)—which together formed the core of German shipments.

Germany's export portfolio is also concentrated, with the top 10 products representing 94.99% of total value. Unit-value analysis indicates a shift towards higher-value dairy and selected meat products, although some apparent increases may also reflect product-mix changes within broad HS categories. Traditional categories such as pork meat contracted moderately, while smaller categories such as frozen beef and potato products expanded from a lower base.

The top ten products by value are listed in the Annex. Medicinal and aromatic plants (HS 1211) are the dominant export category, increasing from €0.64 million in 2019 to €28.31 million in 2025. This is the most significant expansion in the North Macedonia export dataset, but the result should be interpreted with caution because the increase is concentrated in recent years and may reflect new contracts, reclassification, or changes in reporting as well as genuine market growth.



HS 0602 (live plants) increased sharply in 2024 and 2025, with a reported 40.4% CAGR over the observed period. The trend is likely linked to ornamental plants, seedlings, or nursery stock. Because export quantity declined while value increased, the data suggest a shift towards higher-value plant varieties or propagation materials, although additional product-level verification would be needed to confirm the exact driver.

Cucumbers and gherkins (HS 0707) show strong growth from a low base, although the reported 57.0% CAGR should be interpreted cautiously because values fluctuate and volumes changed sharply in the latest years. The sharp volume decline between 2024 and 2025, despite relatively stable value, may indicate reclassification, price effects, or reporting changes rather than purely stable market expansion.

Frozen vegetables (HS 0710) peaked in 2023–2024 and then corrected in 2025. This may reflect normalisation after temporary demand shifts, changes in buyer contracts, or stronger competition, rather than a clear structural decline.

Table 12. Leading primary agricultural exports from North Macedonia to Germany (EUR million)

Rank	HS Code	Product	2025 Value (EUR million)	Share (%)	CAGR (%)
1	1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	28.31	59.20%	+88.9%
2	0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn	9.60	20.08%	+40.4%
3	0707	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	2.10	4.39%	+57.0%
4	0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	1.99	4.16%	-3.2%
Subtotal Top 10			47.23	98.77%	
Total, all products			47.82	100.00%	

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

Total primary agricultural exports in 2025 amounted to €47.82 million, while the top 10 products accounted for €47.23 million, or 98.77% of total exports. The very high share of HS 1211 (59.20%) creates vulnerability to regulatory changes, buyer concentration, quality-control issues, harvest variability, and possible substitution by EU or other external suppliers. North Macedonia's primary agricultural exports to Germany operate under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA), requiring alignment with core EU phytosanitary, food safety, and quality regulations.

Table 13. German primary agricultural exports to North Macedonia, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	2025 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)	CAGR (%)
1	0406	Cheese and curd	15,546	51.78%	+7.6%
2	0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	2,934	9.77%	-3.8%
3	0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads	2,671	8.90%	+7.6%
Subtotal Top 10			28,525	94.99%	
Total, all products			30,020	100.00%	—

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

Germany's exports of primary agricultural products to North Macedonia in 2025 were highly concentrated, with the top ten products accounting for about 95% of total value and the top three categories—cheese (HS 0406), pork meat (HS 0203), and butter (HS 0405)—representing 70.4%.



Cheese and curd (HS 0406) represented the dominant German export category, reaching €15.55 million in 2025, a 55% increase compared with 2019 and equivalent to a 7.6% CAGR. Export volume reached 3,637 tonnes, while the unit value increased from €3,135/tonne to €4,273/tonne, a rise of 36%. Growth in both value and unit value indicates solid positioning of German dairy products in North Macedonia's retail and food-service channels.

Pork meat (HS 0203) was the second-largest category, with exports valued at €2.93 million in 2025, down 21% compared with 2019 and equivalent to a -3.8% CAGR. Volumes decreased to 1,039 tonnes, a 45% decline, while the unit value increased from €1,974/tonne to €2,824/tonne. This pattern suggests lower volumes but a higher average value per tonne, possibly due to changes in product mix, higher input costs, or a shift towards higher-value pork cuts rather than clear volume-led market expansion.

Butter and dairy fats (HS 0405) formed a high-value niche, with exports reaching €2.67 million in 2025, a 55% increase compared with 2019 and equivalent to a 7.6% CAGR. Volumes declined slightly to 373 tonnes, while the unit value increased from €4,112/tonne to €7,161/tonne. This points to stronger average pricing and a possible shift towards higher-value butter, ghee, or specialised dairy-fat products.

Fermented milk products (HS 0403), including yogurt, kefir, and buttermilk, reached €2.61 million in 2025, up 38% from 2019. Volumes remained relatively stable at 1,583 tonnes, showing a slight 2% decline, while unit values rose from €1,174 to €1,647 per tonne, a 40% increase.

Frozen beef (HS 0202) expanded from a small base, reaching €1.23 million in 2025. Volumes grew modestly to 109 tonnes, while the unit value increased from €3,022/tonne to €11,248/tonne. This large unit-value increase may indicate a shift towards higher-value cuts or specialised products, but it should be interpreted cautiously because the category remains small and may be affected by product-mix and reporting differences.

CONCLUSION

Bilateral trade in primary agricultural products between Germany and North Macedonia in 2025—€47.82 million in North Macedonian exports and €30.02 million in German exports—shows strong complementarities but also structural vulnerabilities. North Macedonia's exports are led by medicinal and aromatic plants (HS 1211: €28.31 million, 59.20% share), supported by biodiversity, established buyer demand, and preferential EU market access. German exports are led by dairy products, especially cheese and curd (HS 0406), butter and dairy fats (HS 0405), and fermented milk products (HS 0403), reflecting demand for higher-value dairy products in North Macedonia's retail and food-service channels.

However, high portfolio concentration on both sides creates strategic vulnerability. North Macedonia's reliance on HS 1211 and Germany's dependence on top dairy categories underline the need for proactive diversification. Sustainable growth will require North Macedonia to expand value-added processing and develop complementary categories such as live plants (HS 0602), vegetable extracts (HS 1302), spice seeds (HS 0909), and selected horticultural products. German suppliers should broaden beyond core dairy categories into specialty inputs, selected processed-food ingredients, and niche animal-origin products while monitoring meat-category volatility.

This concentration also creates a clear policy and business agenda. North Macedonia should strengthen traceability, residue monitoring, and certification systems for medicinal and aromatic plants, while encouraging producers and processors to move into dried, extracted, blended, and branded product formats. At the same time, German exporters can use the existing strength of dairy trade as an entry point for broader cooperation in cold-chain logistics, food-service distribution, packaging solutions, and quality-control systems. A more diversified cooperation model would reduce exposure to single-product shocks and support a more resilient Germany–North Macedonia agricultural trade relationship.



4.1.6. SERBIA

Serbia is the dominant WB6 partner in primary agricultural trade with Germany. In 2025, bilateral trade reached €395.26 million. Serbia's exports to Germany amounted to €222.66 million, showcasing the most diversified primary agricultural portfolio in the region, led by frozen fruit (HS 0811), dried fruits, and rapeseed. Germany's exports to Serbia reached €172.6 million, representing a diversified portfolio led by premium dairy, seeds, and high-growth segments like coffee.

Key growth categories include frozen berries (+102% cumulative), dried vegetables (+113% cumulative), and medicinal plants (+67% cumulative). As an EU candidate implementing the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, Serbia benefits from preferential market access, with strong alignment to EU food safety requirements while maintaining competitive positioning in both commodity and value-added segments.

On the other hand, Germany's exports to Serbia reached €172.60 million in 2025. Growth was driven primarily by dairy products (HS 0406: +11.3% CAGR), frozen fruit (HS 0811: +54.5% CAGR), and premium milk (HS 0401: +39.1% CAGR). The export portfolio exhibits moderate concentration, with the top 10 products representing approximately 60–70% of total export value. Unit value analysis confirms Germany's strategic shift towards premium, higher-specification products across dairy and seed categories, reinforcing its positioning as a quality-focused supplier in the Serbian market. Key growth segments include potatoes and coffee, while traditional categories such as live swine have declined significantly, reflecting increased domestic production capacity and regional competition.

HS 0811 (Frozen Fruit and Nuts) remains the dominant export category, representing over half of total primary agriculture exports to Germany. Export quantities declined from 72,000 tonnes (2019) to 34,000 tonnes (2025) while values remained stable, primarily due to significant yield reductions caused by climate change impacts, inducing higher global market prices. Serbia maintains a stable position as a reliable source of frozen berries (raspberries, blackberries, strawberries) for the German food processing industry and retail sector, driven by competitive pricing and high-quality fruit with superior nutritive values. The share of raspberries (NTL 081120) in this code exceeds 75%, with almost 24% allocated to NTL 081190.

HS 0813 (Dried Fruits) recorded the most dynamic growth, at 59.3% CAGR, with exports rising more than fifteen-fold between 2019 and 2025. This reflects successful positioning of Serbian dried plums (prunes), apricots, and mixed dried fruits within German health food and baking supply chains. Export volumes grew nearly five-fold, while values increased fifteen-fold, underscoring the impact of value-added processing and premium market placement.

HS 1205 (Rapeseed/Colza Seeds) shows significant growth (46.7% CAGR) with volatility reflecting global oilseed market dynamics and geopolitical influences. Long-standing cooperation with German buyers ensures stable performance in this sector, though competition from the Black Sea region poses ongoing challenges.

HS 0712 (Dried Vegetables) demonstrates consistent growth in both value (13.5% CAGR) and volume, showing reliable market acceptance of Serbian dried vegetables (peppers, tomatoes, herbs) needed by the German processing industry.

HS 0707 (Cucumbers and Gherkins) shows positive trajectory reflecting seasonal production cycles and contract-based export relationships.



Table 14. Leading primary agricultural exports from Serbia to Germany (EUR million)

Rank	HS Code	Product	2025 Value (EUR million)	Share (%)	CAGR (%)
1	0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	113.92	51.18%	+3.0%
2	0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws, tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts	29.86	13.41%	+59.2%
3	1205	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken	25.21	11.33%	+46.5%
4	0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	10.37	4.66%	+13.5%
5	0707	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	8.52	3.83%	+11.2%
Subtotal Top 10			211.49	94.98%	
Total, all products			222.66	100.00%	

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

Total Primary Agricultural Exports in 2025 were €222.66 million, with top 10 products accounting for 94.98% (€211.49 million). The high concentration of HS 0811 (51.18%) creates vulnerability to climate variability, yet the diversification across multiple high-value categories provides relative resilience compared with other WB6 countries.

Serbia's key agricultural exports to Germany operate under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA), requiring alignment with core EU phytosanitary, food safety, and quality regulations. While the legislative framework is largely harmonised, capacity at the farm and processor level—especially among smallholders and wild collectors—remains variable, creating potential compliance risks for fresh produce and medicinal plant categories.

Table 15. German primary agricultural exports to Serbia, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	2025 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)	CAGR (%)
1	0406	Cheese and curd	37,527	21.72%	+11.3%
2	0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk, yogurt, kephir and other fermented milk products	13,849	8.02%	+7.4%
3	1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing	6,331	3.67%	+7.2%
4	0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads	5,064	2.93%	+6.7%
5	0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	4,604	2.67%	+29.1%
Subtotal Top 10			78,624	45.52%	
Total, all products			~172,600	100.00%	—

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

Germany's export structure of primary agricultural products to Serbia in 2025 shows a moderately concentrated profile, with the top ten products accounting for about 45.5% of total export value. Within this, the top three categories—cheese (HS 0406), fermented dairy (HS 0403), and seeds for sowing (HS 1209)—represented roughly 33.4% of the total.

Cheese and curd (HS 0406) remain the dominant category, with exports to Serbia reaching €37.53 million in 2025 (11.3% CAGR, 2019–2025), peaking at €48.36 million. This represents a 90% cumulative increase compared with 2019, with volumes rising to 8,151 tonnes and unit values climbing from about €3,320 to €4,606 per tonne, a 39% increase. The sustained growth in value, volume, and unit value for cheese (HS 0406) may suggest a shift towards higher-value products or a change in the product mix within Serbia's retail and food-service sectors. Concentration risks persist, requiring Serbia to deepen diversification into value-added processing.



Frozen fruit and nuts (HS 0811) emerged as a high-growth category, reaching €2.36 million in 2025, a 104% increase compared with 2019. Volumes expanded dramatically to 3,903 tonnes, up 600%, while unit values fell sharply from about €2,079 to €605 per tonne, a 71% decline. Growth was driven primarily by NTL 08112031 (Raspberries, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, unsweetened) and NTL 08119095 (Frozen fruit and nuts, edible, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, ..., cherries, gooseberries, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws “papayas”, tamarinds, cashew apples, lychees, jackfruit, ...). The former may reflect a returned shipment or re-export, while the latter may indicate the opening of the market for products not produced in Serbia, such as tropical fruit.

Fermented milk products (HS 0403), including yogurt, kefir, and buttermilk, reached €13.85 million in 2025, a 120% increase compared with 2019, and a 14.1% CAGR. Volumes remained stable at 6,421 tonnes, while unit values more than doubled from about €998 to €2,158 per tonne, a 116% increase.

Seeds for sowing (HS 1209) formed a high-value niche, with exports totalling €6.33 million in 2025, slightly down 2% compared with 2019. Volumes rose to 580 tonnes, but unit values declined from about €17,184 to €10,916 per tonne, a 36% decrease. This volatile trajectory suggests a shift from premium certified or hybrid seeds towards more affordable conventional field crop varieties. The pattern may reflect market maturation, increased domestic seed production capacity, or greater reliance on regional or international suppliers.

Fresh potatoes (HS 0701) demonstrated volume-driven growth, with exports reaching €4.60 million in 2025, up 315% compared with 2019. Volumes expanded sharply to 10,804 tonnes, while unit values declined from about €573 to €426 per tonne, a 26% decrease. This indicates German suppliers are competing in the commercial and industrial potato segment, prioritising reliable supply and consistent quality over premium pricing.

Coffee (HS 0901) showed remarkable repositioning, with exports valued at €3.42 million in 2025, a 175% increase compared with 2019. Volumes contracted to 332 tonnes, down 48%, but unit values surged from about €1,961 to €10,313 per tonne, a 426% increase. This exceptional unit value appreciation highlights a shift towards premium roasted coffee, specialty blends, and value-added preparations for Serbian retail and hospitality sectors. The trend reflects Serbia’s emerging role as a regional coffee reprocessing and distribution hub, emphasising quality over volume in this segment.

CONCLUSION

Bilateral trade in primary agricultural products between Serbia and Germany reached €395.26 million in 2025: Serbia exported €222.66 million to Germany, while Germany exported €172.60 million to Serbia. Serbia’s exports are anchored by frozen fruit and nuts (HS 0811: €113.92 million; 51.18%), reflecting a clear comparative advantage in berry production and cold-chain infrastructure, while emerging categories such as dried fruit (HS 0813) and rapeseed (HS 1205) signal early-stage diversification. German exports to Serbia represent the most diversified portfolio in the Western Balkans, led by premium dairy products (cheese under HS 0406 and fermented milk under HS 0403) and high-growth segments such as coffee (HS 0901: a 426% rise in unit value) and butter (HS 0405: +414%), confirming effective quality-based market segmentation aligned with evolving Serbian consumer and retail demand.

Despite this complementary dynamic, concentration risks persist: Serbia’s heavy reliance on frozen berries and Germany’s focus on top dairy categories require proactive management to ensure long-term resilience. Sustainable growth will depend on Serbia deepening diversification into value-added processing and strategic branding, while German suppliers continue expanding into specialty inputs and maintaining premium differentiation.



4.2. Processed Food

This section provides a comparative assessment of statistics on processed food products traded between Germany and the Western Balkans Six (WB6) economies during the 2019–2025 period (with the exception of Kosovo*, where data are available up to 2024).

The processed food sector represents a strategically important segment of WB6–Germany economic relations, characterised by higher value-added products, evolving supply chains, and increasing alignment with EU regulatory standards. Understanding trade dynamics in this sector is essential for exporters seeking to expand market presence, for policymakers designing targeted support measures, and for investors evaluating opportunities across the region.

Required Standards and Certifications for WB6 Food Exports to Germany

For processed food products originating in the respective Western Balkan economy to enter the German market, exporters must comply with the full EU *acquis* on food safety, quality, and labelling, regardless of the country's EU membership status. The core requirement across all categories is the implementation of a recognised food safety management system—typically HACCP, with ISO 22000 or FSSC 22000 increasingly expected by German retailers.

Products of animal origin (e.g., HS 1601, 1602, 1604, 2105) require prior approval of processing facilities by the national competent authority, registration in the EU TRACES NT system, and veterinary health certificates for each consignment. Plant-based preparations (e.g., HS 1905, 2001, 2005, 2009) must comply with EU maximum residue limits for pesticides and contaminants, often supported by laboratory analysis at border control.

All packaged foods must meet EU Regulation 1169/2011 on consumer information, including allergen declaration, nutritional labelling, and German-language labelling for retail sale. Alcoholic beverages (HS 2204, 2208) require excise documentation, proof of legal production, and compliance with EU spirit drink regulations, including geographical indication protection where applicable. Olive oil (HS 1509) and other vegetable oils (HS 1512, 1514) face authenticity checks such as fatty acid profiling and sensory assessment. Tobacco products (HS 2401, 2402) must comply with EU tracking and tracing systems under the Tobacco Products Directive, including German-language health warnings and excise stamp verification.

Although not legally mandatory, many German buyers require private certification schemes such as IFS Food, BRCGS, or Global G.A.P., particularly for private-label production. Exporters are advised to engage early with their national food safety authority and German importers to confirm category-specific documentation, as requirements may evolve with EU regulatory updates or buyer-specific standards.



4.2.1. ALBANIA

Over the period 2019 to 2025, bilateral trade in processed agricultural products between Germany and Albania grew to €19.30 million in 2025, characterised by a strong German surplus (€17.80 million vs. €1.50 million). Both markets recorded similar growth of approximately 115% since 2019, albeit from very different starting bases.

Germany's exports were driven by sugar (HS 1701: €5.95 million from zero baseline), beer (HS 2203: €5.47 million), and bakers' wares (HS 1905: €0.53 million), demonstrating successful market entry and emerging diversification. Key growth categories include sugar confectionery (+317%) and prepared fish (new entry at €0.18 million).

Top 10 products are selected based on the average volume over the past seven years and presented in the Annex.

Within HS 2208, the main commodity is whisky under HS 220830, probably corresponding to the well-known Albanian spirit Skënderbeu.

Within HS 1905, the main product is HS 190590 (bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares). The high unit value (approximately €2,900 per tonne) suggests premium positioning or value-added processing.

Table 16. Leading processed-food exports from Albania to Germany (EUR million)

Rank	HS Code	Product	2025 Value (million €)	Share (%)
1	1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares	0.53	35.3%
2	1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes	0.18	12.0%
3	2308	Vegetable materials and waste for animal feeding	0.07	4.7%
Total, all products			1.50	100%

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

The leading export category is HS 1905 (bakers' wares), which recorded absolute growth of €0.53 million. Continuous expansion since 2021, with marked acceleration over the past three years, confirms its position as the most important product in this segment. Representing more than 35% of total processed-food exports, it now stands as the cornerstone of Albania's processed-food exports to Germany. Prepared fish peaked at €0.19 million in 2023 and shows significant potential, although small volumes suggest artisanal or niche production.

HS 1509 (olive oil) has shown gradual but stable growth, with an extremely high unit value (close to €8,900 per tonne), indicating good potential for further expansion. By contrast, alcoholic beverages declined sharply and fell to zero in 2025 after a record year in 2024. This may reflect a one-off large order in 2024, the loss of a buyer or regulatory issues.

HS 2308 (animal-feed materials) shows a slight decline but stable growth in export value despite falling volume, indicating a shift towards higher-value feed ingredients. This places these products among the growing export commodities, alongside bakers' wares, prepared fish, olive oil, pasta and wine.

Declining categories include alcoholic beverages, flavoured waters, food preparations, and preserved fruit and nuts. Wine, preserved vegetables and pasta have shown more recent growth. The top three products (HS 1905, HS 1604 and HS 1509) represent 52.6% of total exports, while reliance on HS 1905 alone (35.3%) creates vulnerability to market or production shocks. Several categories appeared and disappeared during the period (HS 2208, HS 2202 and HS 2106), suggesting challenges in sustaining market presence or competitiveness. Zero or minimal values may reflect genuine market absence or classification and reporting inconsistencies. As an EU candidate country, Albania must comply with the EU acquis on food safety, quality and labelling when exporting agricultural products to Germany. Strong growth in some commodities suggests successful implementation of HACCP and alignment with mandatory EU rules, supported by investment in food-safety management systems. The first exports of prepared fish in 2022 indicate successful approval of processing facilities by EU authorities, including use of the TRACES system and regular border controls.



Outlook remains positive, with strong growth momentum. Yet diversification and effective risk management are essential to ensure sustainable long-term success. At the same time, significant harmonisation tasks lie ahead, which, once completed, will further enhance the export potential of Albanian goods in the EU market.

Table 17. German processed-food exports to Albania, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	2025 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)
1	1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	5,945	33.40%
2	2203	Beer made from malt	5,472	30.74%
3	1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	5,817	32.68%
Total, all products			~17,800	100.00%

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

Germany's export structure of processed food and beverages to Albania in 2025 shows very high concentration: the top three categories—sugar (HS 1701), beer (HS 2203) and chocolate (HS 1806)—account for a combined 96.82% of total export value, reflecting very high concentration in leading commodities. These three drivers contributed an estimated 70–80% of cumulative value growth between 2019 and 2025, underscoring their central role in shaping Albania's import dynamics.

Beer made from malt (HS 2203) is the leading beverage category, with exports to Albania reaching €5.47 million in 2025, a 64% increase compared with 2019. Volumes rose to 4,697 tonnes, while unit values increased modestly from about €1,086 to €1,165 per tonne. This steady growth reflects strong market penetration of German beer brands in Albania's tourism and retail sectors.

Chocolate and cocoa preparations (HS 1806) represent a high-value confectionery segment, with exports totalling €5.82 million in 2025, up 102% from 2019. Volumes grew moderately to 619 tonnes, while unit values surged from about €5,607 to €9,398 per tonne, a 68% increase. This exceptional unit value growth highlights successful positioning of premium German chocolate, driven by Albania's growing demand for high-quality confectionery and the strong reputation of German brands.

Bakers' wares (HS 1905) emerged as a new leader, with exports reaching €2.61 million in 2025 from a zero baseline in 2019–2020. Volumes rose to 475 tonnes, with unit values stable in the €5,000–5,500 per tonne range. This remarkable market entry and rapid growth since 2021 indicate successful penetration of German baked goods—such as biscuits, pastries, and specialty breads.

Sugar confectionery (HS 1704) achieved premium positioning, with exports valued at €1.43 million in 2025, a 317% increase compared with 2019. Volumes expanded to 202 tonnes, while unit values rose from about €5,309 to €7,079 per tonne, a 33% increase. Strong growth in both value and volume confirms the successful positioning of German sugar confectionery, particularly gummies, hard candies, and specialty sweets, in Albania's evolving consumer market and modern retail formats.

Prepared or preserved fish (HS 1604) is a new entry, with exports first recorded in 2023 and reaching €0.18 million in 2025. Volumes totalled 6 tonnes, with unit values around €30,000 per tonne, reflecting premium positioning. This niche development suggests German preserved fish products—likely canned or smoked fish—are targeting upscale retail and hospitality segments in Albania.

Olive oil (HS 1509) also emerged as a new category, with exports beginning in 2021 and reaching €0.08 million in 2025. Volumes totalled 9 tonnes, with unit values around €8,889 per tonne, indicating premium positioning. These exports likely consist of specialty or extra virgin olive oils, or value-added preparations, aimed at Albania's gourmet and premium retail segments.



CONCLUSION

Bilateral trade in processed agricultural products between Albania and Germany in 2025 reflects a complementary dynamic anchored in EU regulatory alignment. Albanian exports demonstrate meaningful progress, with success in bakers' wares and prepared fish proving that compliance with EU food safety standards can translate into commercial value. Conversely, German exports to Albania (€17.80 million) are driven by premium, brand-strong categories, chocolate, beer, and sugar, with exceptional unit value growth in chocolate (+68%) and sugar confectionery (+33%), confirming effective quality-based market segmentation aligned with Albania's modernising retail sector.

However, concentration risks persist on both sides: Albania's export volatility across segments and Germany's heavy reliance on top three categories (~97% share) underscore the need for proactive diversification and risk management. Sustainable growth will require Albanian exporters to deepen investment in EU-compliant processing, strategic branding, and market intelligence, while German suppliers expand emerging categories like olive oil (HS 1509) and value-added formats.

4.2.2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Over the period 2019 to 2025, bilateral trade in processed agricultural products between Germany and Bosnia and Herzegovina grew to €76.65 million in 2025, characterised by a strong German surplus (€60.15 million vs. €16.50 million). German exports increased by 330% since 2019, while B&H exports grew from roughly €1.4 million to €16.5 million.

Germany's exports were driven by chocolate and cocoa preparations (HS 1806: €17.86 million, +120%), food preparations (HS 2106: €13.84 million, +63%), and bakers wares (HS 1905: €8.63 million, +134%). Key growth segments include animal feed preparations (CAGR +11.4%) and frozen vegetables (CAGR +17.7%), confirming a strategic shift towards premium, higher-specification products.

B&H's exports were driven primarily by prepared meat products (HS 1602: €6.75 million), alongside steady gains in bakers' wares (HS 1905). However, the portfolio exhibits marked volatility, notably in sunflower oil (HS 1512), which peaked at €18.6 million in 2023 before falling to €4.2 million in 2025, and high concentration risk, with the top three products accounting for approximately 78% of total export value.

HS 1602 (prepared meat) demonstrated extraordinary growth, increasing from €0.60 million (125 tonnes) in 2024 to €6.75 million (974 tonnes) in 2025—an 11.3-fold increase in value and a 7.8-fold increase in volume. This indicates successful market penetration rather than pure price appreciation. It may result from a major new supply agreement, successful certification of processing facilities for EU market access or the reclassification of product categories. HS 1602 now represents the cornerstone of B&H processed-food exports to Germany, accounting for 40.9% of total export value.

HS 1905 showed consistent year-on-year growth in both volume and value across all seven years, indicating strong market acceptance and reliable supply-chain capabilities. With an 11.3% share, bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares form an important export group. In addition, the 28% increase in unit value suggests successful premium positioning or product-mix upgrades.

HS 1901 recorded a significant increase in both value and volume in 2025 (€0.85 million, compared with an average of €0.28 million), while unit values rose by 86%, indicating successful product development or new buyer relationships. HS 1512 (sunflower oil) fluctuated sharply, from zero in 2019–2021 to €4.59 million in 2022 and €18.61 million in 2023, before falling to €2.98 million in 2024 and recovering to €4.22 million in 2025. Declining unit values suggest competitive pressure or a shift towards bulk commodity trading rather than value-added positioning. This pattern may also reflect commodity-price volatility, one-off contracts or challenges in maintaining consistent quality and volume for the German market. Nevertheless, sunflower oil accounts for a 25.6% share of exports. Olive oil (HS 1509), which first appeared in the data in 2025, indicates potential for diversification if exports continue.



HS 2106 shows an irregular pattern, with a notable spike to €0.44 million in 2025 that may reflect a new product or buyer relationship; the sustainability of demand requires verification. The gradual growth of HS 1806 to €0.38 million in 2025 suggests developing capacity in confectionery exports.

Table 18. Leading processed-food exports from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Germany (EUR million)

Rank	HS Code	Product	2025 Value (million €)	Share (%)
1	1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood	6.75	40.9%
2	1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil	4.22	25.58%
3	1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and bakers' wares	1.87	11.33%
Total, all products			16.50	100.0%

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

As presented in Table 18, the top three products (HS 1602, 1512, 1905) represent approximately 82% of total exports. Over-reliance on HS 1602 alone (40.9%) creates vulnerability to veterinary restrictions, buyer concentration, or production shocks. HS 1512 (sunflower oil) is subject to global price volatility and competition from major EU producers (Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary), limiting pricing power and margin stability.

As an EU candidate country, Bosnia and Herzegovina must align agricultural exports to Germany with the EU acquis on food safety, labelling and quality standards. Strong growth in prepared-meat exports indicates successful approval of B&H processing facilities by EU authorities, which requires ongoing audits, traceability systems and border-control documentation. Growth in bakers' wares similarly suggests compliance with compositional rules, allergen labelling and food-safety management systems. B&H has undertaken reforms to strengthen food-safety controls, including alignment with EU veterinary and phytosanitary legislation. However, implementation capacity varies across the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska and Brčko District, creating potential inconsistencies in export-certification processes.

Table 19. German processed-food exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	2025 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)
1	1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	17,861	29.70%
2	2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	13,836	23.00%
3	1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares	8,632	14.35%
Total, all products			~60,150	100.00%

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

Germany's export structure of processed food and beverages to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2025 shows a moderate to high concentration, with the top ten products accounting for about 88% of total export value. Within this, the top three categories, confectionery (HS 1806), industrial food preparations (HS 2106), and bakery products (HS 1905), represented around 67% of the total, underscoring their dominant role in shaping trade flows.

Chocolate and cocoa preparations (HS 1806) are the dominant category, with exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina reaching €17.86 million in 2025, a 120% increase compared with 2019. This sustained performance reflects strong demand for German chocolate and confectionery brands in B&H's retail and hospitality sectors.

Food preparations not elsewhere specified (HS 2106) reached €13.84 million in 2025, up 63% from 2019, with reported volumes of 69 tonnes. Unit values averaged around €200,522 per tonne, underscoring the procurement of specialised industrial inputs such as protein concentrates, flavouring bases, and nutraceutical ingredients. This category highlights B&H's growing food processing sector, which increasingly sources premium German ingredients for value-added production.



Bakers' wares (HS 1905) recorded €8.63 million in 2025; a 134% increase compared with 2019. Volumes expanded to 830 tonnes, up 461%, with unit values stable at around €10,400 per tonne. Parallel growth in both value and volume confirms successful penetration of German baked goods across retail and food-service channels. The stable pricing suggests consistent premium positioning, supported by brand strength and consumer loyalty.

Malt extract and starch-based preparations (HS 1901) reached €7.66 million in 2025, a 2,215% increase compared with 2019, with volumes of 276 tonnes. Unit values averaged €27,743 per tonne, reflecting high-value specialty inputs. This exceptional growth is driven by B&H's expanding beverage, bakery, and food processing industries. Germany accounts for 28% of B&H imports of this product.

Animal feed preparations (HS 2309) reached €3.96 million in 2025, up 69% from 2019. Steady growth reflects B&H's livestock sector modernisation and rising demand for EU-compliant animal nutrition products. German feed preparations are valued for their consistency, traceability, and compliance with veterinary standards.

Frozen prepared vegetables (HS 2004) totalled €3.12 million in 2025, a 168% increase compared with 2019. The strong growth highlights expanding demand from B&H's food-service sector and retail channels for convenient, EU-certified frozen vegetable products.

Cigarettes and tobacco products (HS 2402) recorded €2.83 million in 2025; a 29% increase compared with 2019. Growth in this regulated category reflects stable demand for German-manufactured tobacco products, particularly premium brands distributed through licensed channels.

Spirits and liqueurs (HS 2208) reached €2.60 million in 2025, up 103% compared with 2019, with reported volumes of 4 tonnes. Unit values averaged €649,750 per tonne, indicating ultra-premium positioning. This reflects procurement of luxury spirits, limited-edition liqueurs, or specialised beverage concentrates.

CONCLUSION

Bosnia and Herzegovina's processed food trade with Germany in 2025 highlights both opportunity and risk. B&H's exports demonstrate significant potential, with strong performance in prepared meat and bakers' wares, though the surge in HS 1602 introduces concentration risk requiring proactive management.

German processed-food exports to B&H, valued at €60.15 million, were led by chocolate, food preparations and bakery products, meeting rising demand for high-quality foods. Unit-value growth in spirits and industrial preparations confirms a shift towards premium positioning by German suppliers. However, moderate portfolio concentration (about 67% in the top three categories) and commodity volatility highlight the importance of diversification and proactive risk management for the long-term sustainability of this bilateral trade relationship.



4.2.3. KOSOVO*

Bilateral trade in processed agricultural products between Kosovo* and Germany reached €62.0 million in 2024, characterised by a significant and growing trade deficit favouring Germany. German exports to Kosovo* totalled €53.3 million in 2024 (+81% since 2019; +12.2% CAGR), driven by strong demand for cereal preparations, miscellaneous edible preparations, tobacco products, and cocoa. Kosovo*'s exports to Germany reached €8.7 million in 2024 (+630% since 2019; +48.3% CAGR), demonstrating remarkable growth momentum from a low baseline, led by beverages, vegetable/ fruit preparations, and emerging cereal-based products.

Germany's export portfolio to Kosovo* reflects strategic positioning in premium, branded, and convenience-oriented categories. Miscellaneous edible preparations (HS 21) and cereal/flour preparations (HS 19) together accounted for 41.6% of total German processed food exports to Kosovo* in 2024 (€22.1 million combined), expanding at robust double-digit CAGRs. The consistent rise in unit values across cocoa (HS 18: +47% since 2019) and sugar confectionery (HS 17: +22% since 2019) signals successful premiumisation and alignment with Kosovo*'s evolving retail and HoReCa sectors. Kosovo*'s exports to Germany are characterised by dynamic growth in niche, high-potential categories, though from a concentrated base. Beverages, spirits and vinegar (HS 22) represented 39.9% of Kosovo*'s total processed food export value to Germany in 2024 (€3.47 million), growing at an exceptional +50.5% CAGR (2019–2024). Notably, vegetable/fruit preparations (HS 20) achieved strong unit value growth (+37% since 2019), indicating successful quality upgrading and compliance with EU standards. However, volatility in fats/oils exports (HS 15) and limited diversification beyond the top three categories present concentration risks requiring strategic management.

Kosovo*'s export structure between 2019 and 2024 is defined by beverages under HS 22 as the dominant category. Spirits and non-alcoholic beverages achieved remarkable expansion, with volumes rising by 614% and unit values increasing by 18%, signalling successful positioning in Germany's ethnic retail and specialty market segments. Vegetable and fruit preparations under HS 20 stand out as the most consistent performer, with steady volume growth of 234% and unit value appreciation of 37%.

Table 20. Leading processed-food exports from Kosovo* to Germany, 2024

Rank	HS Code	Product	2024 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)
1	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	3,475	39.9%
2	20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	2,597	29.8%
3	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	971	11.1%
Total, all products			8,700	100%

Source: Authors' calculations based on the data obtained from EC Access2Markets, trade statistics

Cereal preparations under HS 19 show exceptional momentum, with value growth of 2,778% since 2019, driven by a 4,022% increase in volume and a 122% rise in unit values. This likely reflects the emergence of traditional baked goods, pasta, and snack products gaining traction both in diaspora communities and mainstream German channels.

Fats and oils under HS 15 remain volatile but high value, with a flow in 2023–2024 exceeding €1 million annually and unit values at €3.73/kg. These flows suggest niche exports of specialty oils such as pumpkin seed or walnut, or possible re-exports, though sustainability depends on verified origin certification and quality controls.

The concentration risk is notable, with the top three categories—beverages, vegetable and fruit preparations, and fats and oils—representing 80.8% of total export value. While this concentration enables Kosovo* to focus resources on its strongest categories, it also creates vulnerability to regulatory changes, supply chain disruptions, or demand shifts in these key segments. Overall, Kosovo*'s export profile demonstrates both promising value-added growth and structural exposure that requires diversification and quality assurance to sustain momentum.



Kosovo*'s import structure between 2019 and 2024 reveals both stability in premium categories and rapid expansion in consumer-driven segments. Tobacco under HS 24 is the largest single import category, valued at €15.65 million and accounting for 29.4% of total imports. With unit values at €29.90/kg and a steady CAGR of 7.3%, tobacco imports clearly illustrate the dominance of premium cigarette brands and regulated product positioning in Kosovo*'s market.

Table 21. German processed-food exports to Kosovo*, 2024

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	2024 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)
1	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	15,654	29.4%
2	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations, n.e.s.	12,219	22.9%
3	19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch; pastry products	9,922	18.6%
Total, all products			53,302	100.0%

Source: Authors' calculations based on the data obtained from EC Access2Markets, trade statistics

Miscellaneous edible preparations under HS 21 are the fastest-growing major category, with a 17.8% CAGR. This group includes sauces, condiments, protein supplements, and ready-to-eat meals. A 24% rise in unit values since 2019 confirm Kosovo*'s shift towards convenience and premium food imports, aligned with urban consumer trends.

Cereal preparations under HS 19 remain a core staple, showing strong volume growth of 44% with unit values stable at around €3.10/kg. This category includes biscuits, breakfast cereals, pasta, and bakery mixes, reflecting the dominance of German brands in Kosovo*'s modern retail sector. Cocoa under HS 18 represents the premium confectionery segment, with unit values at €8.31/kg and consistent growth at an 11.7% CAGR. The 47% increase in unit values since 2019 underscores the successful marketing of German chocolate brands as premium gifts and retail items.

Sugars under HS 17 show remarkable expansion, with values surging by 820% since 2019, driven primarily by a 6,760% increase in volume and modest unit value growth. This likely reflects Kosovo*'s food manufacturing sector scaling up and sourcing EU-certified sugar inputs for domestic production. In contrast, food residues under HS 23 are the only top 10 category in decline, with a negative CAGR of 13.6%. This suggests gradual substitution of imported animal feed ingredients with regional or domestic sources, or a shift towards higher-value finished feed products outside this classification.

Overall, Kosovo*'s imports demonstrate a mix of premium consumer goods, industrial inputs for food manufacturing, and structural adjustments in feed supply. The balance between stable demand for regulated products like tobacco and cocoa, and rapid growth in convenience foods and sugar inputs, highlights both evolving consumer preferences and the industrialization of Kosovo*'s food sector.

CONCLUSION

Kosovo*'s processed food trade with Germany reflects asymmetric but dynamic integration. Germany remains the critical supplier of branded, convenience-oriented, and premium food products, while Kosovo*'s exports demonstrate impressive growth momentum in niche categories with strong potential for value upgrading. The strengths of this relationship are evident in the exceptional growth of beverage exports under HS 22, which benefit from diaspora-driven demand, and in vegetable and fruit preparations under HS 20, which show appreciation in unit values. On the import side, German products continue to support Kosovo*'s food security, retail modernisation, and manufacturing input needs. Risks, however, are significant. Kosovo*'s persistent trade deficit, which reached €44.6 million in 2024, underscores the need for accelerated export growth to ensure long-term balance. Export concentration in beverages, accounting for 39.9% of total share, creates vulnerability to regulatory or demand shocks. Moreover, Kosovo*'s limited presence in high-value categories such as organic and functional foods constrains their margin potential.



4.2.4. MONTENEGRO

Over the period 2019 to 2025, bilateral trade in processed agricultural products between Germany and Montenegro grew to €15.47 million in 2025, characterised by a strong German surplus (€13.97 million vs. €1.50 million). German exports increased +315% since 2019, while Montenegro's exports grew gradually from €0.3 million to €1.5 million.

Germany's exports were driven by chocolate and cocoa preparations (HS 1806: €3.19 million +110%), food preparations (HS 2106: €2.36 million, +536%), and bakers wares (HS 1905: €1.49 million, +151%). Key growth segments include prepared fish (expanding at an average annual rate of +58.2%) and animal feed preparations (+22.4% per year on average), confirming a strategic shift towards premium positioning.

Montenegro's exports are characterised by emerging strength in alcoholic beverages (HS 2208: €0.81 million), alongside modest contributions from wine and vegetable oils. However, the portfolio exhibits significant volatility, particularly in oil categories (HS 1509, 1512, 1514), and high concentration risk, with the top three products accounting for approximately 76% of total export value.

HS 2208 (spirits and liqueurs) shows exceptional growth, rising from zero in 2019 to €0.81 million in 2025. The largest component is NTL 22086011 (vodka with an alcoholic strength not exceeding 45.4% by volume, in containers holding no more than two litres). This acceleration indicates successful product development, branding and the establishment of distribution channels in the German market. It may also reflect more active promotion at trade fairs and improved marketing. Similar factors may have supported the relatively stable growth of wine exports, from €0.12 million to €0.24 million over the observed period.

HS 1601 recorded the first export of sausages and similar products indicating successful certification of meat processing facilities for EU market. Almost all value is within the NTL 16010099 (Sausages and similar products of meat, offal or blood and food preparations based thereon (excl. liver sausages and uncooked sausages)).

HS 1514 appeared in export first time in 2023 at €0.45 million, peaked at €0.48 million in 2024, then declined to €0.17 million in 2025 (a 69% decline in volume). This pattern may reflect commodity price fluctuations, one-off contracts, or challenges in meeting consistent quality specifications.

In the oil sector, olive oil entered the market in 2023 at €0.24 million, peaked at €0.48 million in 2024 and then fell sharply to €0.03 million in 2025. This may reflect quality issues, certification gaps or competitive pressures. Sunflower oil showed similarly extreme volatility during the period, suggesting exposure to global commodity markets and limited pricing power.

An emerging category is preserved vegetables, especially HS 20059960 (Sauerkraut, non-frozen) which offers potential for diversification into value-added plant-based products.

Table 22. Leading processed-food exports from Montenegro to Germany (EUR million)

Rank	HS Code	Product	2025 Value (million €)	Share (%)
1	2208	Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	0.81	54.0%
2	1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions	0.17	11.33%
3	2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines	0.17	11.33%
Total, all products			1.50	100%

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

The top three products (HS 2208, HS 1514, HS 2204) account for roughly 76% of total exports. Heavy reliance on HS 2208 alone (54.00%) creates vulnerability to regulatory changes, buyer concentration, and shifts in consumer preferences. This narrow export base reflects Montenegro's limited production capacity, which poses a major obstacle to supplying large-volume orders or attracting larger investments in the sector. These constraints are particularly challenging when it comes to meeting certification and standardisation requirements demanded by German retail chains.



Rapid growth in the spirits sector indicates successful alignment with relevant rules and labelling standards, while results in meat products suggest that some processing facilities have met audit and traceability requirements. Like other countries in the accession process, Montenegro has made progress in aligning food-safety legislation with the EU acquis, including the adoption of laws on veterinary matters, plant health and controls. Although the regulatory framework provides a basis for further progress, the industry still lacks full implementation capacity, mainly because of the small scale of firms and limited access to pre-accession financial instruments.

Table 23. German processed-food exports to Montenegro, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	2025 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)
1	1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	3,193	22.86%
2	2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	2,360	16.89%
3	1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract	1,557	11.15%
Total, all products			~13,970	100.00%

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

Germany's export structure of processed food and beverages to Montenegro in 2025 reflects a moderate-to-high concentration, with the top ten products accounting for about 92.8% of total export value. Within this, the top three categories— chocolate and cocoa preparations (HS 1806), industrial food preparations (HS 2106), and malt extract/starch-based preparations (HS 1901) represented 50.9% of the total, underscoring their central role in shaping trade flows.

Chocolate and cocoa preparations (HS 1806) are the dominant category, with exports from Germany to Montenegro reaching €3.19 million in 2025, a 110% increase compared with 2019. Volumes rose to 377 tonnes, while unit values climbed from about €6,260 to €8,469 per tonne, a 35% increase. This sustained growth in both value and volume confirms the strong positioning of premium German chocolate and confectionery brands in Montenegro.

Food preparations not elsewhere specified (HS 2106) recorded exceptional growth, reaching €2.36 million in 2025, up 536% compared with 2019. Volumes expanded to 569 tonnes, a 667% increase, with unit values remaining stable in the €3,800–4,300 per tonne range. This parallel growth in value and volume highlights sound demand for German industrial food ingredients such as protein concentrates, flavouring bases, and functional additives, supporting Montenegro's growing food processing sector.

Bakers' wares (HS 1905) reached €1.49 million in 2025, a 151% increase compared with 2019. Volumes rose to 416 tonnes, up 126%, while unit values increased from about €2,483 to €3,591 per tonne, a 45% rise. This parallel growth in both value and unit value indicates successful market penetration of German baked goods across retail and food-service channels, with premium positioning of specialty and value-added bakery products.

Beer made from malt (HS 2203) totalled €0.96 million in 2025, a 113% increase compared with 2019. Volumes expanded to 750 tonnes, up 108%, while unit values rose modestly from about €1,246 to €1,281 per tonne. This steady growth reflects strong market penetration of German beer brands in Montenegro's hospitality and retail sectors.

Prepared or preserved fish (HS 1604) showed extraordinary growth, reaching €0.72 million in 2025, a 2,393% increase compared with 2019. Volumes expanded to 188 tonnes, up 3,033%, while unit values declined from about €4,833 to €3,840 per tonne, a 21% decrease. This pattern indicates successful market entry of German preserved fish products (likely canned or smoked fish) into Montenegrin retail and hospitality channels, with pricing aligned to mainstream accessibility rather than ultra-premium positioning.

Frozen prepared vegetables (HS 2004) reached €0.80 million in 2025, a 679% increase compared with 2019. Volumes doubled to 778 tonnes, while unit values rose from about €744 to €1,028 per tonne, a 38% increase.



This strong growth reflects expanding demand from Montenegro's food-service sector and retail channels for convenient, EU-certified frozen vegetable preparations.

CONCLUSION

Montenegro's processed food trade with Germany in 2025 reflects both opportunity and risk. Montenegro's exports demonstrate notable growth potential, with spirits emerging as a dominant, high-value category alongside stable contributions from wine and meat products. Conversely, German exports to Montenegro (€13.97 million) are driven by premium, strong branded categories: chocolate and cocoa preparations, industrial food preparations, and bakers' wares, with exceptional unit value growth in bakers' wares (+45%) and frozen vegetables (+38%), confirming effective quality-based market segmentation aligned with Montenegro's evolving consumer preferences.

However, moderate concentration risks persist on both sides: Montenegro's reliance on spirits and Germany's top three portfolio share (~50.9) underscore the need for proactive diversification and resilience building. Sustainable growth will require Montenegrin exporters to deepen compliance capabilities, expand into higher-margin processed categories, and invest in strategic branding, while German suppliers continue broadening into specialised segments and mitigating commodity linked volatility.

4.2.5. NORTH MACEDONIA

Over the period 2019 to 2025, bilateral trade in processed agricultural products between Germany and North Macedonia grew to €81.00 million in 2025, characterised by a balanced exchange (€40.50 million each). German exports increased +35% since 2019, while North Macedonia's exports grew from €30.0M to €40.5M.

Germany's exports were driven by food preparations (HS 2106: €7.79 million, +74.6%), chocolate and cocoa preparations (HS 1806: €4.81 million, +73.6%), and cigarettes (HS 2402: €4.09 million, +9.2%). Key growth segments include flavoured waters (expanding at an average annual rate of +23.4%) and frozen vegetables (+16.4% per year on average), confirming a strategic shift towards premium positioning.

North Macedonia's exports are characterised by strong performance in traditional categories—tobacco (HS 2401) and wine (HS 2204)—alongside emerging success in ice cream (HS 2105) and bakers' wares (HS 1905). However, the portfolio exhibits notable volatility in fruit juices (HS 2009) and yeasts (HS 2102), as well as high concentration risk, with the top three product categories accounting for 64.6% of total exports.

HS 2401 (Tobacco) remains the dominant export category, rising from €12.57 million in 2019 to €14.99 million in 2025—a cumulative increase of 19% with notable stability. The largest share comes from NTL 24011060 (sun-cured oriental tobacco, unstreamed or unstripped), reflecting well-established supply chains and consistent German demand for Macedonian tobacco leaf. Value growth despite declining volumes indicates successful premium positioning within the category. Increasing unit values further suggest a shift towards higher-grade tobacco varieties or added processing prior to export.

HS 2204 (Wine) shows a clear downward trend, falling from €12.76 million in 2019 to €7.16 million in 2025, a decline of 44%. Export volumes dropped as well, from 24,000 t in 2019 to 9,200 t in 2025, suggesting a strategic shift from bulk wine towards premium bottled wines. The largest share is concentrated in NTL 22042998 (wines not produced in the EU, in containers over 10 litres, excluding sparkling, semisparkling, white, and varietal wines). This decline may be linked to stronger competition from EU producers, the rise of new wine-producing countries, shifting consumer preferences, or challenges in meeting evolving German labelling and quality standards. Given the focus on large-volume containers, another possible factor is the loss of buyers in the German processing industry.



HS 2105 (ice cream) recorded outstanding growth, rising from €0.56 million in 2019 to €4.00 million in 2025, an increase of 614%. Particularly notable acceleration occurred in 2024–2025, from €3.36 million to €4.00 million, suggesting successful market penetration, product innovation or new distribution partnerships. The modest 11% increase in unit value suggests successful scaling of existing product lines with stable pricing, consistent with a volume-driven growth strategy. Key drivers include investment in cold-chain infrastructure, compliance with EU dairy-hygiene standards (Regulation (EC) No 853/2004) and successful branding of Macedonian dairy products.

HS 1905 (bakers' wares) shows the most reliable growth pattern, increasing from €1.29 million in 2019 to €3.96 million in 2025, after peaking at €4.22 million in 2024. The largest component is NTL 19059070 (selected bakers' wares containing at least 5% sucrose, invert sugar or isoglucose). The slight moderation in 2025 may indicate market saturation or temporary supply constraints. Volume increased from 670 tonnes in 2019 to 1,200 tonnes in 2025, a rise of 79%, indicating improvements in product design, diversification and value added in production chains, such as speciality products, certification and private-label production.

Table 24. Leading processed-food exports from North Macedonia to Germany (EUR million)

Rank	HS Code	Product	2025 Value (EUR million)	Share (%)
1	2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	14.99	37.03%
2	2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines	7.16	17.70%
3	2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved (not frozen)	3.96	9.79%
4	1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and bakers' wares	3.96	9.79%
5	2105	Ice cream and other edible ice	4.00	9.89%
Total, all products			40.50	100%

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

North Macedonia's export profile is highly concentrated, with the top three product categories (HS 2401, HS 2204, and HS 2005) accounting for 64.5% of total exports. Tobacco plays a particularly dominant role since HS 2401 alone represents 37.03% of exports. This strong market position is underpinned by well-established supply chains and stable demand, although future performance may be constrained by declining smoking rates across the European Union.

Wine exports have experienced a sharp decline of 44%, driven by a combination of rising unit prices and falling volumes. The average price per litre increased from €0.53 in 2019 to €0.84 in 2024, before easing slightly to €0.78 in 2025, while export volumes dropped steadily from 24,000 tonnes to just 9,200 tonnes over the same period.

Processed food exports to Germany benefit from the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA), which provides preferential market access conditional on alignment with EU food safety and quality standards. North Macedonia has made notable legislative progress in this area, including the adoption of a new Food Safety Law aligned with the EU General Food Law, strengthened inspection capacity at the Food and Veterinary Agency, and active participation in the EU's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF).

Despite these regulatory advances, implementation gaps remain at the enterprise level. Small and medium-sized producers often lack the financial and technical resources required to obtain advanced international certifications such as IFS or BRCGS, or to invest in the laboratory testing infrastructure necessary to fully comply with EU requirements.



Table 25. German processed-food exports to North Macedonia, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)
1	2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	7,787	19.23%
2	1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	4,813	11.88%
3	2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	4,085	10.09%
Total, all products			~40,500	100.00%

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

Germany's export structure of processed food and beverages to North Macedonia in 2025 reflects a moderately concentrated profile, with the top ten products accounting for about 71% of total export value. Within this, the top three categories—food preparations (HS 2106), confectionery (HS 1806), and tobacco products (HS 2402)—represented 41.2% of the total, underscoring their importance in shaping trade flows. The Herfindahl–Hirschman Index (HHI) of ~750 indicates low-to-moderate concentration, suggesting a relatively diversified portfolio compared with other Western Balkan markets.

Food preparations not elsewhere specified (HS 2106) are the dominant category, with exports from Germany to North Macedonia reaching €7.79 million in 2025, a 74.6% increase compared with 2019. Volumes rose to 1,067 tonnes, while unit values climbed from about €4,759 to €7,298 per tonne, a 53.4% increase. This sustained growth highlights the successful positioning of German industrial food ingredients, such as protein concentrates, flavouring bases, and functional additives, in North Macedonia's expanding food processing sector.

Chocolate and cocoa preparations (HS 1806) represent a premium confectionery segment, with exports totaling €4.81 million in 2025, up 73.6% compared with 2019. Volumes increased moderately to 631 tonnes, while unit values rose from about €4,754 to €7,628 per tonne, a 60.5% increase.

Cigarettes and tobacco products (HS 2402) reached €4.09 million in 2025; a 9.2% increase compared with 2019. Volumes contracted sharply to 97 tonnes, down 63.8%, but unit values rose dramatically from about €13,955 to €42,113 per tonne, a 201.7% increase. This exceptional unit value appreciation indicates strategic repositioning towards premium cigarette brands and specialty tobacco products, reflecting evolving consumer preferences and German suppliers' focus on higher-margin, regulated product segments.

Malt extract and starch-based preparations (HS 1901) recorded €3.23 million in 2025; a 47.9% increase compared with 2019. Volumes rose slightly to 1,427 tonnes, while unit values increased from about €1,607 to €2,262 per tonne, a 40.8% rise. This parallel growth in value and unit value confirms successful positioning of German malt extracts, starch derivatives, and functional food bases in North Macedonia's beverage, bakery, and food processing industries.

Flavoured waters and non-alcoholic beverages (HS 2202) showed volume-driven growth, with exports reaching €1.97 million in 2025, a 253.7% increase compared with 2019. Volumes expanded to 912 tonnes, up 446.1%, while unit values declined from about €3,335 to €2,160 per tonne, a 35.2% decrease. This extraordinary volume expansion with falling unit values reflects successful market penetration of German branded waters and functional beverages into North Macedonia's retail and hospitality channels.

Frozen prepared vegetables (HS 2004) reached €2.10 million in 2025; a 149.3% increase compared with 2019. Volumes remained stable at 1,413 tonnes, while unit values rose sharply from about €579 to €1,486 per tonne, a 156.6% increase. This significant unit value appreciation indicates successful positioning of premium frozen vegetable preparations, such as specialty mixes, organic varieties, or convenience formats.

Ice cream and edible ice (HS 2105) declined sharply, with exports falling to just €0.003 million in 2025, down 99% compared with 2019. Volumes contracted to 13 tonnes, a 94.2% decrease. This collapse reflects increased domestic production capacity and competitive pressure from regional suppliers (mainly Serbia and Hungary).



CONCLUSION

Bilateral trade in processed food products between North Macedonia and Germany reached a balanced €40.5 million in each direction in 2025, underpinned by strong regulatory alignment with EU food safety and quality standards. North Macedonia's exports demonstrate maturing capabilities, with promising growth in value-added categories like ice cream and bakers' wares, though portfolio concentration in tobacco and declining wine exports highlight weaknesses. On the other hand, German exports are driven by strong branded categories: food preparations, chocolate, and cigarettes, with exceptional unit value growth in cigarettes (+201.7%) and frozen vegetables (+156.6%).

To sustain growth and enhance resilience, both sides must prioritise diversification and deeper compliance: North Macedonian exporters should continue with investments in food safety infrastructure, strategic branding, and expansion beyond traditional commodities, while German suppliers mitigate concentration risks (top three products: approximately 41.2% share) by broadening into specialised segments.

4.2.6. SERBIA

Over the period 2019 to 2025, bilateral trade in processed agricultural products between Germany and Serbia grew to approximately €407.13 million in 2025, characterised by a strong German surplus (€287.8 million vs. €119.33 million). Both markets represent the largest processed food export portfolios among Western Balkan countries.

Germany's exports were driven by food preparations (HS 2106: €44.4 million), chocolate and cocoa preparations (HS 1806: €35.4 million), and tobacco products (HS 2402: €30.5 million). A clear premiumisation trend emerged: unit values rose significantly for cocoa butter (+233%), cocoa powder (+325%), and cigarettes (+93%), while volumes remained stable, confirming successful repositioning towards higher-margin products and deeper integration into Serbian industrial supply chains.

Serbia's exports reached €119.33 million, driven by cigarettes (€20.58 million), food preparations (€10.70 million), ice cream (€10.50 million), and preserved vegetables (€9.84M). Key growth categories include ice cream (up more than twenty-fold), pasta (from €0.04 million to €7.08 million), and cigarettes (nearly quadrupled year-over-year). The top 10 products account for 77.55% of total exports, balancing strategic focus with diversification.

Throughout 2019–2025, Serbia benefited from preferential access to the EU market under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. The bilateral relationship provides a stable, value-driven platform for continued expansion, with Germany maintaining premium positioning while Serbia demonstrates increasing alignment with EU requirements.

HS 2402 (Cigarettes) demonstrated exceptional growth, reaching €20.58 million in 2025—the most significant single-product jump in the dataset (almost 269% compared with previous years). This refers to NTL 24022090 (Cigarettes containing tobacco, excluding those containing cloves), likely resulting from new supply agreements with German distributors, added value improvements, and price increases from €35.58/t (2019) to €82.65/t (2025). Throughout most of the observed period, this was the number one processed food commodity from Serbia to Germany.

HS 2106 (Food Preparations, n.e.s.) holds the second position, where NTL 21069092 (Food preparations not containing milkfats, sucrose, isoglucose, starch or glucose, or containing by weight <1.5% milk fat, <5% sucrose/isoglucose, <5% glucose or <5% starch) leads. This indicates Serbia mainly exports industrial food preparations such as protein powders and concentrates, instant soups and spice mixes, drink bases and flavouring powders, dairy supplements and sport nutrition, and food bases for confectionery and bakery industries.

HS 2105 (Ice Cream) showed extraordinary growth from €0.49 million in 2019 to €10.50 million in 2025 (+2,043% cumulative), with particularly strong acceleration in 2024–2025. This suggests successful market



penetration, product innovation, or new distribution partnerships. The modest 11% increase in unit value suggests successful scaling of existing product lines with stable pricing, consistent with a volume-driven growth strategy. Key drivers include investments in cold chain infrastructure, compliance with EU dairy hygiene standards (EC 853/2004), and successful branding of Serbian dairy products.

HS 2001 (Pickled Vegetables) under NTL 20011000 (Cucumbers and gherkins, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid) makes up more than 86% of this product group. Consistent year-over-year growth in volume and quantity indicates strong market acceptance of Serbian pickled vegetables, likely driven by diaspora demand, traditional recipes, and competitive pricing.

HS 2202 (Flavoured Waters and Non-Alcoholic Beverages) demonstrated an extremely high spike in 2022 (€123.51 million), which can be linked to strong post-pandemic demand for bottled water and functional drinks, increased production capacity in Serbia, and Germany's reliance on imports due to supply chain shifts and consumer trends favouring healthier beverages. The 2022 spike reflects both extraordinary volume (59,000 tonnes vs. 2,300-11,000-ton baseline) and elevated unit values, suggesting a one-off bulk contract. Post-2022 stabilisation at around 6,500 tonnes confirms sustainable market presence at lower unit values.

The consistent export performance of HS 2009 (fruit and vegetable juices) indicates a reliable market presence but limited growth, probably because of market saturation or competitive constraints. Export volume declined by more than 73% between 2019 and 2025, indicating a shift from bulk juice concentrates to premium or speciality juice products with higher value added.

HS 2204 (wine) showed the most stable growth pattern among the leading categories, with only a minor moderation in 2024. This indicates established supply chains, consistent quality and reliable compliance with EU food-safety standards.

Strong growth in HS 2309 (animal-feed preparations) from 2019 to 2023, followed by a correction, may reflect normalisation after pandemic-related demand or changes in inputs used by the German livestock sector.

Table 26. Leading processed-food exports from Serbia to Germany (EUR million)

Rank	HS Code	Product	2025 Value (EUR million)	Share (%)
1	2402	Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco substitutes	20.58	17.2%
2	2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	10.70	9.0%
3	2105	Ice cream and other edible ice	10.50	8.8%
4	2001	Vegetables preserved by vinegar/acetic acid	9.84	8.2%
5	1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and bakers' wares	8.51	7.1%
Total, all products			119.33	100.0%

Source: ITC Trade Map, bilateral trade data, Serbia as reporter and Germany as partner, selected HS Chapters 15–24, accessed June 2026.

The total value of processed-food exports in 2025 was €119.33 million, with the top 10 products accounting for 77.55%. The remaining 65 products represented 22.45% of total export value. The top five products accounted for 50.3%, and no single product exceeded 20%. This indicates stable diversification and some insulation from market volatility.

Ice cream (HS 2105) and Pasta (HS 1902) are high-growth, moderate-share products (8.80% and 5.93%, respectively) with plenty of room for growth.

Serbia's exports to the EU operate under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, which grants preferential access conditional on alignment with EU food-safety and quality standards. Serbia has adopted a substantial body of regulation supporting exports to the EU, and most core standards are in place, enabling companies to enter this market. However, limited financial support still constrains stronger export growth, particularly given the demanding standards imposed by German buyers and distributors.



Table 27. German processed-food exports to Serbia, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)
1	2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	44,386	15.42%
2	1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	35,374	12.29%
3	2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	30,490	10.59%
4	1804	Cocoa butter, fat and oil	27,720	9.63%
Total, all products			~287,839	100.00%

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

Germany's export structure of processed food and beverages to Serbia in 2025 reflects a moderately concentrated profile, with the top ten products accounting for approximately 80% of total export value. Within this, the top three categories, food preparations (HS 2106), confectionery (HS 1806), and tobacco products (HS 2402), represented 38.3% of total exports.

Food preparations not elsewhere specified (HS 2106) remain the dominant category, with German exports to Serbia reaching €44.39 million in 2025, a 90.6% increase compared with 2019. Volumes remained stable at 6,537 tonnes, while unit values rose significantly from approximately €3,562 to €6,790 per tonne, a 90.6% increase. This sustained value growth with stable volumes highlights the successful positioning of German industrial food ingredients, such as protein concentrates, flavouring bases, functional additives, and specialty formulations, in Serbia's expanding food processing and manufacturing sector.

Chocolate and cocoa preparations (HS 1806) represent a premium confectionery segment with strong growth momentum, totalling €35.37 million in 2025, up 104.9% compared with 2019. Volumes increased moderately to 4,391 tonnes (+11.9%), while unit values rose from approximately €4,399 to €8,056 per tonne, an 83.1% increase. This parallel growth in both volume and unit value confirms successful market penetration of German branded chocolate products and premium cocoa-based preparations in Serbia's retail and other market channels.

Cigarettes and tobacco products (HS 2402) reached €30.49 million in 2025; a 70.4% increase compared with 2019. Volumes contracted moderately to 913 tonnes (–11.9%), but unit values rose dramatically from approximately €17,274 to €33,395 per tonne, a 93.3% increase. This exceptional unit value appreciation indicates strategic repositioning towards premium cigarette brands, cigars, cigarillos and other specialty tobacco blends.

Cocoa butter, fat and oil (HS 1804) demonstrated extraordinary growth, rising sharply from year 2023 to €27.72 million in 2025, a 2,542.5% increase compared with 2019. Volumes expanded sharply to 1,633 tonnes (+692.7%), while unit values increased from approximately €5,092 to €16,975 per tonne (+233.3%). This remarkable performance reflects strong demand from Serbia's confectionery, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries for high-quality German cocoa derivatives, alongside potential supply chain reconfigurations.

Bakery products (HS 1905) recorded €18.04 million in 2025; a 76.4% increase compared with 2019. Volumes grew modestly to 4,695 tonnes (+7.4%), while unit values rose from approximately €2,340 to €3,842 per tonne (+64.2%). This pattern confirms successful positioning of German premium bakery goods, including specialty biscuits, fortified baked products, and convenience formats, in Serbia's modern retail environment.

Malt extract and starch-based preparations (HS 1901) achieved €17.05 million in 2025, up 136.0% compared with 2019. Volumes rose to 5,062 tonnes (+24.5%), while unit values increased from approximately €1,777 to €3,369 per tonne (+89.6%). This robust growth underscores strong demand for German malt extracts, enzymatic preparations, and functional food bases in Serbia's beverage, bakery, and industrial food processing sectors.

Animal feeding preparations (HS 2309) reached €16.80 million in 2025; a 108.1% increase compared with 2019. Volumes expanded significantly to 11,027 tonnes (+52.6%), while unit values rose moderately from



approximately €1,118 to €1,524 per tonne (+36.4%). This volume-driven growth reflects Serbia's expanding livestock and aquaculture sectors, with German suppliers providing high-quality feed additives, premixes, and specialised nutritional formulations.

Unmanufactured tobacco (HS 2401) showed strong value growth to €15.45 million in 2025 (+205.9% vs. 2019), driven primarily by volume expansion to 2,026 tonnes (+179.1%), with relatively stable unit values (+9.6%). This pattern indicates increased raw tobacco sourcing from German trading channels for Serbia's domestic cigarette manufacturing industry.

Manufactured tobacco substitutes (HS 2403) exhibited the strongest percentage growth among top categories, reaching €15.03 million in 2025 (+583.6% vs. 2019). Volumes surged to 1,914 tonnes (+608.9%), while unit values remained relatively stable (-3.6%), reflecting rapid market development for alternative nicotine products, heated tobacco formats, and novel tobacco-derived preparations.

Cocoa powder without added sugar (HS 1805) demonstrated exceptional growth to €10.54 million in 2025 (+2,812.2% vs. 2019), with volumes expanding to 1,310 tonnes (+585.9%) and unit values increasing from approximately €1,895 to €8,047 per tonne (+324.6%). This performance highlights strong demand for premium, unsweetened cocoa ingredients in Serbia's industrial baking, beverage, and health-food manufacturing segments.

CONCLUSION

Serbia's processed food trade with Germany in 2025 reflects both scale and diversification, making it the largest portfolio among Western Balkan countries. Serbian exports reached €119.33 million, driven by cigarettes, food preparations, ice cream, and preserved vegetables, with the top ten products accounting for 77.6% of total value. Rapid growth in categories such as ice cream (+2,043% cumulative) and pasta, alongside stable performance in preserved vegetables and juices, demonstrates Serbia's ability to meet EU regulatory requirements and expand into value-added segments. However, tobacco exposure (over 21% of exports) and volatility in flavoured waters and edible oils highlight concentration risks and commodity sensitivity, underscoring the need for proactive diversification and margin stabilisation.

German processed food exports to Serbia, valued at €287.8 million, were led by food preparations, confectionery, and tobacco products, with chocolate and cocoa derivatives playing a central role. Unit value growth in cocoa butter, cocoa powder, and cigarettes confirms a structural shift towards premium positioning, as German suppliers leverage certification, brand reputation, and innovation. Moderate portfolio concentration (~38.3% in the top three categories) combined with broad growth across bakery goods, animal feed, and functional ingredients suggests resilience and adaptability.

Together, the trade relationship demonstrates strong complementarities, but long-term sustainability will depend on Serbia's diversification and Germany's continued premium segmentation strategies.





4.3. Agricultural Machinery

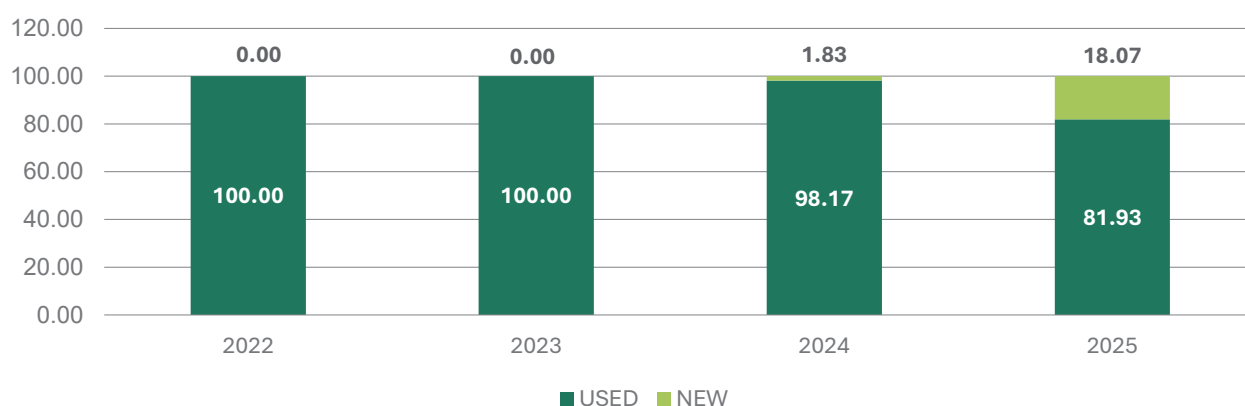
4.3.1. ALBANIA

Albania's imports of agricultural machinery from Germany reached €6.17 million in 2025, representing a cumulative increase of 134.6% from €2.63 million in 2019. Growth was driven primarily by tractors (HS 8701: €4.19 million; +138%) and agricultural, horticultural and forestry machinery (HS 8436: €1.06 million; +382%), reflecting Albania's continuing agricultural modernisation and mechanisation. The import portfolio remains concentrated, with the top three categories accounting for 94.8% of total machinery imports. Unit-value analysis points to a shift towards higher-value equipment, suggesting that Albanian buyers are prioritising quality and technological sophistication over the lowest-cost options. This may also reflect subsidy schemes that permit only the procurement of new machinery. The fastest-growing segments include agricultural, horticultural and forestry machinery (HS 8436: +29.8% CAGR) and tractors (HS 8701: +15.7% CAGR), signalling rising demand for specialised, value-added equipment aligned with EU productivity standards.

Total imports in 2025 amounted to €6.17 million, with the top three HS codes accounting for 94.8% of total value. The fastest-growing category is HS 8436 (Agricultural/Horticultural/Forestry Machinery), both in value and in volume, with unit value appreciation of 43% from 2019 to 2025 indicating successful positioning on the Albanian market. Under this code, the major value component is NTL 84362900 (Poultry-keeping machinery), reflecting targeted investments in poultry production infrastructure. The dominant category by value remains HS 8701 (Tractors), with consistent growth confirming sustained demand for agricultural mechanisation. Rising unit values— from €2,030/tonne in 2019 to €2,619/tonne in 2025 (+29%), which suggests that Albanian farmers are selecting higher-specification tractors with advanced equipment. A detailed breakdown of tractor imports by condition reveals a notable shift in procurement patterns: used tractors (NTL 87012190) accounted for 81.9% of tractor imports in 2025, while new tractors (NTL 87012110) represented 18.1%, indicating continued cost sensitivity alongside gradual fleet renewal.

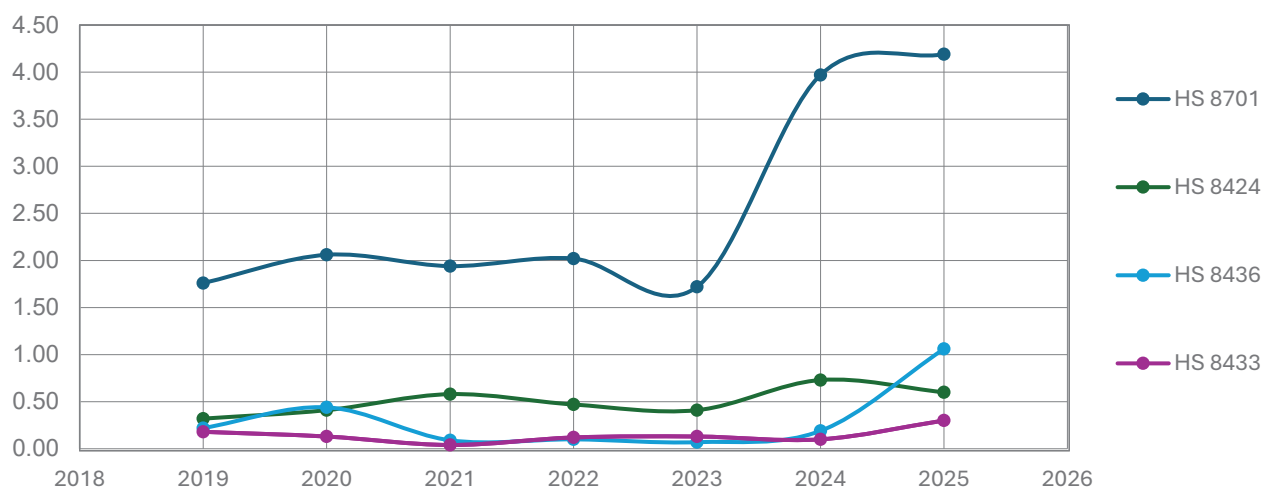
HS 8424 (Spraying/Dispersing Appliances) shows sharp increases in unit values, indicating a shift towards high-value, specialised spraying equipment aligned with precision agriculture practices. The category's modest volume growth coupled with rising unit values suggests Albanian importers are prioritising quality and technological features over bulk procurement.

Figure 2. Share of new and used tractors in Albania



Source: authors' calculations based on ITC Trade Map data (accessed 2026)

Figure 3. Albanian imports of agricultural machinery from Germany



Source: Authors' calculations based on ITC Trade Map data (accessed 2026)

The strongest value growth occurred in 2024–2025 (+22.4% cumulative), coinciding with increased IPARD-funded agricultural investments and higher availability of national subsidy schemes for machinery procurement. Albania's machinery imports reflect early-stage agricultural modernisation, with poultry production systems driving the strongest growth. The shift towards higher-specification tractors (18.1% new units in 2025 vs. negligible prior years) signals improving purchasing power and confidence in German technology. Rising unit values across categories indicate Albanian buyers are prioritising quality over lowest-cost options.

CONCLUSION

Albania's machinery imports from Germany show a strong path towards agricultural modernisation, with total imports more than doubling between 2019 and 2025. The fastest growth has come from specialised agricultural machinery (HS 8436: CAGR +29.8%), while tractor imports (HS 8701: CAGR +15.7%) have expanded steadily. Together, these trends highlight Albania's strategic push to boost productivity through advanced technology. Rising unit values in key categories further suggest that buyers are prioritising quality, efficiency, and modern mechanisation over lower-cost options.

Looking ahead, the most promising opportunities lie in precision agriculture technologies, aftermarket service networks, and environmentally friendly machinery aligned with EU standards. At the same time, portfolio concentration and currency risks call for proactive management. If Albania continues aligning its agricultural policies with EU frameworks and invests in technical capacity, imports from Germany could realistically exceed €7.5 million annually by 2027, provided that quality positioning, service support, and policy coherence remain at least at the same level.

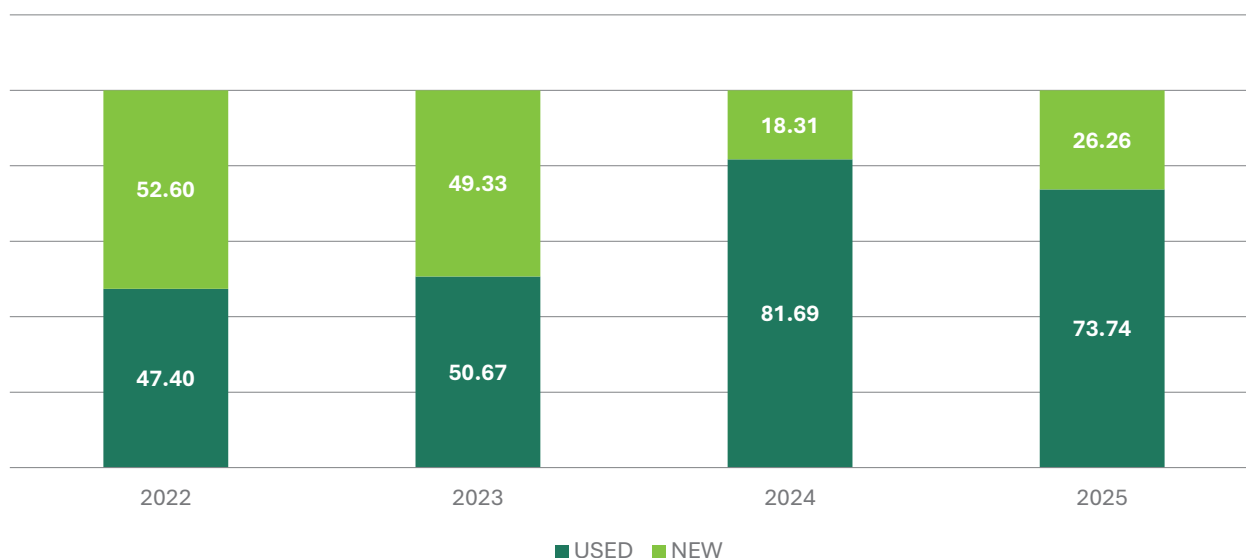


4.3.2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Bosnia and Herzegovina's imports of agricultural machinery from Germany reached €20.88 million in 2025, a cumulative increase of 40.2% compared with €14.89 million in 2019. Growth was led by tractors (HS 8701: €13.44M, 64.4% share) and agricultural/horticultural machinery (HS 8436: €2.52M, +740%). The portfolio remains moderately concentrated, with the top three categories accounting for 91.1% of total import value. Unit value trends point to a clear shift towards higher-specification, technology-intensive equipment across most segments. The fastest-growing categories include agricultural/horticultural machinery (HS 8436: CAGR +42.8%) and spraying/dispersing appliances (HS 8424: CAGR +10.4%), signalling rising demand for specialised, value-added equipment in preparation for EU accession.

The top three product groups account for 91.05% of total import value. A detailed breakdown of tractor imports by condition, available for the period 2022–2025, reveals a pronounced shift in market preference between new and used equipment. In 2022, new tractors (HS 87012110) accounted for a slight majority of imports at €3.14 million (52.6%), while used tractors (HS 87012190) represented €2.83 million (47.4%). The two categories were nearly balanced in 2023, with new tractors at €6.60 million (49.3%) and used tractors at €6.78 million (50.7%). However, a decisive reversal occurred in the following two years: by 2024, used tractor imports rose sharply to €7.72 million, capturing 81.7% of the market, while new tractor imports fell to €1.73 million (18.3%). This trend persisted in 2025, with used tractors reaching €7.89 million (73.7%) and new tractors recovering only modestly to €2.81 million (26.3%).

Figure 4. Share of new and used tractors in Bosnia and Herzegovina

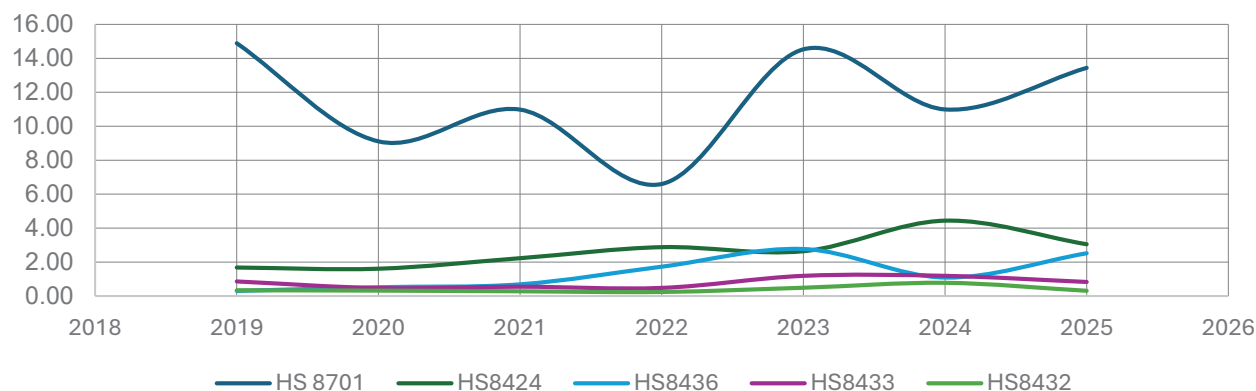


Source: Authors' calculations based on ITC Trade Map data (accessed 2026)

The growing dominance of used tractors in Bosnia's import profile likely reflects cost sensitivity among local buyers, potentially driven by economic constraints, limited access to financing, or increased confidence in the reliability of second-hand German machinery. Despite these shifts in value and product mix, import volumes have shown relative resilience in recent years, suggesting sustained demand for agricultural mechanisation even as buyers adapt their procurement strategies to prevailing economic conditions.



Figure 5. Bosnia and Herzegovina's imports of agricultural machinery from Germany



Source: Authors' calculations based on ITC Trade Map data (accessed 2026)

CONCLUSION

Bosnia and Herzegovina's agricultural machinery imports from Germany reached €20.88 million in 2025, marking a clear trajectory of modernisation. Tractors (HS 8701: €13.44 million, 64.4% share) remain the backbone of investment in core farm mechanisation, while exceptional growth in agricultural/horticultural machinery (HS 8436: CAGR +42.8%) highlights targeted upgrades in high-value segments, particularly poultry production.

Rising unit values across major categories show that B&H buyers are increasingly prioritising quality, efficiency, and technological sophistication, a positive signal for German exporters of premium equipment. Within the tractor segment, the high share of used machinery (73.7% in 2025) reflects pragmatic procurement strategies that balance budget constraints with long-term fleet renewal objectives.



4.3.3. KOSOVO*

Kosovo*'s imports of agricultural machinery from Germany reached €6.36 million in 2024, reflecting a volatile but ultimately positive trajectory with a +4.5% cumulative increase from €6.09 million in 2019. Growth was driven primarily by tractors (HS 8701: €4.87 million, 76.5% share) and spraying/dispersing equipment (HS 8424: €0.51M, +13.2% CAGR). The import portfolio exhibits very high concentration, with the top three categories accounting for 90.2% of total machinery imports, creating both strategic focus and vulnerability.

Unit-value analysis reveals divergent trends: tractor unit values declined by 23% (from €3.01/kg to €2.32/kg), suggesting increased procurement of standard-specification or cost-optimised models, while spraying-equipment unit values surged by 135% (from €13.39/kg to €31.48/kg), indicating a strategic shift towards high-value precision-application technologies. This may also reflect subsidy rules that allow only the procurement of new equipment. The most dynamic growth occurred in milking and dairy machinery (HS 8434), which expanded at an exceptional 127.5% CAGR, signalling targeted investment in livestock modernisation aligned with EU quality standards.

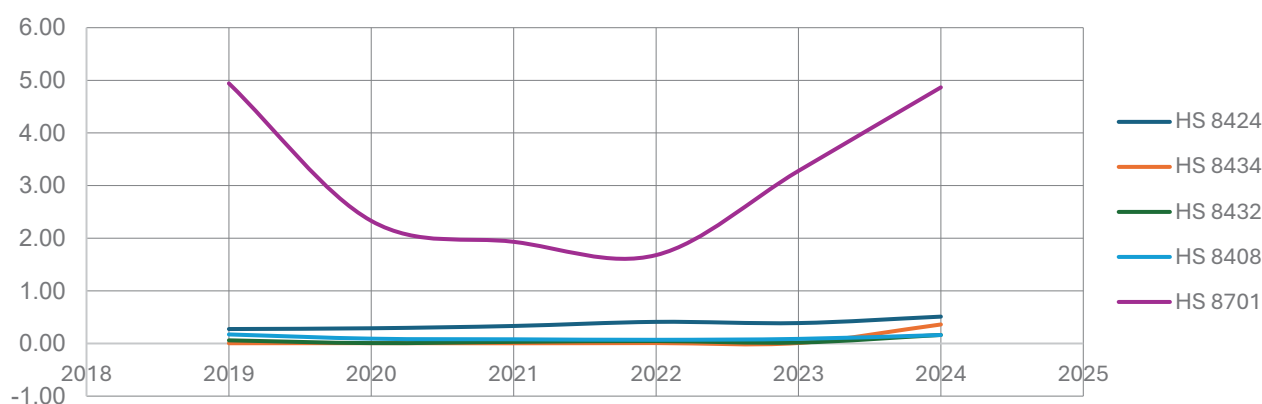
Kosovo*'s agricultural machinery imports from Germany reveal a layered structure of stability, technological upgrading, and reclassification effects.

Tractors under HS 8701 remain the dominant anchor, accounting for €4.87 million or 76.5% of total value in 2024. Although cumulative growth since 2019 is marginal at a-0.3% CAGR, volumes recovered to 2,101 tonnes (+28% vs. 2019), confirming sustained physical demand. The volatility pattern, marked by a dip in 2020–2022, followed by strong recovery in 2023–2024, aligns with pandemic-related disruptions and subsequent catch-up investment, likely supported by subsidy schemes. Available data for HS 87012190 and HS 87012110 (used and new tractors) are reported only for used ones, from 2022, with no data on eventual import of new ones in observed period (ranging from €0.18 million to €4.56 million).

Spraying and precision application equipment under HS 8424 show the clearest premiumisation trend with cumulative value growth of 86%.

Milking and dairy machinery under HS 8434 represent the most dynamic frontier. Imports jumped from €9.4K in 2023 to €361K in 2024. This signals procurement of complete milking parlour systems rather than spare parts. The growth reflects targeted investments in dairy modernisation, driven by rising domestic demand for certified products, export orientation towards EU markets requiring HACCP-compliant infrastructure, and grant-based financing for livestock facilities.

Figure 6. Kosovo* imports of agricultural machinery from Germany



Source: Compiled by the authors using data from ITC Trade Map and UN Comtrade



General agricultural machinery under HS 8436 shows structural decline, with values falling by 86% and recording a CAGR of -38.5%. This likely reflects reclassification of specific equipment into more granular codes such as HS 8434 or HS 8432, rather than reduced demand. Alternatively, it may indicate a strategic shift away from generic machinery towards specialised, higher value technologies.

Taken together, Kosovo*'s machinery imports highlight tractors as the stable backbone, spraying equipment as the premiumisation signal, dairy machinery as the emerging growth frontier, and general machinery as a declining but reclassified segment. This trajectory underscores both modernisation pressures and the importance of aligning with EU agricultural standards.

CONCLUSION

Kosovo*'s agricultural machinery imports from Germany reveal a sector in transition, anchored by tractors but increasingly diversified into precision technologies and dairy modernisation. The overall flat cumulative growth of 4.5% between 2019 and 2024 conceals important structural shifts: a move towards higher-value, specialised equipment in select categories, balanced by cost-conscious procurement in core segments.

The strengths of this trajectory are clear. Tractor imports recovered strongly after 2022, confirming sustained investment in foundational mechanisation. Milking machinery under HS 8434 shows exceptional growth, signalling targeted modernisation of the livestock sector.

Risks remain significant. Extreme concentration in tractors, which account for 76.5% of total imports, creates vulnerability to supply chain disruptions, currency fluctuations, or policy changes affecting large-equipment financing. Declining unit values in core categories suggest pressure towards lower-specification procurement, potentially limiting long-term productivity gains. Volatility in annual import values, ranging between €2.29 million and €6.36 million, points to dependence on intermittent financing cycles rather than steady, systematic investment.



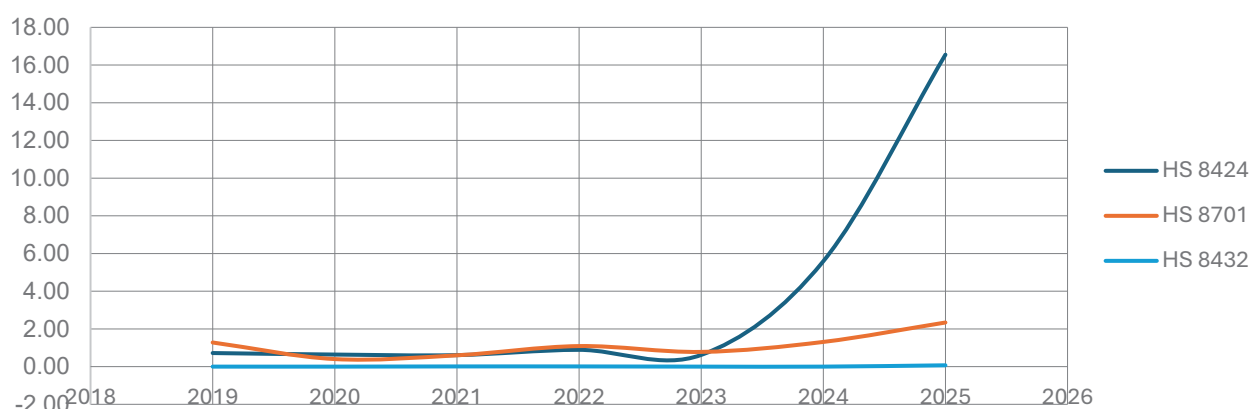
4.3.4. MONTENEGRO

Montenegro's agricultural machinery imports from Germany surged to €19 million in 2025, driven overwhelmingly by spraying equipment (87% share), signalling rapid modernisation and strong demand for specialised agri-tech.

Tractors (HS 8701) represent a stable category with consistent growth throughout the period. Notably, used tractors (NTL 87012190) accounted for an increasingly dominant share of tractor imports from 2022 to 2024, before moderating to 50.20% in 2025. This pattern suggests Montenegrin buyers initially prioritised cost-effective used equipment during fleet renewal, with a gradual rebalancing towards new units in 2025 as purchasing power, financing conditions, and policy incentives improved.

The total value of imports in 2025 was €19.0 million, with the top two codes accounting for 99.37% of the total. The fastest-growing category was HS 8424 (spraying and dispersing equipment): imports from Germany rose from €0.72 million in 2019 to €16.55 million in 2025, representing a CAGR of 68.6% and 87% of total agricultural-machinery imports from Germany in 2025. Volume increased tenfold, from 35 to 353 tonnes, indicating strong adoption of precision crop-protection technologies, probably driven by modernisation efforts and EU alignment. The largest component was NTL 84248970 (other mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders), which alone grew from €0.63 million in 2019 to €16.35 million in 2025.

Figure 7. Montenegrin imports of agricultural machinery from Germany

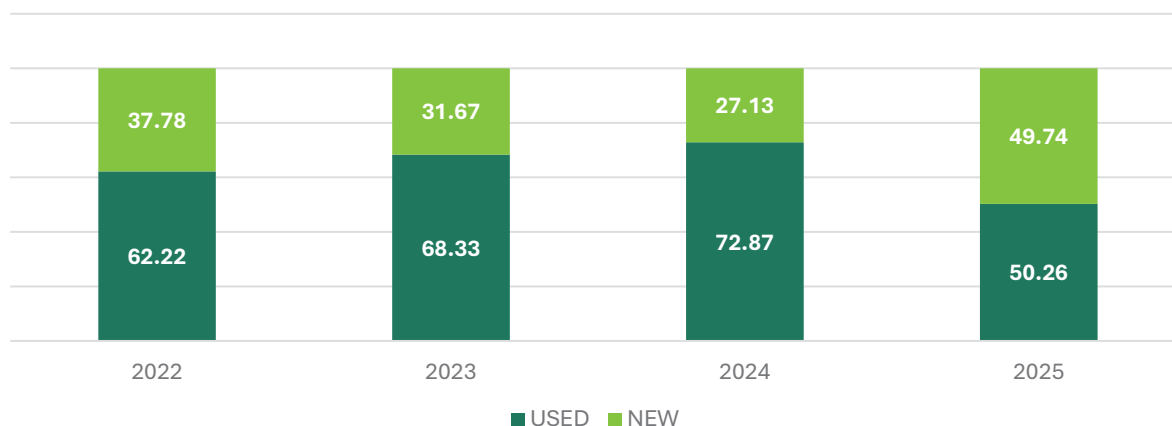


Source: Authors' calculations based on ITC Trade Map data (accessed 2026)

Tractors (HS 8701) increased from €1.28 million and 366 units in 2019 to €2.34 million and 428 units in 2025, corresponding to a CAGR of 10.6% and 12.3% of total machinery-import value. Used tractors accounted for 62.2%, 68.3%, 72.8% and 50.2% of tractor imports in 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively (Figure 7).



Figure 8. Share of new and used tractors in Montenegro



Source: Authors' calculations based on ITC Trade Map data (accessed 2026)

HS 8432 for soil preparation machinery remained negligible until 2025 when imports reached €0.07 million and 6 tonnes, marking the first meaningful activity in this category and suggesting emerging interest in cultivation equipment modernisation. HS 8437 covering seed and grain cleaning machinery followed a similar pattern with zero imports through 2024 and a small but notable €0.04 million and 2 tonnes in 2025, indicating early-stage development of post-harvest processing capacity.

CONCLUSION

Imports of agricultural machinery from Germany to Montenegro increased markedly between 2019 and 2025, evolving from a modest €2.0 million trade flow to a strategically significant €19.0 million partnership. This growth is not uniform but highly concentrated: spraying and dispersing equipment (HS 8424) accounts for 87% of 2025 value and drives the overall growth trajectory with a CAGR exceeding 68%.

The evolving composition within the tractor category, particularly the high share of used tractors (NTL 87012190) from 2022 to 2024 followed by rebalancing in 2025, illustrates pragmatic procurement strategies that balance budget constraints with long-term fleet renewal objectives. This pattern points to a maturing market, where initial cost-sensitive purchases are gradually giving way to investment in newer, more technologically advanced equipment.

Rising unit values across major categories show that Montenegrin importers are increasingly prepared to pay more for quality, efficiency, and advanced technological features. This trend reinforces the premium positioning of German exporters, while also opening space for tiered product strategies that can address different budget segments.



4.3.5. NORTH MACEDONIA

The analysis reveals a stable but evolving trade relationship, with total imports from Germany totalling €8.8 million in 2025, showing modest fluctuation around the €9.9 million baseline recorded in 2019 and an overall CAGR of -1.9%. Tractors (HS 8701) dominate the trade relationship, accounting for 62.1% of total value in 2025 (€5.47M), though exhibiting a slight decline (CAGR -4.7%) reflecting market maturation and fleet saturation. Spraying and dispersing equipment (HS 8424) represents the second-largest category at 16.2% share (€1.43M) with solid growth (CAGR +12.3%), indicating steady adoption of precision crop protection technologies. Harvesting machinery (HS 8433) shows notable volatility with a spike in 2024 followed by normalisation in 2025, delivering moderate long-term growth (CAGR +10.3%). Niche categories including soil preparation (8432), seed processing (8437), and poultry machinery (8436) collectively represent under 11% of value, with mixed performance signalling selective modernisation priorities.

Rising unit values across major categories confirm North Macedonian importers are increasingly prioritising quality and technological sophistication over lowest-cost options, supporting German exporters' premium positioning while creating opportunities for tiered product strategies.

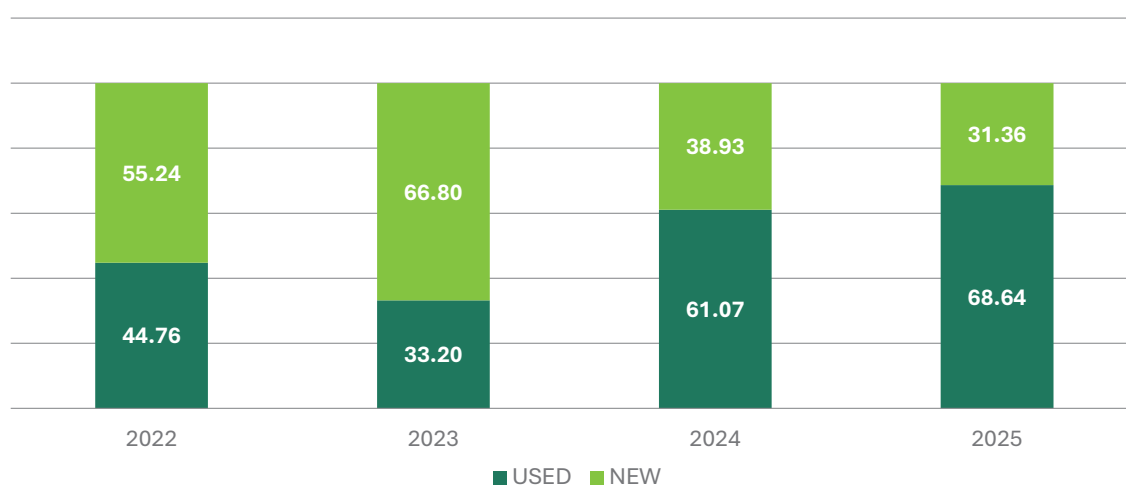
The fastest-growing category is HS 8408 (Diesel/Semi-Diesel Engines) as well as HS 8424 (spraying/dispersing Appliances), which also shows the highest coefficient of variation (98.7) among major categories.

HS 8433 shows the largest fluctuation range among major categories (7.75x). The 2024 anomaly reached €2.79M, representing a 575% spike compared with the 2023 baseline. By 2025, values returned closer to baseline levels, yet still marked an 80% increase compared with 2019.

HS 8436 declined steadily from €1.03M to €0.03M (-97%) followed by gradual recovery from 2023, probably as a result of catch-up procurement from previous period and more widely available subsidy schemes.

Tractors (HS 8701) represent the dominant category of North Macedonia's agricultural machinery imports from Germany, valued at €5.47 million in 2025 and accounting for 62.1% of total import value. Despite this dominance, the segment shows a CAGR of -4.7% compared with the 2019 baseline of €7.40 million, reflecting market maturity and fleet saturation. A detailed analysis of new versus used tractors reveals a decisive market shift: while new tractors (HS 87012110) dominated in 2022–2023, accounting for 55–67% of tractor imports, used tractors (HS 87012190) became predominant in 2024–2025, reaching 68.6% of the category in 2025.

Figure 9. Share of new and used tractors in North Macedonia



Source: Authors' calculations based on ITC Trade Map data (accessed 2026)

A more detailed breakdown of tractor imports by condition (Figure 8), available for the period 2022–2025, reveals a notable shift in market preference between new and used ones. In 2022, new tractors (HS 87012110) accounted for the majority of imports at €3.11 million (55.2% of the total), while used tractors (HS 87012190) represented €2.52 million (44.8%). This gap widened in 2023, when new tractor imports surged to €4.91 million, capturing 66.8% of the market. However, the trend reversed sharply in the following two years: by 2024, used tractor imports rose to €2.73 million (61.1% share) while new tractor imports fell to €1.74 million (38.9%). This shift accelerated in 2025, with used tractors reaching €3.48 million (68.6% of total) and new tractors declining further to €1.59 million (31.4%).

The growing preference for used tractors likely reflects increasing cost sensitivity among North Macedonian buyers, possibly influenced by broader economic pressures, tighter credit conditions, or a maturing secondary market offering reliable, lower-cost alternatives. Despite these value fluctuations, import volumes have remained relatively stable in recent years, suggesting that buyers are maintaining fleet renewal activity but opting for more affordable, pre-owned machinery.

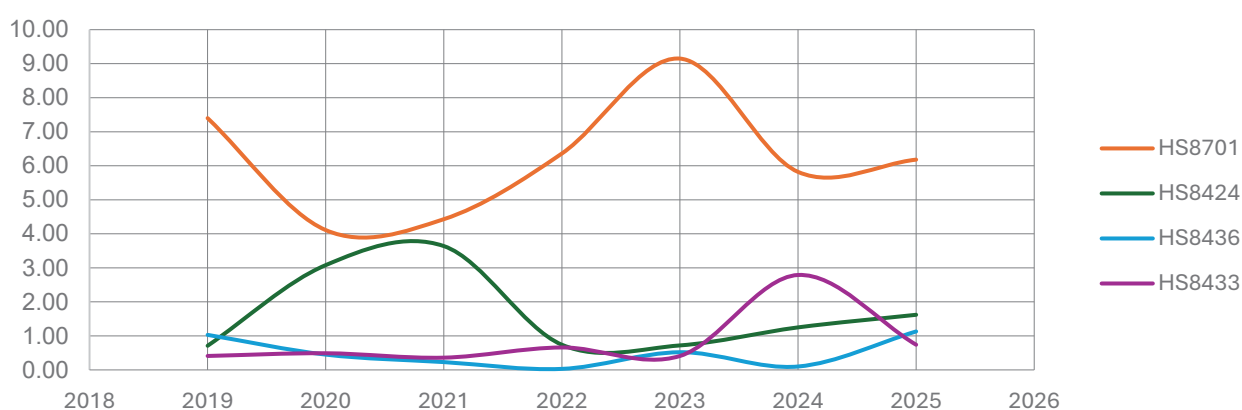
Most categories exhibit alternating positive/negative year-on-year changes, suggesting cyclical or project-based procurement rather than steady planned imports.

HS 8437, covering seed and grain cleaning machinery, remained minimal throughout the period with imports valued at €0.02 million in both 2019 and 2025, representing just 0.2% of total value, while volumes increased from zero to 3 tonnes, indicating very limited but emerging activity in post-harvest processing equipment.

HS 8407, for spark-ignition engines, declined from €0.04 million in 2019 to €0.01 million in 2025, with a CAGR of -20.6% and a 0.1% share of total value, reflecting substitution towards diesel-powered equipment and reduced demand for smaller gasoline engines in agricultural applications.

HS 8434, covering milking machines, registered negligible imports throughout the period, with values falling to zero by 2025, suggesting that dairy mechanisation needs are being met through alternative supply channels or domestic solutions rather than German-sourced equipment.

Figure 10. North Macedonia's imports of agricultural machinery from Germany



Source: Authors' calculations based on ITC Trade Map data (accessed 2026)

The years 2020 and 2022 show the lowest values, almost 50% below the baseline, while 2021 and 2024 show pronounced peaks, with 2024 reaching six times the baseline. These peaks probably resulted from pandemic-related disruption and payments under subsidy programmes linked to periodic calls for applications and time-consuming approval procedures.



CONCLUSION

The import of agricultural mechanisation from Germany to North Macedonia between 2019 and 2025 reflects a mature, stable trade relationship characterised by incremental fleet renewal rather than transformative investment. Tractors (HS 8701) continue to anchor the partnership, representing over 60% of value despite a modest long-term decline, signalling market saturation and a shift towards replacement rather than expansion demand. Spraying equipment (HS 8424) emerges as the primary growth driver, with double-digit CAGR underscoring sustained interest in precision crop protection technologies aligned with environmental compliance and productivity goals.

The overall stability of total import values around €9 million annually, coupled with mixed performance across niche categories, suggests that North Macedonia's agricultural modernisation is proceeding through selective, demand-led procurement rather than coordinated policy-driven investment programmes. This contrasts with neighbouring markets experiencing more dynamic expansion and indicates that German exporters maintain strong positioning in premium equipment segments while facing competitive pressure in cost-sensitive categories.



4.3.6. SERBIA

Serbia's imports of agricultural and industrial machinery from Germany reveal a robust and diversified trade relationship, with total imports from Germany growing from €68.1 million in 2019 to €90.4 million in 2025, representing a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of +4.8%. Tractors (HS 8701) dominate the trade relationship, accounting for 52.2% of total value in 2025 (€47.18M) with steady growth (CAGR +3.9%), reflecting Serbia's position as a mature agricultural market with consistent fleet renewal demand. Harvesting machinery (HS 8433) represents the second-largest category at a 17.9% share (€16.15M) with moderate growth (CAGR +3.9%), indicating stable demand for combine harvesters and balers aligned with Serbia's arable farming structure. Spraying equipment (HS 8424) shows solid performance at a 10.6% share (€9.60 million) with above-average growth (CAGR +6.5%), signalling continued adoption of precision crop protection technologies. Poultry and bee-keeping machinery (HS 8436) emerges as the fastest-growing segment (CAGR +16.4%), rising from €2.91 million to €7.26 million, reflecting expanding investment in livestock infrastructure.

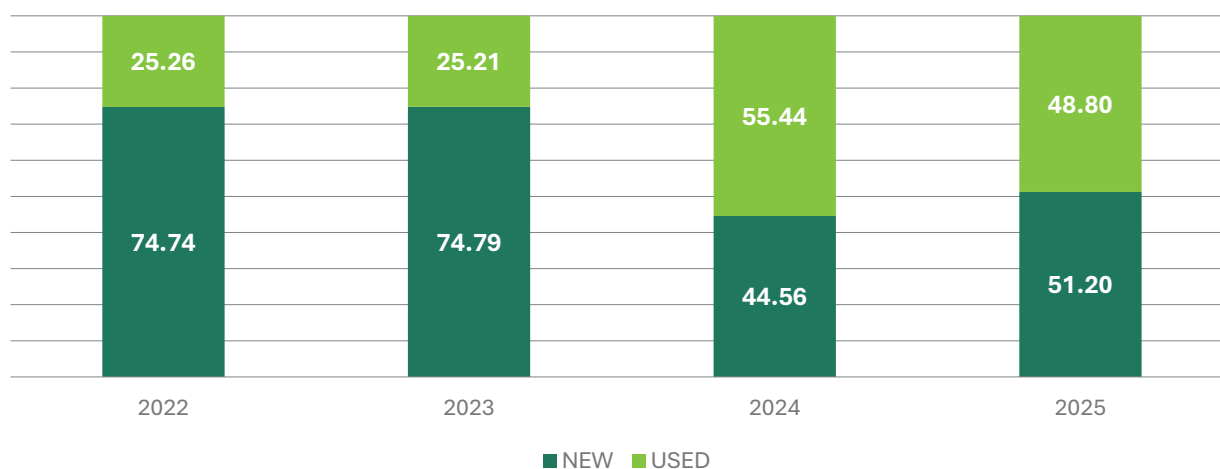
Total imports in 2025 amounted to €90.42 million, with the top four categories accounting for 89.4% of the total value. The fastest-growing segment was HS 8436 (agricultural/horticultural/forestry Machinery), driven by IPARD-funded investments in poultry-keeping machinery (NTL 84362900). One of the key factors behind this strong performance was Serbia's record allocation of €1.27 billion to agriculture in 2025, representing 7.5% of the national budget, with significant portions directed towards modernisation of high-value agricultural segments. In addition, regional subsidy schemes and donor-funded projects substantially boosted farmers' purchasing power.

HS 8407 (Spark Ignition Engines) grew from €0.10 million in 2019 to €0.37 million in 2025 with a CAGR of +24.5%, though from a very small base representing 0.4% of total value and volume.

HS 8424 shows solid growth from €6.57 million in 2019 to €9.60 million in 2025 with a CAGR of +6.5%, representing 10.6% of total value, and volumes fluctuating from 379 to 356 tonnes with a notable 2022 peak at €14.31 million, indicating adoption of precision crop protection technologies and periodic large-scale procurement.

Tractors (HS 8701) were a stable category, accounting for 52.2% of total imports. The balance between new and used tractors changed during the period, largely reflecting fluctuations in subsidy support. The change over the last four years is presented in Figure 11; the share of new tractors declined from 74% to an almost balanced position in 2025.

Figure 11. Share of new and used tractors in Serbia

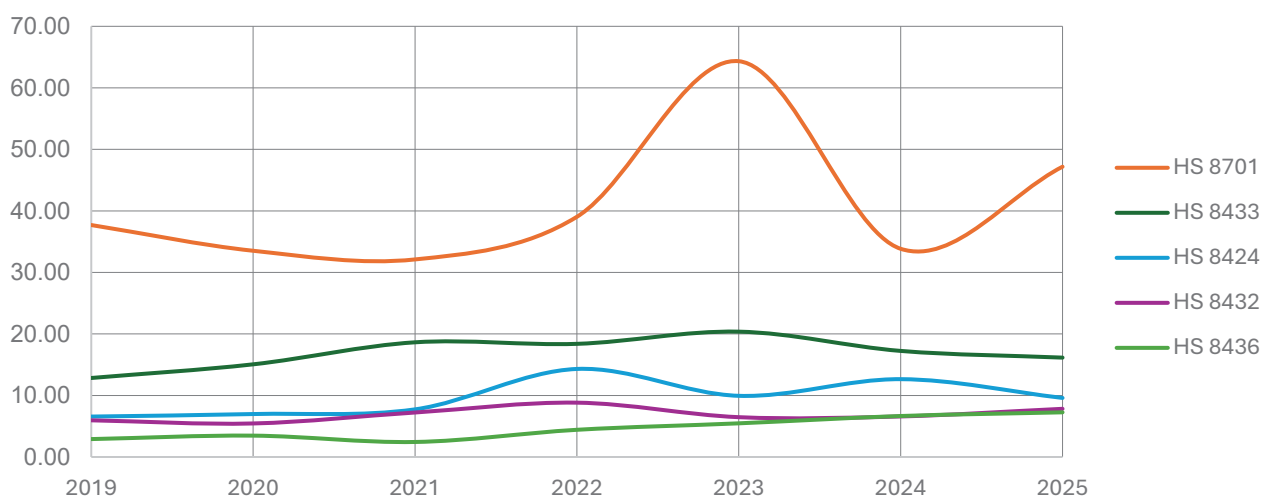


Source: Authors' calculations based on ITC Trade Map data (accessed 2026)

Tractors represent the dominant category of Serbia's agricultural machinery imports from Germany, valued at €47.18 million in 2025 and accounting for 52.2% of total import value. The segment shows moderate growth with a CAGR of +3.9% from the 2019 baseline of €37.70 million, reflecting steady fleet renewal and replacement demand.



Figure 12. Serbian imports of agricultural machinery from Germany



Source: Authors' calculations based on ITC Trade Map data (accessed 2026)

The strongest value growth happened from 2023–2025 (+27.0% cumulative from 2022 to 2025), coinciding with increased IPARD funding disbursements, higher available subsidies in national support schemes and other donor-funded projects (World Bank–Serbia Competitive Agriculture project).

HS 8408, covering diesel engines, remained relatively stable, declining slightly from €1.21 million in 2019 to €1.13 million in 2025 with a CAGR of -1.1%, representing 1.3% of total value, suggesting replacement demand for power units supporting equipment maintenance and local assembly activities. HS 8437 for seed and grain cleaning machinery showed modest growth from €0.43 million in 2019 to €0.48 million in 2025 with a CAGR of +1.8%, representing 0.5% of total value, indicating limited but steady activity in post-harvest processing equipment with potential for future growth as value-chain modernisation advances. HS 8434, covering milking machines, fluctuated significantly with a 2024 spike to €0.72 million before normalising to €0.40 million in 2025, representing 0.4% of total value, reflecting project-based procurement patterns in dairy mechanisation rather than steady demand.

CONCLUSION

The import of agricultural mechanisation from Germany to Serbia between 2019 and 2025 reflects a mature, diversified, and steadily growing trade relationship. Tractors (HS 8701) anchor the partnership, representing over half of total value with consistent moderate growth, confirming Serbia's status as a large-scale arable farming economy with ongoing fleet renewal needs. Harvesting machinery (HS 8433) and spraying equipment (HS 8424) provide stable secondary pillars, together accounting for nearly 30% of value and demonstrating balanced demand for core field operations equipment.

Investment in poultry and bee-keeping machinery (HS 8436), which recorded a 16.4% CAGR, was probably boosted by strong support measures and the need to modernise processing technologies. The overall 4.8% CAGR for total imports, coupled with positive growth across most categories, indicates that German suppliers have successfully maintained a competitive position in both commodity and specialised-equipment segments.

Looking ahead, opportunities exist in precision-agriculture technologies, aftermarket service networks and diversified industrial-equipment offerings. With sustained investment in technical capacity, machinery imports from Germany still have room to expand.



4.4. Agricultural Inputs (Seeds, Fertilisers, Pesticides)

4.4.1. ALBANIA

Albania's imports of agricultural inputs from Germany reached €717.00 thousand in 2025, representing a +130.8% cumulative increase from €311.00 thousand in 2019. Growth was driven primarily by plant protection products (HS 3808: €329.00 thousand, 45.89% share) and complex fertilisers (HS 3105: €55.00 thousand, 7.67% share), reflecting Albania's ongoing agricultural modernisation and alignment with EU phytosanitary standards. The import portfolio is concentrated, with the top 3 categories (HS 3808, HS 1209, HS 3102) accounting for 66.4% of total import value. Unit value analysis indicates a strategic shift towards higher-specification, EU-compliant inputs across most categories. However, regulatory alignment gaps persist in plant protection product registration, mutual recognition procedures, and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) requirements, creating compliance risks for German exporters and Albanian importers.

The total import value reached €717 thousand in 2025, with a volume of 229 tonnes. The top three categories accounted for 65.55% of total value. Import value fluctuated from €248 thousand in 2022 (-20.3% compared with 2021) to a peak of €717 thousand in 2025 (+37.9% compared with 2024). While total volume increased by 126.7% between 2019 and 2025, the average unit value rose by only 1.7%, indicating that growth in value was driven primarily by volume expansion rather than premium positioning. The strongest growth occurred between 2024 and 2025, coinciding with increased IPARD-funded agricultural investment.

HS 3808 (plant-protection products, including insecticides, fungicides and herbicides) spiked in 2020, when value increased by 77.6%. This was driven primarily by a 68.2% rise in unit value rather than volume growth of 5.6%, indicating procurement of higher-quality or specialised products. In 2022, the category recorded its lowest volume (27 tonnes) but its highest unit value (€6,185 per tonne), suggesting procurement of premium or high-priced pesticides. Between 2020 and 2024, Germany ranked sixth by quantity among Albania's suppliers in this category, with a 7.4% share of imports.

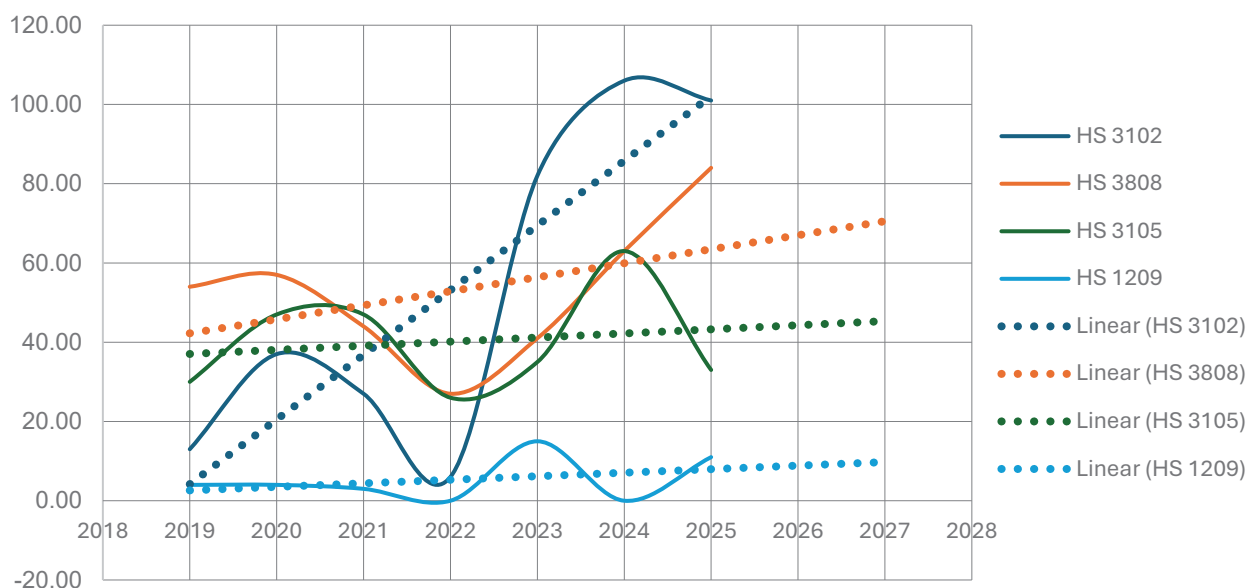
HS 1209 (Seeds, Fruits and Spores for Sowing) recorded consistently low import volumes in 2019 and 2020 (4 t), yet at exceptionally high unit prices (€55,000–61,000 per tonne), indicative of premium or hybrid seed procurement. This pattern reflects specialised imports, such as hybrid vegetable seeds or certified planting material. The sharp collapse in 2021–2022—marked by steep value declines (-83.6% in 2021 and -52.5% in 2022) and zero recorded volume in 2022—suggests a shift towards alternative sourcing, either through domestic production or third-country suppliers, or may be attributed to pandemic-related disruptions in seed trade.

The years 2023–2025 marked a recovery, with higher volumes (15 tonnes in 2023 and 11 tonnes in 2025) but significantly lower unit values (€3,333–7,818 per tonne, compared with the baseline of €55,250–61,000 per tonne). This suggests a shift from high-value certified or hybrid seeds to more affordable conventional varieties. The extreme variation in unit value reflects the heterogeneous nature of HS 1209, which ranges from high-value vegetable seeds (more than €50,000 per tonne) to lower-value field-crop seeds (€2,000–5,000 per tonne).

Nitrogenous fertilisers (HS 3102) increased substantially between 2022 and 2025, driven primarily by volume expansion. Unit values varied considerably, from €378 per tonne in 2020 to €833 per tonne in 2022. The relatively low unit values suggest procurement of basic commodity-grade nitrogenous fertilisers, such as urea and ammonium nitrate.



Figure 13. Albanian agricultural-input import volumes

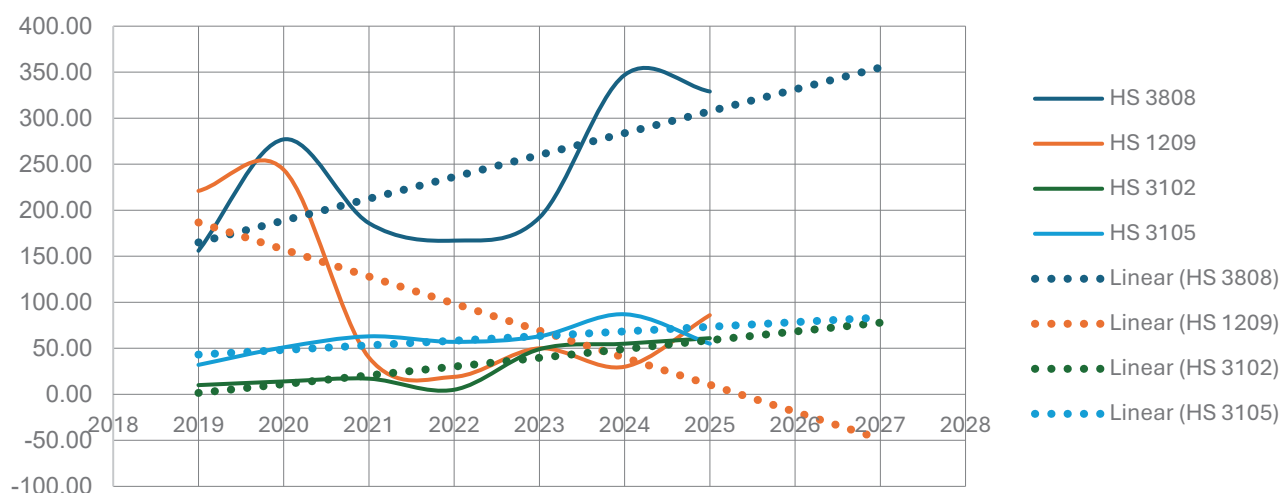


Source: Compiled by the authors using data from ITC Trade Map and UN Comtrade

Volume trends show consistent growth across the categories, while only HS 3808 displays a steep decline in value (Figures 13 and 14). Unlike HS 3808 and HS 1209, imports of nitrogenous fertilisers show close alignment between volume and value, indicating a standardised, commodity-like procurement pattern in which changes in trade value are driven primarily by import volumes rather than product specifications.

HS 3105 (complex NPK fertilisers) grew steadily between 2019 and 2021 (+96.9% in cumulative value), with stable volumes of 30–47 tonnes and a 25.7% rise in unit value, indicating a move towards higher-specification formulations. The lowest-volume year, 2022 (26 tonnes), had the highest unit value (€2,192 per tonne), suggesting targeted procurement of premium or specialised blends during a year of reduced overall demand. By contrast, the 2024 peak combined the highest value (€87 thousand) and volume (63 tonnes) with a moderate unit value (€1,381 per tonne), indicating large-scale procurement of mainstream NPK products.

Figure 14. Albanian agricultural-input import values (EUR)



Source: Compiled by the authors using data from ITC Trade Map and UN Comtrade



REGULATORY ALIGNMENT

Plant-protection products (PPPs) (HS 3808) still show significant gaps in the alignment process. Law No. 105/2016 on plant-protection services establishes registration requirements for PPPs marketed or used in Albania. Only PPPs registered in an EU member state can be registered in Albania, which effectively constitutes a mutual-recognition mechanism. Registration procedures are performed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, with licensing handled by the National Business Centre (NBC).

Albania has adopted legislation requiring EU registration as a prerequisite for national registration but lacks full alignment with Regulation (EU) 1107/2009 on authorisation procedures, data requirements, and comparative assessment. Albania needs to align with the EU acquis on phytosanitary policy, especially on plant protection products and measures.

Regulation on the registration in the Register of fertilisers provides standards and conditions for evidence of registration. There is no explicit requirement for CE marking or alignment with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on fertilising products.

Albania has not yet aligned with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on fertilising products or fully implemented REACH requirements for fertilisers. Lack of CE marking requirements and REACH compliance creates uncertainty for German fertiliser exporters regarding long-term market access conditions.

The Law on Chemicals Management (2016) aims to transpose Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and provides a legal basis for further alignment with the acquis. Albania follows the UN GHS format for 16-section Safety Data Sheets (SDS), adapted for national use. The Cross-Cutting Committee for Chemical Safety was established by law, but no operational guidelines have been issued.

Albania has adopted GHS-based SDS requirements and REACH-inspired chemical management legislation but lacks full institutional coordination and enforcement capacity. Inter-institutional coordination on chemicals management is lacking, and the Cross-Cutting Committee for Chemical Safety lacks operational guidelines².

Albania has some to moderate preparedness in the area of free movement of goods; no progress on alignment with the EU acquis was achieved in the reporting period. The market-surveillance inspectorate's enforcement capacity requires significant strengthening.

CONCLUSION

Albania's imports of agricultural inputs from Germany demonstrate growing demand for EU-compliant plant protection products, fertilisers, and seeds, with total imports reaching €717.00 thousand in 2025. The dominant performance of plant protection products (HS 3808: €329.00 thousand, 45.89% share) reflects Albania's strategic focus on aligning phytosanitary standards with EU requirements as part of its accession preparation.

However, significant gaps in regulatory alignment remain in plant protection product authorisation procedures, fertiliser CE-marking requirements, and enforcement of Safety Data Sheets. These shortcomings impose compliance burdens on German exporters and create uncertainty for Albanian importers, potentially constraining trade growth despite strong underlying demand.

Looking ahead, opportunities exist for German suppliers who proactively align with anticipated regulatory convergence, invest in Albania-specific compliance documentation, and leverage EU-funded procurement mechanisms. With continued progress in EU accession negotiations and sustained investment in regulatory capacity, agricultural input imports from Germany could grow.

2 <https://unece.org/environment-policy/environmental-performance-reviews/unda-project-1819ae-albania-chemical-safety>.



4.4.2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

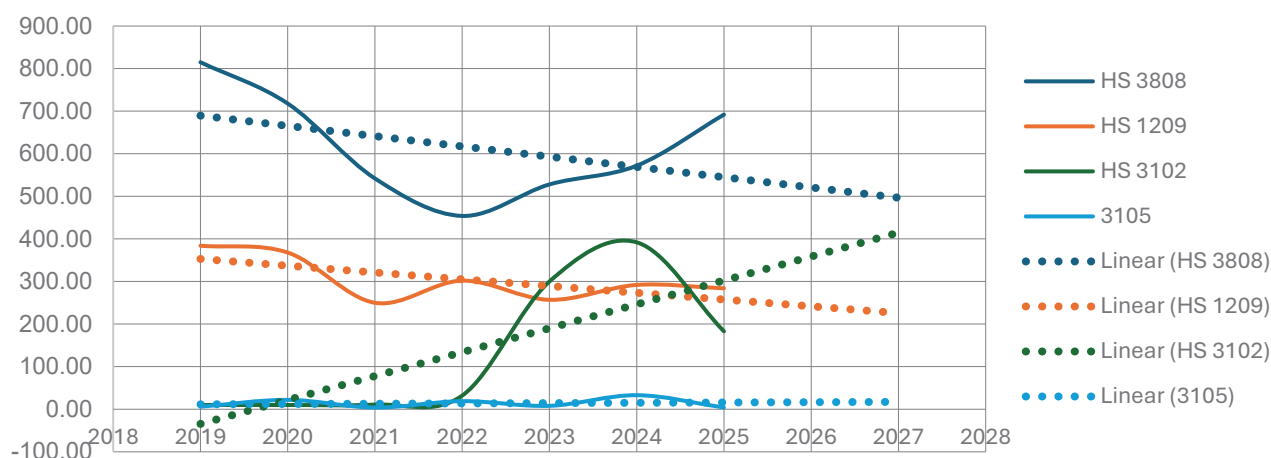
Bosnia and Herzegovina's imports of agricultural inputs from Germany reached €1.163 million in 2025, a decline of 4.3% from €1.215 million in 2019. Plant-protection products (HS 3808: €692 thousand; 59.50% share) and seeds for sowing (HS 1209: €284 thousand; 24.42% share) were the main categories, while nitrogenous fertilisers (HS 3102) showed extreme volatility, with a surge in 2023–2024 followed by a correction in 2025. The portfolio is highly concentrated, with the top three categories accounting for 99.66% of value. Unit-value analysis indicates a shift towards higher-specification plant-protection products, while fertiliser imports reflect commodity-driven procurement. Regulatory gaps remain in plant-protection-product registration, fertiliser CE marking and Safety Data Sheet requirements, creating compliance risks for German exporters and B&H importers under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement.

Total imports reached €1.163 million in 2025, with a volume of 551 tonnes. The top three categories accounted for 99.66% of total value, and the average unit value was €2,110.71 per tonne.

HS 3808 declined by 44.3% between 2019 and 2022, before recovering and growing by 52.4% by 2025, suggesting renewed investment in crop protection aligned with EU accession preparations. Unit values remained relatively stable, ranging from €3,948 to €5,279 per tonne (a 25.3% spread), which indicates consistent procurement of medium- to high-specification plant-protection products.

In 2025, import volumes increased 28.5%, accompanied by a 21.0% rise in value, indicating broad-based demand expansion. Between 2020 and 2024, Germany ranked fourth among import sources to B&H by volume, accounting for an 18% share compared with other exporters.

Figure 15. Bosnia and Herzegovina's agricultural-input import volumes

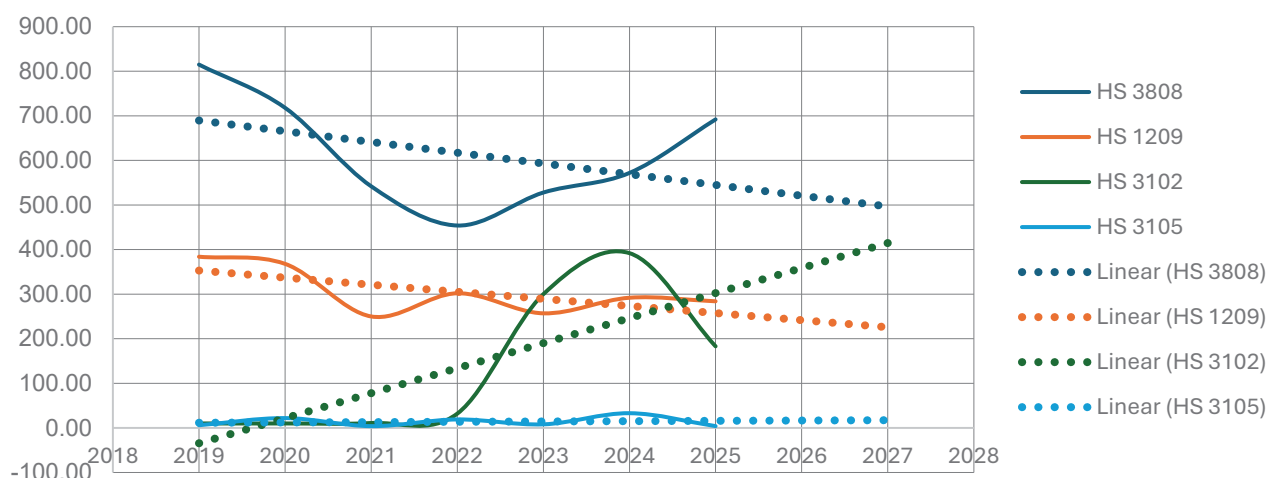


Source: Compiled by the authors using data from ITC Trade Map and UN Comtrade

After 2021, HS 1209 (seeds, fruit and spores for sowing, excluding specified categories) stabilised at €3,140–3,671 per tonne. Changes in value were partly driven by volume fluctuations, as is typical of seed procurement. Between 2020 and 2024, Germany ranked third by quantity, with a 5% share of Bosnia and Herzegovina's imports.

HS 3102 (nitrogenous fertilisers) grew by 837.5% in 2023 and a further 30.7% in 2024, driven by substantial volume expansion, probably linked to stockpiling amid global price volatility and supply-chain concerns. In 2025, values fell sharply by 53%, alongside a 63.9% reduction in volume, reflecting market normalisation. The category recorded a 4.9% decline over the full period, although recent years indicate stabilisation. Between 2020 and 2024, Germany ranked eighth by export volume to B&H, with a 3% share, but recorded exceptionally high annual growth of 81%.

Figure 16. Bosnia and Herzegovina's agricultural-input import values (EUR)



Source: Compiled by Authors' using data from ITC Trade Map and UN Comtrade

HS 3105 (complex NPK fertilisers) shows frequent variations in volume and value, indicating an unstable market shaped by targeted procurement, periods of low demand and supply-chain disruption. Its low share of total imports suggests limited adoption of complex fertilisers in B&H agriculture, possibly because of cost constraints or soil-management practices. Most imports come from the Russian Federation; Germany ranked 18th by quantity, with a 0.28% share of Bosnia and Herzegovina's imports between 2020 and 2024.

Regulatory alignment

According to the European Commission's 2025 report, the 2019 Law on Plant Protection still requires further alignment with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Alignment with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on fertilising products and Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) is at an early stage; there is no explicit CE-marking requirement or full implementation of REACH for fertilisers.

The Law on Seed Certification and variety-registration procedures covers Directive 2002/55/EC on vegetable seed and Directive 66/401/EEC on fodder seed, but alignment remains partial and implementation and enforcement capacity require strengthening.

The 2018 Law on Chemicals Management covers Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging, but institutional coordination and enforcement capacity remain limited.

CONCLUSION

Bosnia and Herzegovina's agricultural input imports from Germany demonstrate growing demand for EU-compliant plant protection products, seeds, and fertilisers, with total imports reaching €1,163 thousand in 2025. The dominant performance of plant protection products (HS 3808: €692 thousand, 59.50% share) reflects B&H's strategic focus on aligning phytosanitary standards with EU requirements as part of its Stabilisation and Association Agreement implementation.

Partial alignment in plant protection product registration, early-stage alignment in fertiliser standards, and limited enforcement capacity for chemical safety requirements create compliance burdens but also opportunities for proactive German exporters.

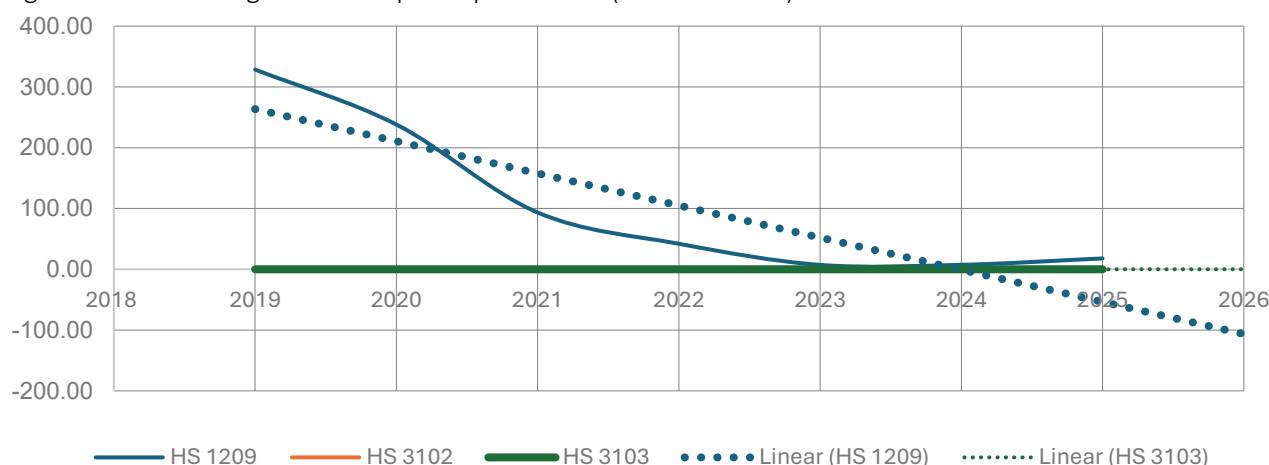


4.4.3. KOSOVO*

Kosovo*'s imports of agricultural inputs from Germany reached approximately €18.2 thousand in 2025, following significant volatility over 2019–2025. The portfolio shifted markedly: seeds for sowing (HS 1209) declined from €328.6 thousand in 2019 to €17.9 thousand in 2025, while plant-protection products (HS 3808) and nitrogenous fertilisers (HS 3102) showed resilience and growth potential. Unit-value analysis reveals divergent trajectories: plant-protection products appreciated by 63% (from €1.83/kg to €2.98/kg), signalling procurement of higher-specification, EU-compliant formulations, whereas seeds experienced a 79% decline in unit value, indicating a shift from premium hybrid varieties towards conventional or regionally sourced alternatives. HS 1209, HS 3808 and HS 3102 together accounted for more than 95% of import value throughout the period.

HS 1209 (seeds for sowing) dominated Kosovo*'s agricultural-input imports from Germany in 2019 but underwent a major transformation over the period. The sharp declines in value (94.6%) and unit value (79%) suggest a reorientation of procurement towards competing suppliers. The exceptionally high baseline unit value (€15,728/kg in 2019) indicates initial imports of premium hybrid or certified vegetable seeds, probably for high-value greenhouse production. The subsequent fall to €3,240/kg by 2025 may reflect a shift towards conventional field-crop seeds or greater sourcing from neighbouring countries. Minimal volumes in 2023–2024 (0.09–0.30 tonnes), followed by a modest recovery in 2025 (5.51 tonnes), suggest intermittent, project-based procurement rather than sustained commercial flows.

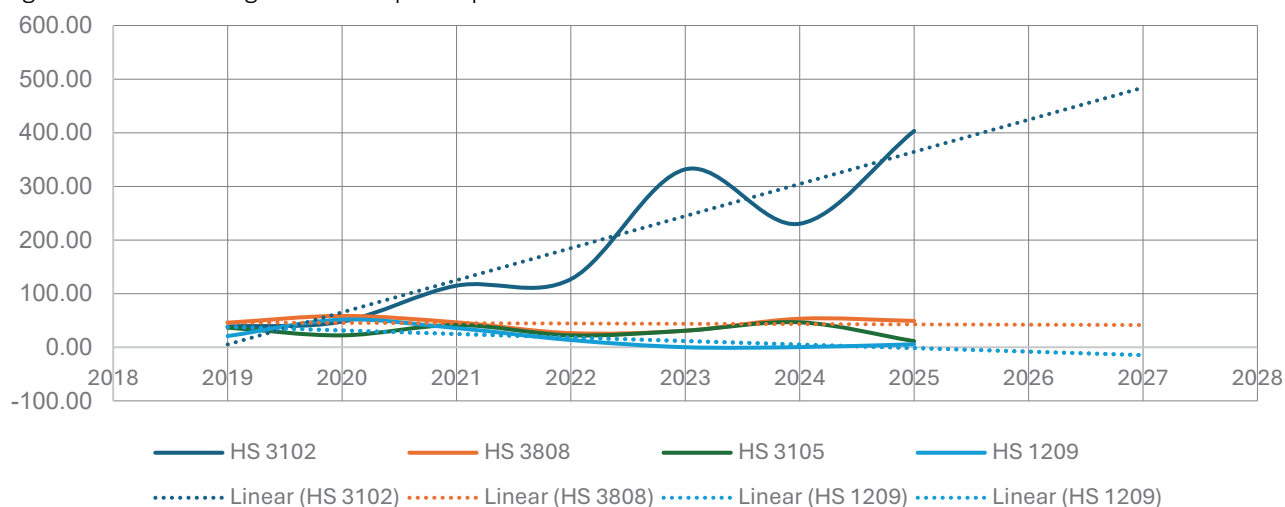
Figure 17. Kosovo* agricultural-input import values (EUR thousand)



Source: Authors' analysis based on ITC Trade Map export/import statistics

HS 3808 (plant-protection products) is the most dynamically positioned category in Kosovo*'s import portfolio from Germany. Despite cumulative volume growth of only 7.3%, value increased by 74.7%, driven primarily by a 63% rise in unit value. This trajectory confirms a shift towards higher-specification, EU-compliant active ingredients and formulations. Annual values were volatile, peaking at €223.95 thousand in 2020 before contracting and then recovering. This pattern probably reflects Kosovo*'s evolving pesticide-registration framework and the gradual adoption of integrated pest-management practices. Rising unit values indicate that importers are prioritising efficacy, environmental safety and regulatory compliance over the lowest-cost options, in line with pre-accession alignment to EU phytosanitary standards.

Figure 18. Kosovo* agricultural-input import volumes



Source: Authors' analysis based on ITC Trade Map export/import statistics

HS 3102 (nitrogenous fertilisers) exhibits a classic commodity-procurement pattern: strong cumulative volume expansion of 941% drove value growth of 850%, while unit values declined slightly by 10%. The pronounced increase in volumes from 2022 onwards aligns with greater agricultural intensification and possible subsidy-supported procurement. Relatively low and stable unit values (€0.47–0.52/kg) indicate procurement of standard-grade products such as urea or ammonium nitrate rather than specialised slow-release or enhanced-efficiency formulations. This category has the strongest volume–value correlation in the portfolio, suggesting standardised specifications and price-sensitive purchasing behaviour.

HS 3105 (complex NPK fertilisers) displays the most volatile trajectory, with values ranging from €7.53 thousand in 2020 to €65.97 thousand in 2024. Unit-value appreciation of 296%, from €0.93/kg to €3.68/kg, indicates a shift towards higher-specification NPK blends.

Regulatory Alignment

Kosovo*'s regulatory framework for agricultural inputs remains in a transitional phase of alignment with the EU acquis. The Law on Plant Protection Products establishes registration requirements modelled on EU Regulation 1107/2009, requiring that products registered in at least one EU Member State be eligible for national authorisation. However, implementation capacity, data requirements, and comparative assessment procedures remain partially aligned, creating uncertainty for German exporters regarding long-term market access conditions.

For fertilisers, Kosovo* has adopted basic registration standards but has not yet fully aligned with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on fertilising products. The absence of CE marking requirements and incomplete transposition of REACH obligations for chemical components generates compliance complexity for German suppliers. The Law on Chemicals Management (2016) provides a foundation for GHS-based Safety Data Sheet requirements, yet institutional coordination and enforcement capacity require strengthening to ensure consistent application across import channels.

CONCLUSION

Kosovo*'s imports of agricultural inputs from Germany demonstrate a portfolio in transition, marked by declining reliance on premium seed imports and growing demand for EU-compliant plant protection products and volume-driven fertiliser procurement. The dominant historical position of HS 1209 (seeds) has eroded significantly, while HS 3808 (plant protection) has emerged as the most strategically positioned category, with rising unit values confirming successful premiumisation. Nitrogenous fertilisers (HS 3102) exhibit robust volume growth aligned with agricultural intensification, whereas complex fertilisers (HS 3105) signal emerging demand for specialised formulations despite low absolute volumes.



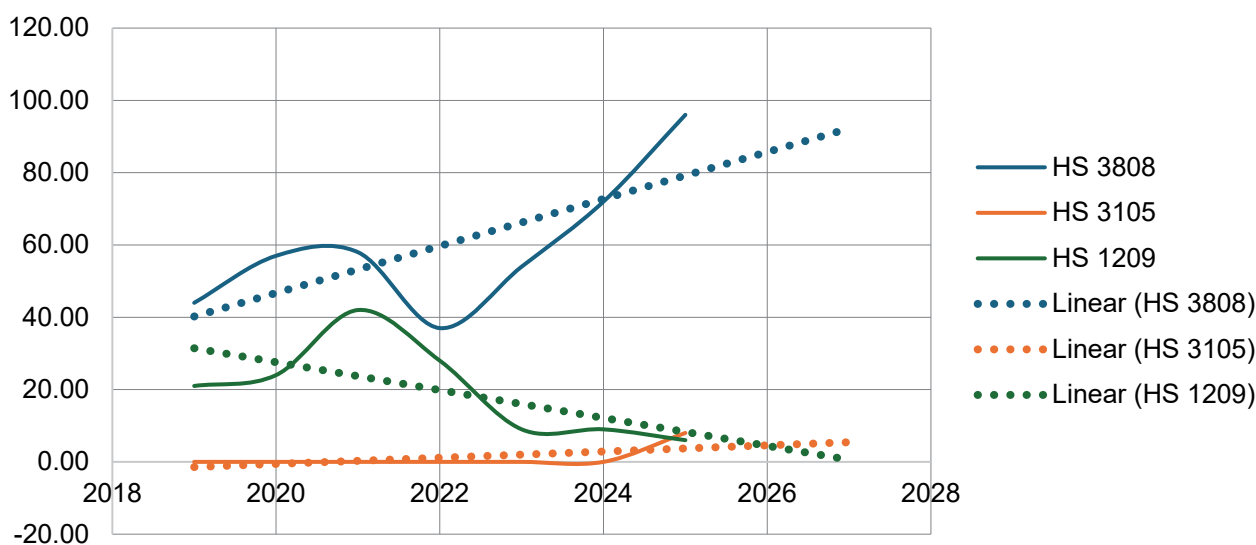
4.4.4. MONTENEGRO

Montenegro's imports of agricultural inputs from Germany reached €110 thousand in 2025, a cumulative increase of 57.1% from €70 thousand in 2019. Growth was driven primarily by plant-protection products (HS 3808: €96 thousand; 87.27% share) and complex fertilisers (HS 3105: €8 thousand; 7.27% share), reflecting Montenegro's agricultural modernisation and alignment with EU phytosanitary standards. The portfolio is highly concentrated, with the top two categories accounting for 94.55% of total value. Unit-value analysis indicates a shift towards higher-specification, EU-compliant inputs. However, regulatory gaps remain in plant-protection-product registration, fertiliser CE marking and Safety Data Sheet requirements, creating compliance risks for German exporters and Montenegrin importers under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement.

In 2025, import value exceeded €110 thousand, with a reported volume of 20 tonnes and 94.55% of value concentrated in the top two commodities. Plant-protection products (HS 3808) dominated with an 87.27% share. Values recovered by 2025 after declining in 2022. Unit values varied by 33.0%, from €5,800 per tonne in 2021 to €7,714 per tonne in 2023, indicating procurement of products with differing specifications rather than consistent premium positioning. Value and volume both grew in the final two years, signalling significant demand expansion.

Romania was Montenegro's leading supplier of plant-protection products, while Germany ranked fourth with a 16% share of imports. HS 3808 recorded the strongest growth in both value (+13.9% CAGR) and volume (+17.6% CAGR).

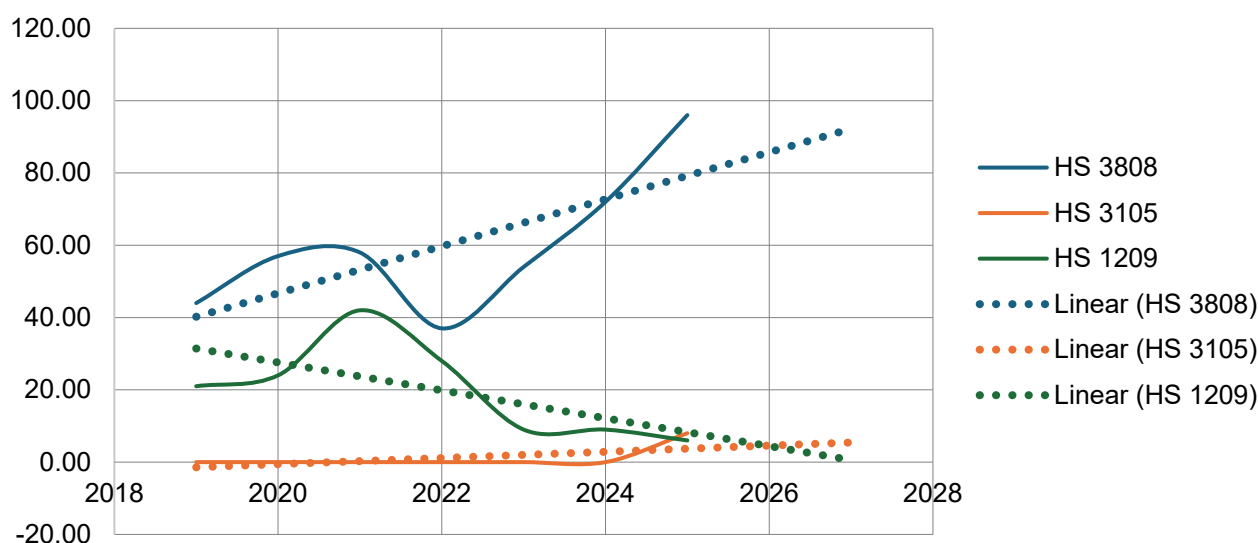
Figure 19. Montenegrin agricultural-input import values (EUR)



Source: Compiled by the authors using data from ITC Trade Map and UN Comtrade

Seeds for sowing (HS 1209) declined significantly and were highly unstable, reflecting seasonal procurement cycles and possibly the use of farm-saved seed encouraged by government-support schemes. Value and volume peaked in 2021 and then declined steadily. Germany ranked third by import quantity in 2020–2024, after Italy and Serbia, with a 3.8% share of Montenegro's imports.

Figure 20. Montenegrin agricultural-input import volumes



Source: Compiled by the authors using data from ITC Trade Map and UN Comtrade

The third category of note is HS 3105 (complex NPK fertilisers), for which imports were first recorded in 2025. This marks the beginning of diversification in Montenegro's sourcing of agricultural inputs. The unit value of €4,000 per tonne suggests procurement of specialised NPK formulations rather than basic commodity fertilisers.

Regulatory alignment

The Law on Plant Protection and registration through the Ministry of Agriculture are partially aligned with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 on plant-protection-product authorisation. There is no explicit CE-marking requirement or full implementation of REACH for fertilisers. The Law on Seed Certification and variety-registration procedures are partially aligned with Directive 2002/55/EC on vegetable seed and Directive 66/401/EEC on fodder seed. The Law on Chemicals Management is partly aligned through adoption of the GHS-based Safety Data Sheet format, but institutional coordination and enforcement capacity remain limited.

CONCLUSION

Montenegro's agricultural input imports from Germany highlight rising demand for EU-compliant plant protection products, seeds, and fertilisers, with total imports reaching €110,000 in 2025. Plant Protection Products (HS 3808) dominated (€96,000, 87.27% share), reflecting Montenegro's strategic push to align phytosanitary standards with EU requirements under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. Partial alignment in plant protection product registration, early progress in fertiliser standards, and limited enforcement of chemical safety rules create compliance burdens, but also open opportunities for German exporters who proactively adapt.



4.4.5. NORTH MACEDONIA

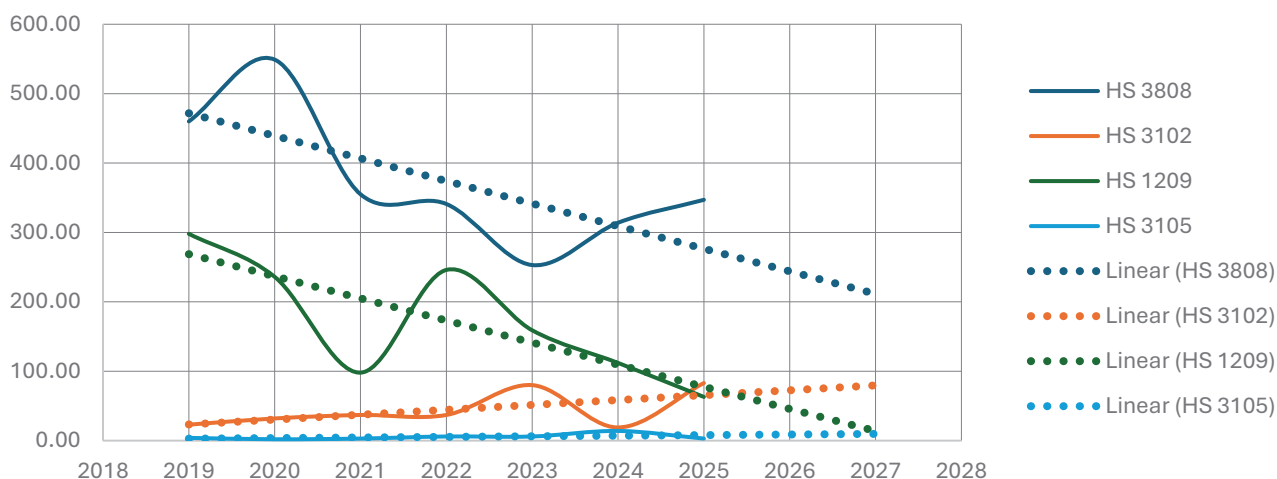
North Macedonia's imports of agricultural inputs from Germany reached €496,000 in 2025, up 8.3% from €458,000 in 2019. Growth was driven mainly by plant protection products (HS 3808: €347,000, 70% share) and nitrogenous fertilisers (HS 3102: €83,000, 16.7% share), reflecting ongoing agricultural modernisation and alignment with EU phytosanitary standards. The portfolio is highly concentrated, with the top two categories accounting for 86.7% of total imports. Unit value trends show diverging strategies: plant protection products declined 27.9% since 2019, suggesting a shift towards more cost-effective mainstream products, while nitrogenous fertilisers maintained stable pricing. Regulatory gaps in product registration, fertiliser CE marking, and Safety Data Sheet enforcement continue to pose compliance risks for German exporters and North Macedonian importers under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement framework.

Total imports in 2025 were €496 thousand, with a reported volume of 275 tonnes. The top two categories accounted for 86.7% of total value.

Plant protection products (HS 3808) were the dominant category. Values peaked at €549 thousand in 2020 and reached their lowest level, €253 thousand, in 2023. The unit value declined by 27.9% between 2019 and 2025, indicating a shift towards more cost-effective products. Volume increased by 94.3% between 2024 and 2025. During 2020–2024, Germany ranked second after China by exported volume, accounting for approximately 11% of North Macedonia's imports.

The period from 2021 to 2023 was marked by decline, but the latest two years show a notable recovery in trade flows.

Figure 21. North Macedonia's agricultural-input import values (EUR)

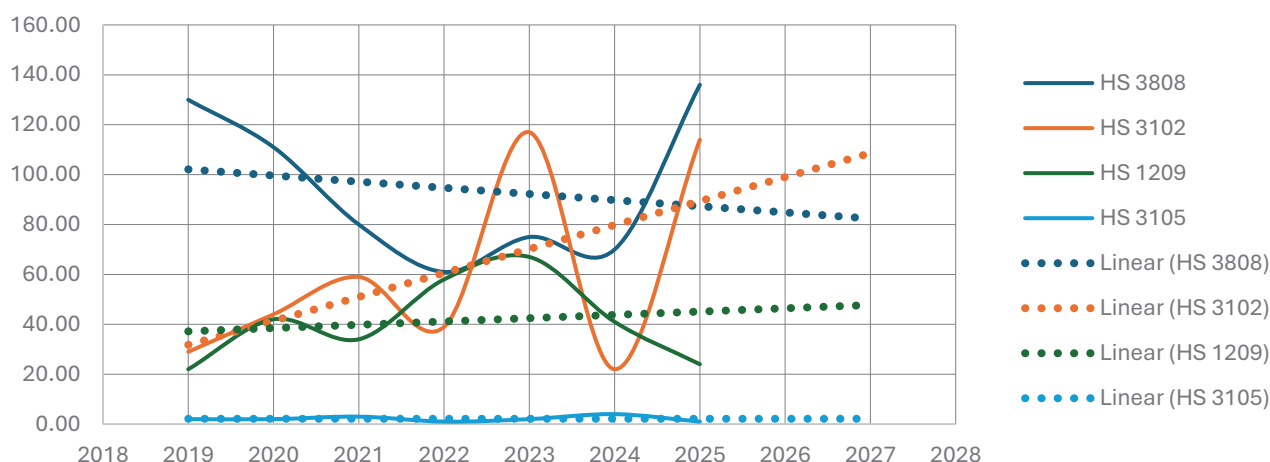


Source: Compiled by the authors using data from ITC Trade Map and UN Comtrade

The fastest value growth was recorded in nitrogenous fertilisers (HS 3102). High variation indicates project-based procurement or stockpiling by importers. The largest increases in volume occurred in 2023 (+197.4%) and 2025 (+418.2%). Unit values remained stable, indicating standard procurement patterns with modest quality upgrading. Between 2020 and 2024, Germany ranked 21st by import quantity, with a 0.19% share of North Macedonia's imports.

Seeds for sowing (HS 1209) are the declining secondary category. Unit value fell sharply from €13,545 per tonne in 2019 to €2,625 per tonne in 2025, a decline of 80.6%, indicating a fundamental shift in product mix from high-value certified or hybrid seeds to conventional field-crop seeds. The 2019 data are anomalous: value peaked at €298 thousand despite the lowest volume (22 tonnes), while the unit value reached €13,545 per tonne, suggesting procurement of premium certified varieties during a specific planting season.

Figure 22. North Macedonia's agricultural-input import volumes



Source: Compiled by the authors using data from ITC Trade Map and UN Comtrade

HS 3105 (complex NPK fertilisers) is a marginal and extremely volatile category. A coefficient of variation of 108.3 indicates experimental or project-based procurement rather than regular imports. Low annual volumes of one to four tonnes indicate limited adoption of complex NPK fertilisers in North Macedonian agriculture, possibly because of cost constraints or soil-management practices.

The Law on Plant Protection has been adopted, but procedural alignment remains incomplete. Alignment with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on fertilising products and Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) is at an early stage; there is no explicit CE-marking requirement or full implementation of REACH for fertilisers. The Law on Seed Certification and variety-registration procedures has been adopted. The GHS format is in use, but institutional coordination and enforcement capacity remain limited.

CONCLUSION

North Macedonia's agricultural input imports from Germany demonstrate growing demand for EU-compliant plant protection products, fertilisers, and seeds, with total imports reaching €496.00 thousand in 2025. The dominant performance of plant protection products (HS 3808: €347.00 thousand, 70.0% share) reflects North Macedonia's strategic focus on aligning phytosanitary standards with EU requirements as part of its Stabilisation and Association Agreement implementation.

Partial alignment in plant protection product registration, early-stage alignment in fertiliser standards, and limited enforcement capacity for chemical safety requirements create compliance burdens but also opportunities for proactive German exporters.



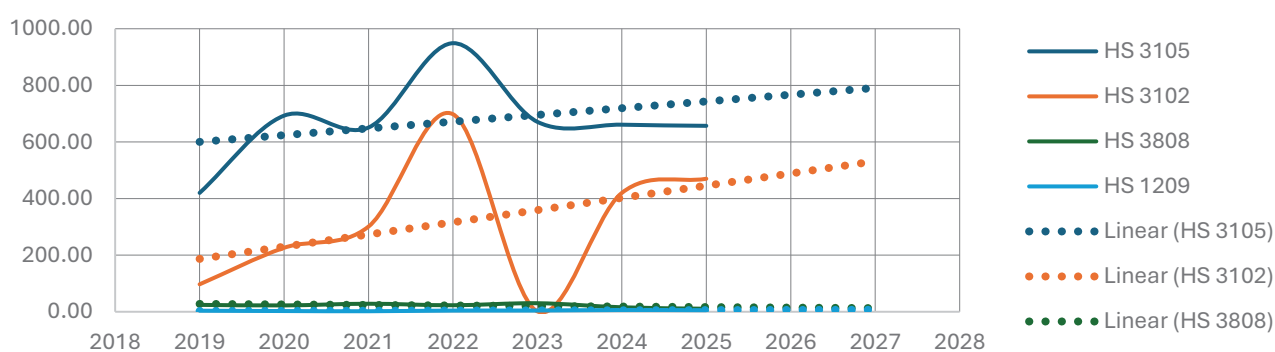
4.4.6. SERBIA

Serbia imported €1.14 million of agricultural inputs from Germany in 2025, up 17% from 2019. Complex and nitrogenous fertilisers comprised 98.6% of imports. Remaining gaps in registration, CE marking and Safety Data Sheet enforcement create compliance risks under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement.

Total import value was €1.143 million in 2025, with a reported volume of 3,146 tonnes. The top two categories accounted for 98.58% of total value.

Complex NPK fertilisers (HS 3105) dominated. Values stabilised at about €650–670 thousand from 2023, while the unit value rose from €323/tonne in 2019 to €1,910/tonne in 2025 (+491%), indicating higher-specification formulations.

Figure 23. Serbian agricultural-input import values (EUR)

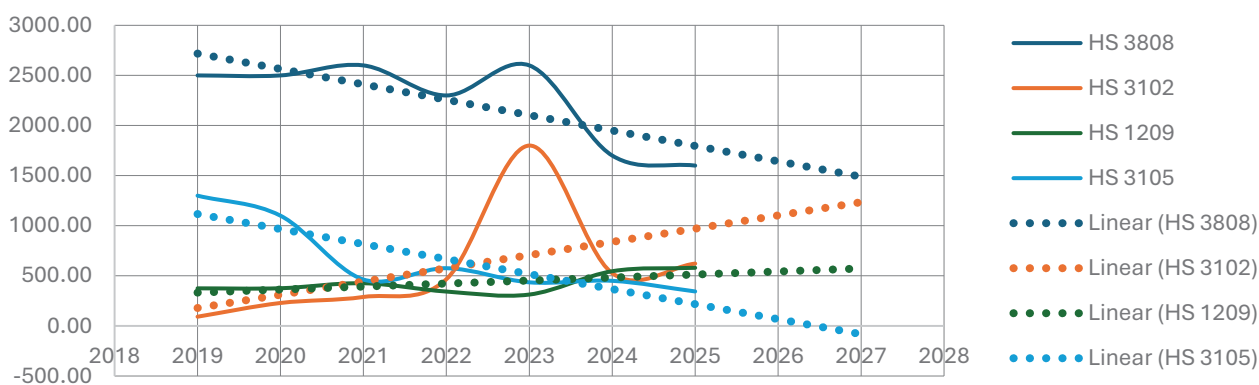


Source: Compiled by the authors using data from ITC Trade Map and UN Comtrade

Volume fell by 73.5% between 2019 and 2025, indicating a shift towards specialised NPK blends. In 2020–2024, Germany supplied 0.57% of Serbian imports, compared with 79% from the Russian Federation.

The 2023 data for nitrogenous fertiliser (HS 3102) indicate a reporting anomaly or reclassification. Values recovered to €420–470 thousand in 2024–2025. In 2020–2024, Germany supplied 0.21% of Serbian imports, compared with 59% from the Russian Federation.

Figure 24. Serbian agricultural-input import volumes



Source: Compiled by the authors using data from ITC Trade Map and UN Comtrade

Plant-protection products (HS 3808) peaked at €30.18 thousand in 2023 and then declined by 64.6%. From 2019 to 2025, unit values fell by 31.4% and volumes by 36%. In 2020–2024, Germany supplied 21% of Serbian imports.

HS 1209 (seeds for sowing) was moderately unstable because of seasonal procurement. Unit values varied widely, reflecting a mix of certified and conventional field-crop seeds, while volume increased by 54.7% between 2019 and 2025.

Regulatory alignment

Plant-protection procedures remain incompletely aligned, with no explicit CE-marking requirement or full implementation of REACH for fertilisers. Seed certification is partly aligned, while enforcement capacity and institutional coordination remain limited.

CONCLUSION

Complex fertilisers dominated Serbia's €1.143 million of agricultural-input imports from Germany in 2025. Partial regulatory alignment creates compliance burdens but also opportunities for proactive German exporters.



4.5. Genetic Material (Plant & Animal)

4.5.1. ALBANIA

Cumulative genetic material imports from Germany to Albania over the 2019–2025 period totalled €2,984 thousand (excluding HS 1209 seeds for sowing, which are classified under Agricultural Inputs in Section 4.4, and HS 1214 forage products, which do not constitute genetic material). In 2025 alone, imports reached €446 thousand, with animal genetic material representing 97.3% of the total, driven predominantly by pure-bred breeding cattle (HS 010221: €422 thousand). Plant genetic material accounted for the remaining 2.7%, represented solely by live plants, cuttings and slips (HS 0602: €12 thousand). Trade volumes peaked in 2020 (€718 thousand), contracted sharply during 2021–2022 amid pandemic-related disruptions, and have since recovered to €446 thousand in 2025, signalling renewed investment in Albania's livestock sector modernisation aligned with EU IPARD III incentives.

From a regulatory standpoint, Albania has established a legislative framework largely aligned with international standards (UPOV 1991 for plant breeders' rights; operational seed certification bodies), yet implementation gaps persist, including the absence of GMO/new genomic techniques (NGT) legislation and limited phytosanitary/veterinary inspection capacity, as noted in the EC Albania Report 2025. For commercial stakeholders, this creates both opportunity and risk: high-demand categories (HS 010221, HS 051110) offer strategic entry points, while evolving compliance requirements necessitate proactive documentation and traceability planning. Sustained growth in this bilateral trade relationship will depend on continued regulatory harmonisation, institutional capacity development, and transparent statistical reporting to support evidence-based decision-making.

Plant Genetic Material Analysis

HS 0602 (Live plants, cuttings and slips) shows a cyclical import pattern, with values fluctuating between €0 and €37 thousand over the observed period. The 2024–2025 rebound (€18 thousand and €12 thousand respectively) may reflect nursery rehabilitation or new-type horticultural investments.

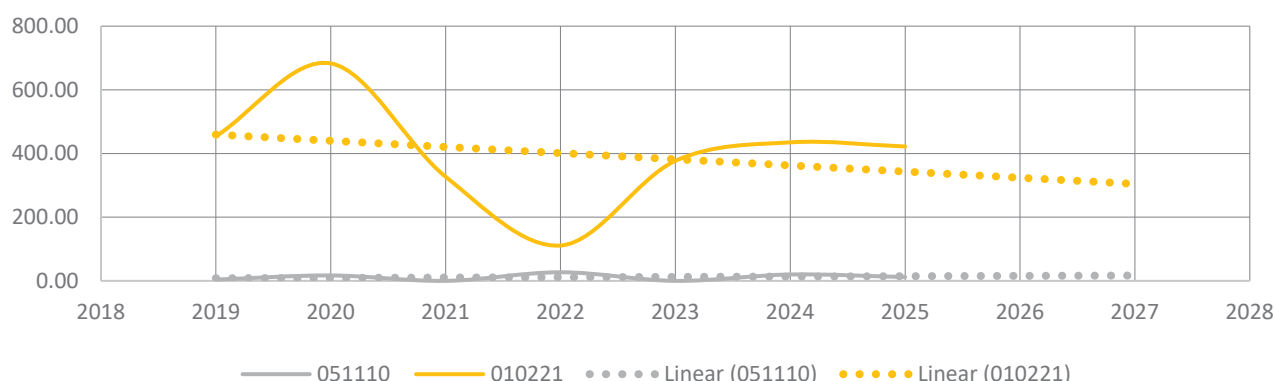
Animal Genetic Material Analysis

2025 import values remain slightly below the 2019–2024 average, consistent with a post-pandemic normalisation phase. However, the concentration in high-value categories (HS 010221, HS 051110) suggests continued strategic procurement of breeding stock rather than broad-based market contraction.

Regarding animal genetic material, **HS 051110** (Bovine semen) demonstrates targeted breeding programme investments, with intermittent but consistent demand for high-genetic-merit bovine semen. Peak values occurred in 2022 (€27 thousand) and 2024 (€20 thousand), followed by €12 thousand in 2025, confirming sustained engagement with German dairy and beef genetics improvement programmes.

Live breeding animals (HS 0101 to HS 0106) are dominated by HS 010221 (Pure-bred breeding bovine animals), which represents 100% of total live animal import value in 2025. A significant peak occurred in 2020 (€683 thousand), followed by a sharp decline in 2022 (€111 thousand). Subsequent years brought recovery, with values reaching €435 thousand in 2024 and €422 thousand in 2025.

Figure 25. Albanian genetic-material import trends



Source: Authors' analysis based on ITC Trade Map export/import statistics

Peak overall imports occurred in 2019 and 2020, driven by high-value bovine imports (HS 010221) and, to a lesser extent, live plants (HS 0602). The decline in 2021 and 2022 was likely the result of pandemic-related supply chain disruptions rather than economic constraints. A gradual recovery phase followed, though values have not yet returned to previous peaks.

Regulatory environment

According to the European Commission's 2025 report, Albania made some progress through the adoption of the Plant Health Law in June 2025. No progress was made on GMO legislation, as a legal framework governing genetically modified organisms has not been developed. Alignment with REACH and the biocides acquis remains pending because implementing legislation on chemicals, including seed treatment and biotechnological applications, has not yet been adopted.

Conclusion

The Germany–Albania trade in genetic material reflects a strategically oriented, EU-integration-driven market, with pure-bred breeding cattle and bovine semen dominating value flows—signalling Albania's emphasis on livestock productivity and genetic herd improvement. The post-2022 rebound illustrates market resilience, yet reliance on a narrow set of HS codes exposes both opportunities for targeted commercial engagement and risks of sector-specific shocks. Exporters will need to align product portfolios with Albania's development priorities while adapting to an evolving regulatory environment. In parallel, Albanian policymakers must address implementation gaps, particularly in GMO/NGT frameworks and inspectorate capacity, to sustain investor confidence and ensure safe, compliant genetic material exchanges.

In conclusion, this trade channel holds clear commercial significance and is positioned for steady growth, contingent on effective legislative implementation. Stakeholders that invest in compliance readiness, quality certification, and institutional partnerships will be best placed to benefit from Albania's ongoing agricultural transformation.



4.5.2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

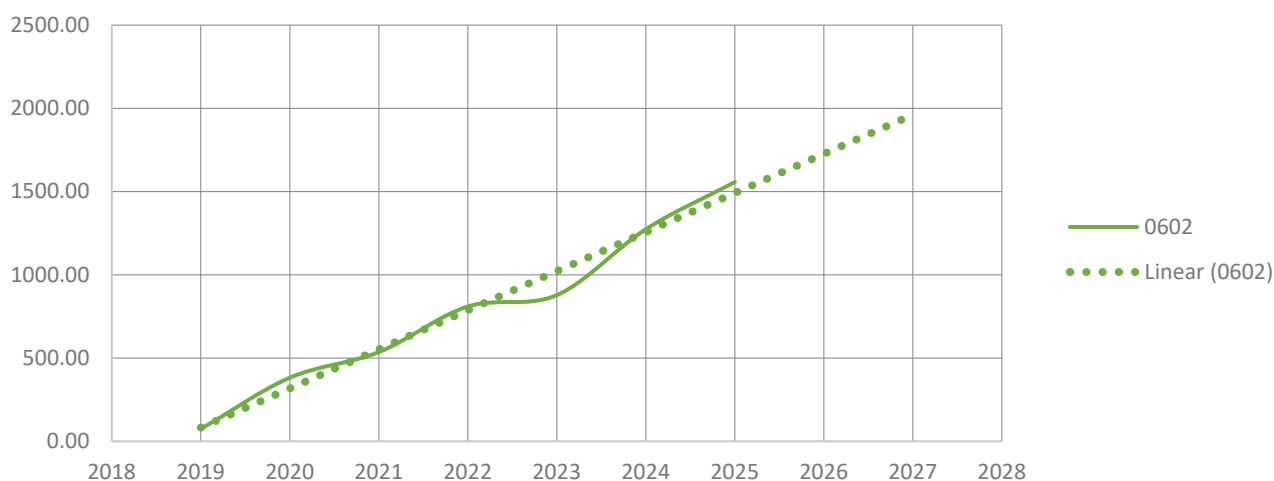
Analysis of genetic-material imports from Germany to Bosnia and Herzegovina over 2019–2025 indicates a cumulative trade value of approximately €15.05 million, excluding HS 1209 seeds for sowing, which are classified under agricultural inputs in Section 4.4, and HS 040721 fresh eggs for consumption. In 2025, total imports reached €3.99 million. Animal genetic material accounted for approximately €2.43 million (60.9% of total value), while plant genetic material represented €1.56 million (39.1%). Key cumulative value drivers include live plants and mushroom spawn (HS 0602: €6.51 million), pure-bred breeding cattle (HS 010221: €6.11 million) and fertilised hatching eggs (HS 040711: €1.92 million). Annual trade value rose from €0.75 million in 2019 to €3.99 million in 2025, reflecting accelerating demand for productivity-enhancing genetic inputs aligned with agricultural modernisation in the Western Balkans.

From a regulatory and data quality perspective, the analysis confirms consistent reporting across major categories, with unit values for live animal categories (HS 010221) remaining stable throughout the period. For commercial stakeholders, high-value verified categories (HS 010221, 040711, 0602, 051110) offer strategic entry points, while engagement with Bosnian regulatory authorities on phytosanitary and veterinary certification requirements remains essential for market access and compliance.

Plant Genetic Material Analysis

HS 0602 (Live plants, cuttings and slips) exhibited strong and sustained growth across the entire period, rising from €74 thousand in 2019 to a peak of €1.56 million in 2025. This near-21-fold increase reflects expanding demand for mushroom spawn (NTL 06029010). The consistent upward trajectory indicates successful market penetration and growing acceptance of German plant genetics in Bosnian agriculture and landscaping sectors.

Figure 26. Albanian plant genetic-material import trends



Source: Authors' analysis based on ITC Trade Map export/import statistics

Animal Genetic Material Analysis

HS 010221 (Pure-bred cattle for breeding) and HS 040711 (Fertilised eggs for incubation) represent the primary value drivers in the animal genetics category. HS 010221 reached €1.6 million in 2025 (381 tonnes), with unit values ranging from ~€2,950/tonne to ~€4,280/tonne, reflecting normal market variation for breeding cattle. Pre-2022 data established baseline trade relationships that have since expanded significantly in both volume and value.

HS 040711 emerged as the most dynamic growth category. After relatively stable values between €0 and €192 thousand from 2019–2023, imports accelerated sharply to €754 thousand in 2024 and €790 thousand in 2025. This near-tenfold increase indicates major strategic investments in hatchery capacity, poultry genetics upgrading, or vertical integration by Bosnian agribusinesses sourcing high-quality hatching eggs from German

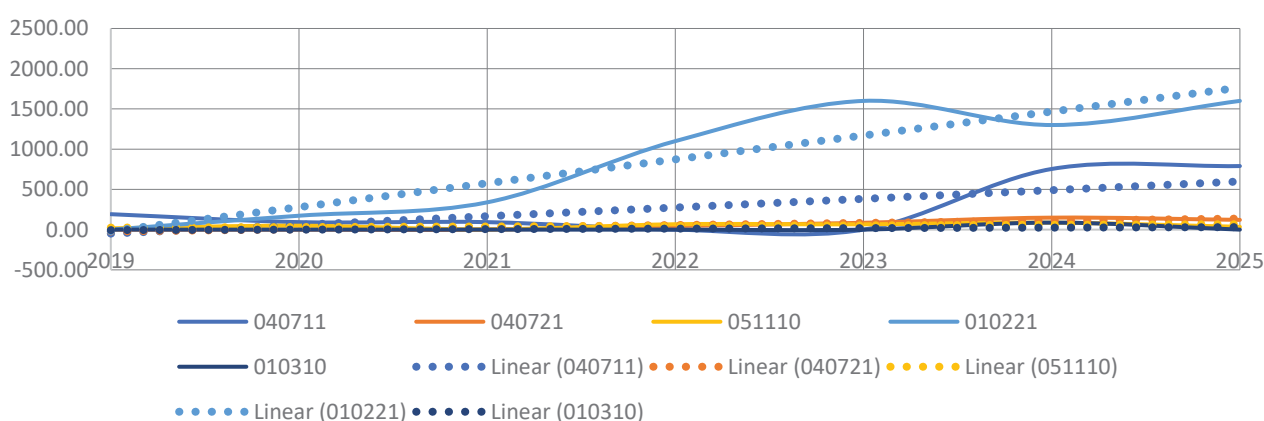
breeding companies.

HS 051110 (Bovine semen) demonstrated persistent but variable demand, with values oscillating between €3 thousand and €87 thousand. Peak activity occurred in 2024 at €87 thousand, potentially reflecting targeted investments in high-genetic-merit sires. The 2025 value of €35 thousand suggests continued, if moderated, procurement.

HS 010310 (Pure-bred breeding swine) exhibited episodic activity, with a temporary rebound to €87 thousand in 2024 (24 tonnes) before returning to zero in 2025. This pattern likely reflects project-based procurement rather than sustained trade flows.

HS 0101 (Live horses, asses, mules) recorded minimal, sporadic activity, with only €5 thousand recorded in 2025.

Figure 27. Albanian animal genetic-material import trends



Source: Authors' analysis based on ITC Trade Map export/import statistics

Conclusion

The Germany–Bosnia and Herzegovina genetic material trade relationship reflects a robust, growth-oriented market where livestock genetics (pure-bred breeding cattle, hatching eggs), plant propagation materials (live plants, mushroom spawn), and bovine semen represent the highest-value segments. Contrary to earlier interpretations, no significant reporting anomalies were identified in monetary values for major animal categories; unit values for HS 010221 remained commercially consistent throughout 2019–2025, supporting confidence in the underlying trade data.

For exporters, success will depend on: (1) focusing on verified growth categories (HS 010221, 040711, 0602, 051110); (2) maintaining rigorous certification and traceability standards aligned with EU phytosanitary and veterinary protocols; and (3) proactively engaging with Bosnian authorities to navigate evolving regulatory requirements linked to EU accession preparations.

In final assessment, this bilateral trade channel demonstrates strong commercial momentum and strategic relevance for agricultural development in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Realising its full potential will require coordinated action: German exporters must adapt product offerings to Bosnian market priorities while ensuring compliance with certification frameworks; Bosnian importers and policymakers should prioritise regulatory harmonisation and capacity-building to attract sustained investment in high-value genetic inputs. With continued commitment to transparency, science-based regulation, and public-private collaboration, the Germany–Bosnia genetic material partnership can serve as a catalyst for sustainable agricultural intensification and enhanced regional competitiveness in the Western Balkans.



4.5.3. KOSOVO*

Analysis of genetic material imports from Germany to Kosovo* over the 2019–2024 period reveals no recorded trade flows under the specific HS codes designated for pure-bred breeding animals, reproductive material, or plant propagation. Unlike regional peers such as Serbia or Bosnia and Herzegovina, which demonstrate structured procurement of German genetics, Kosovo*'s formal customs data does not reflect direct bilateral trade in this category. This absence suggests that livestock and horticultural modernisation in Kosovo* currently relies on regional suppliers, alternative international sources, or project-based aid deliveries that fall outside standard commercial customs reporting.

Market Context and Structural Demand

Despite the lack of recorded direct imports, Kosovo*'s agricultural sector exhibits clear structural demand for genetic upgrading. The livestock sector, particularly dairy and beef, requires high-genetic-merit breeding stock and reproductive material to improve herd productivity, ensure disease resilience, and align with EU sanitary standards. Similarly, the horticulture and forestry sectors present potential demand for certified planting material and mushroom spawn to support commercial intensification.

However, the current trade architecture appears to channel this demand through regional value chains rather than direct procurement from Germany. Kosovo*'s importers frequently source live animals, semen, and planting material from neighbouring economies (primarily Serbia and North Macedonia), where established distribution networks and lower logistical barriers facilitate trade. Furthermore, institutional constraints—including the need for stronger veterinary certification, phytosanitary alignment with the EU acquis, and formalised import authorisation procedures—may currently limit the establishment of direct, large-scale commercial flows of highly regulated genetic material from the EU.

Regulatory Environment

Kosovo*'s legislative framework for seed marketing and variety registration is modelled on EU directives, but implementation capacity remains constrained. The Plant Protection and Seed Certification Agency faces resource limitations in conducting Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) testing and Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU) trials. For animal genetics, the alignment of veterinary protocols and TRACES NT integration is still in progress. These regulatory gaps increase the “cost-to-serve” for EU exporters, making direct market entry less attractive compared with serving larger, more harmonised WB6 markets.

Conclusion

The Germany–Kosovo* trade relationship in genetic material is currently non-existent in recorded customs statistics. This represents both a data limitation and a distinct market gap. For German exporters, Kosovo* remains an untapped market with latent demand driven by ongoing agricultural modernisation and donor-supported development goals. Realising this potential will require proactive market entry strategies, potentially involving regional distribution hubs, partnerships with local agricultural cooperatives, and active engagement in capacity-building projects that establish the necessary regulatory and logistical channels for direct trade in high-value genetic inputs. Until formal commercial channels are established, German genetic material will likely continue to reach Kosovo* indirectly through regional re-exports or specialised institutional projects.

4.5.4. MONTENEGRO

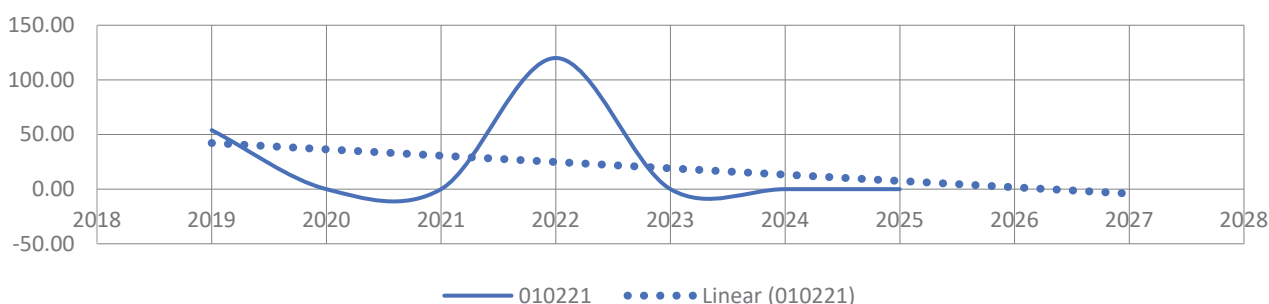
Imports of plant and animal genetic material from Germany to Montenegro over the 2019–2025 period totalled €177 thousand (excluding HS 1209 seeds for sowing, classified under Agricultural Inputs in Section 4.4, and HS 1214 forage products, which do not constitute genetic material). Trade flows were highly intermittent and concentrated in only two categories: pure-bred breeding cattle (HS 010221: €174 thousand cumulative, 98.3% of total) and live plants/mushroom spawn (HS 0602: €3 thousand, 1.7% of total, recorded only in 2023). Notably, no genetic material imports from Germany were recorded in Montenegro in 2025, following a period of zero activity since 2023. Animal genetic material imports were sporadic, with pure-bred breeding cattle recorded only in 2019 (€54 thousand) and 2022 (€120 thousand). Trade volumes demonstrate extreme volatility and very low absolute values compared with regional peers, reflecting Montenegro's smaller agricultural sector, limited livestock breeding programmes, and reliance on alternative regional sourcing channels (primarily Croatia and Serbia) for genetic inputs.

Montenegro's total genetic material imports are consistent with its smaller population, agricultural land area, and livestock sector. Only two HS codes (HS 010221 and HS 0602) recorded any imports during the seven-year period.

HS 0602 (Live plants, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn) recorded only a single transaction in 2023 (€3 thousand for 3 tonnes, unit value approximately €1,000/tonne). No imports were recorded in any other year, including 2025. The low unit value suggests procurement of standard propagation material rather than premium genetics.

HS 010221 (Pure-bred cattle for breeding) represents the dominant historical category, with only two recorded transactions: 2019 (€54 thousand for 17 tonnes, unit value approximately €3,176/tonne) and 2022 (€120 thousand for 34 tonnes, unit value approximately €3,529/tonne). The unit values are consistent with procurement of high-genetic-merit breeding cattle. The absence of recorded imports between these years, and in all years after 2022 (including 2025), suggests either project-based procurement cycles, shifts to alternative regional suppliers (primarily Croatia and Serbia), or reduced investment in German cattle genetics. Animal genetic material imports to Montenegro historically come mainly from Croatia and Serbia, with Germany serving as an occasional supplementary source for premium breeding stock.

Figure 28. Bosnia and Herzegovina's genetic-material import trends



Source: Authors' analysis based on ITC Trade Map export/import statistics

No other HS categories were recorded for import in Montenegro from Germany during the observed period, confirming the highly concentrated and sporadic nature of this trade relationship.



Conclusion

The Germany–Montenegro genetic material trade relationship reflects a small-scale, intermittent market characterised by very low absolute values, extreme volatility, and limited category diversification. Pure-bred breeding cattle (HS 010221) drove historical value peaks in 2019 and 2022, indicating periodic investments in cattle sector modernisation. The complete absence of recorded genetic material imports in 2025 from Germany underscores Montenegro’s reliance on alternative sourcing channels and suggests that German genetic material has not yet established a sustained commercial presence in the Montenegrin market.

For policymakers and development partners, the low and volatile import levels suggest opportunities to strengthen market linkages through technical assistance, trade facilitation measures, and capacity-building for Montenegrin importers to access high-quality German genetic material. For German exporters, Montenegro represents a niche market where targeted engagement—potentially bundled with broader agricultural modernisation or tourism-linked premium food value chains—could open selective opportunities in breeding stock and specialised propagation material.

4.5.5. NORTH MACEDONIA

Analysis of imports of plant and animal genetic material from Germany to North Macedonia over the 2019–2025 period shows a total value of approximately €1.44 million (excluding HS 1209 seeds for sowing, which are classified under Agricultural Inputs in Section 4.4). The annual average was approximately €205 thousand. In 2025, total imports reached €31 thousand, representing a significant decline from the 2019–2024 average of approximately €234 thousand. Plant genetic material dominated the 2025 import structure, accounting for 100% of recorded value, driven entirely by live plants, cuttings and slips (HS 0602: €31 thousand). Animal genetic material recorded zero imports in 2025. Historical trade was characterised by significant volatility, with peak imports in 2022 (€689 thousand) driven primarily by pure-bred breeding cattle (HS 010221: €563 thousand), followed by a secondary peak in 2023 supported by live plants (HS 0602: €231 thousand) and breeding cattle (HS 010221: €202 thousand). Trade volumes demonstrate moderate scale compared with regional peers, with North Macedonia showing diversified demand across livestock breeding stock and horticultural propagation material, though recent years indicate market consolidation around a single core category (HS 0602).

Plant genetic material (HS 0602) represents approximately 28% of cumulative import value, while animal genetic material (led by HS 010221 and HS 051110) accounts for approximately 72%, indicating historically stronger demand for livestock genetics than for plant propagation material. Bovine semen (HS 051110) and live swine (HS 010310) represent specialised, sporadic procurement rather than sustained commercial flows.

No imports were recorded for HS 0101 (horses), HS 0104 (sheep/goats), HS 0105 (poultry), HS 0407 (hatching eggs), HS 051199 (animal products n.e.s.), or HS 0601 (bulbs/tubers). This comprehensive absence indicates that North Macedonia’s needs in these genetic material categories are met through domestic production, regional suppliers, or non-German international sources (mainly from Serbia and the Netherlands).

Plant Genetic Material

HS 0602 (Live plants, cuttings and slips) exhibits a distinctive growth-and-consolidation pattern. After zero activity in 2019–2021, imports emerged in 2022 at €14 thousand, peaked sharply in 2023 at €231 thousand for 11 tonnes (unit value approximately €21,000 per tonne), then moderated to €128 thousand (2024) and €31 thousand (2025). The 2023 peak unit value suggests procurement of high-value propagation material, potentially for fruit trees, ornamental horticulture, or specialised forestry applications. The subsequent decline may reflect completion of specific planting programmes, inventory adjustment, or market saturation. Highest imported quantities came from Serbia, but also from Albania, the Netherlands, and Italy; Germany ranked 11th by quantities imported.

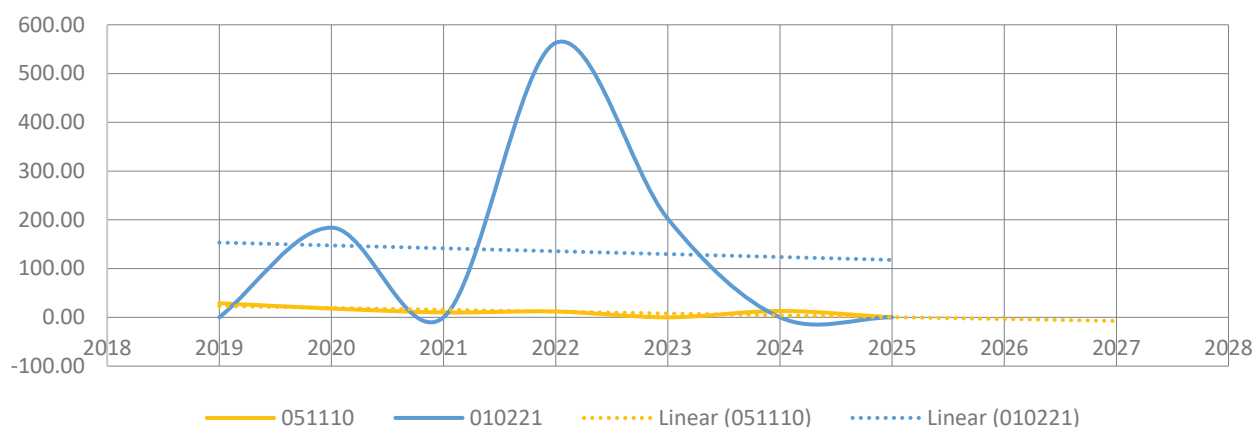
HS 1214 (Forage products) recorded no imports from Germany during the observed period.

Animal Genetic Material

HS 010221 (Pure-bred cattle for breeding) demonstrated a highly irregular but high-value pattern. Recorded values occurred only in 2020 (€184 thousand for 53 tonnes), 2022 (€563 thousand for 136 tonnes), and 2023 (€202 thousand for 52 tonnes), with no imports in other years. The 2022 peak represents the single largest genetic material import transaction in the dataset, with a unit value of approximately €4,132 per tonne, consistent with premium breeding cattle procurement. The absence of activity in 2024–2025 suggests either completion of major breeding-programme investments, shifts to alternative sourcing channels, or reduced capital availability for livestock sector modernisation during the reporting period. The largest quantities historically come from Hungary, Croatia and Serbia, while Germany ranked 8th by imported quantities.

HS 010310 (Pure-bred breeding swine) imports were concentrated in the 2019–2021 period, with a single recorded transaction of €65 thousand in 2021. Unit values were consistent with breeding stock procurement. No imports were recorded from 2022–2025, indicating either market consolidation, completion of specific breeding investments, or shifts to domestic or regional swine genetics sources.

Figure 29. North Macedonia's animal genetic-material import trends



Source: Authors' analysis based on ITC Trade Map export/import statistics

HS 051110 (Bovine semen) demonstrated irregular low-volume activity, with annual values ranging from €10 thousand to €29 thousand during 2019–2022 and 2024, and zero values in 2023 and 2025. The 2025 absence suggests either a temporary procurement pause or reliance on alternative semen suppliers.

Conclusion

The Germany–North Macedonia genetic material trade relationship is a moderately scaled, cyclical market, characterised by strategic investments in livestock breeding stock and emerging engagement in horticultural propagation material. Live plants, cuttings and slips (HS 0602) represent the only recorded import flow in 2025, while pure-bred breeding cattle (HS 010221) drove historical value peaks in 2020, 2022, and 2023, indicating periodic major investments in cattle sector modernisation.

For commercial stakeholders, North Macedonia presents a focused opportunity requiring strategic engagement: the moderate market size supports targeted product offerings, while the demonstrated capacity for high-value transactions (e.g., HS 010221 in 2022) indicates willingness to invest in premium genetic inputs. However, the sharp contraction in 2024–2025 and the near-total reliance on a single category (HS 0602) in the most recent year suggest that German exporters should diversify their engagement strategy, potentially bundling plant genetics with livestock genetics and precision-agriculture technologies to rebuild broader commercial relationships.



4.5.6. SERBIA

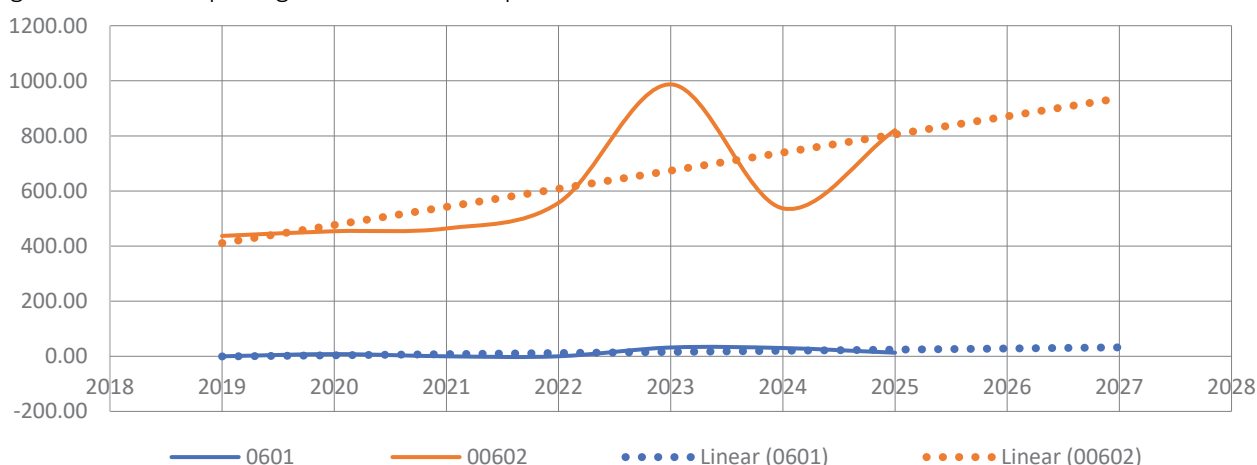
Germany's exports of genetic material to Serbia between 2019 and 2025 reflect a concentrated and strategically evolving trade relationship. Following the methodological refinement to isolate pure genetic material (excluding seeds for sowing under HS 1209, which are classified under Agricultural Inputs in Section 4.4), total annual import values fluctuated between €1.17 million and €2.52 million. The dominant categories are live plants and mushroom spawn (HS 0602) and pure-bred breeding heifers (HS 01022110). Key data observations include the complete cessation of bovine semen imports (HS 051110) in 2025 after consistent growth through 2024, and the negligible recorded trade in pure-bred swine genetics (HS 010310) when isolated from commercial fattening stock.

Plant Genetic Material

HS 0602 (Live plants, cuttings and mushroom spawn) represents the most consistent and highest-value plant genetic category. Import value grew from €437 thousand (292 tonnes) in 2019 to €821 thousand (499 tonnes) in 2025, representing an 88% increase in value and 71% in volume. Unit prices ranged from €1.50 per kg in 2019 to a peak of €3.40 per kg in 2022 before moderating to €1.65 per kg in 2025. The 2021–2022 price spike likely reflects temporary imports of specialised or certified planting material, while the 2025 volume peak at lower prices suggests a return to more standardised, cost-efficient varieties. Largest quantities in the period 2020 to 2024 were imported from the Netherlands (51% of Serbia's imports), while Germany ranked 8th with a 3.6% share.

HS 0601 (Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots) shows marginal but emerging activity, with values reaching €13 thousand (4 tonnes) in 2025, following a peak of €32 thousand in 2023.

Figure 30. Serbian plant genetic-material import trends



Source: Authors' analysis based on ITC Trade Map export/import statistics

Animal Genetic Material

HS 01022110 (Pure-bred breeding heifers) is the dominant animal genetic category, with value rising from €514 thousand (172 tonnes) in 2019 to a peak of €1.6 million (471 tonnes) in 2024, before contracting to €485 thousand (125 tonnes) in 2025. Volume grew by 142% over the period, while the unit price per tonne increased from approximately €2,988 to €3,880. This parallel growth in both volume and unit price suggests sustained Serbian demand for German breeding stock, reflecting investment in herd quality improvement.

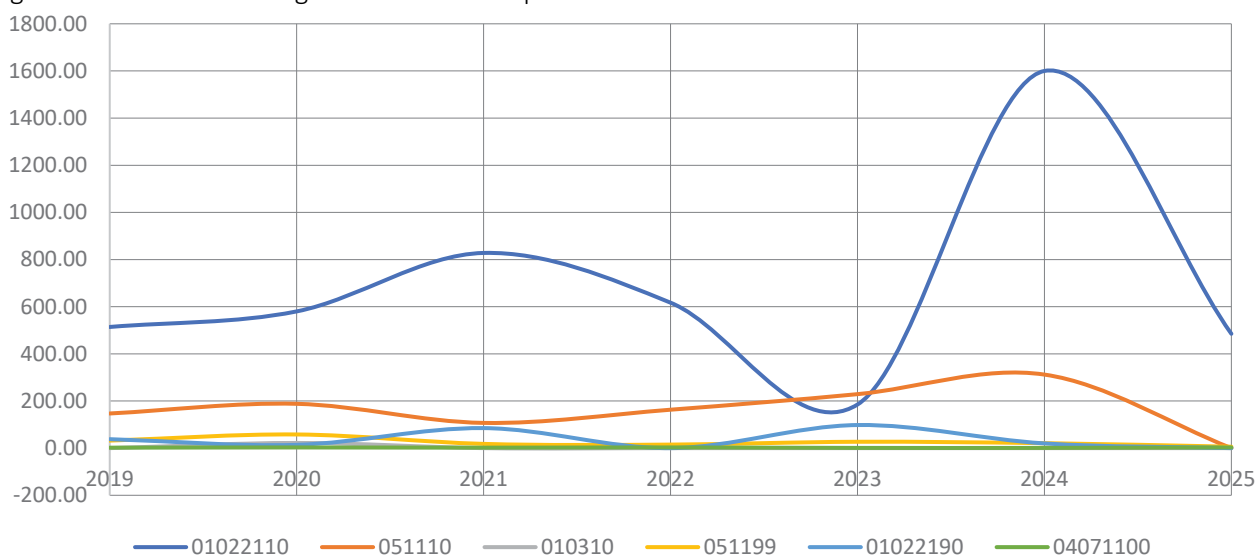
HS 01022190 (Other pure-bred cattle for breeding) exhibited high volatility, with values fluctuating between €0 and €98 thousand, recording zero imports in 2025.

HS 051110 (Bovine semen) demonstrated strong growth from 2019 through 2024, with values increasing from €147 thousand to €312 thousand, before dropping to zero in 2025. This pattern suggests either a temporary procurement pause, completion of a major breeding-programme cycle, or shifts to alternative semen suppliers. Despite the 2025 absence, the cumulative value of €1.15 million over 2019–2024 indicates sustained engagement with German dairy and beef genetics improvement programmes among Serbian cattle breeders.

HS 010310 (Pure-bred breeding swine) recorded negligible activity within the strict genetic material dataset, with only a single minor import of €22 thousand recorded in 2020 and zero activity in all other years. (Note: Historical broad-code figures for swine imports, such as the €2.72 million recorded in 2019 under the broader HS 0103, primarily reflected commercial fattening stock, not pure-bred genetics).

Other categories, including HS 04071100 (fertilised eggs), HS 051199 (animal products n.e.s.), and HS 0601 (bulbs/tubers), represent marginal trade flows with limited strategic significance, generally remaining below €30 thousand annually.

Figure 31. Serbian animal genetic-material import trends



Source: Authors' analysis based on ITC Trade Map export/import statistics

Conclusion

Germany's genetic material exports to Serbia are dominated by two primary pillars—live plants and mushroom spawn (HS 0602) and pure-bred breeding heifers (HS 01022110)—which together accounted for over 98% of total value in 2025. This concentration delivers efficiency but creates dependency risks requiring diversification strategies.

The data confirm that Serbia's import profile under precise genetic HS codes is strictly focused on pure-bred breeding stock and specialised propagation material. The cyclical nature of heifer imports (peaking in 2024 and adjusting in 2025) highlights the project-based nature of large-scale herd modernisation investments, often linked to IPARD and national subsidy cycles.

Looking ahead, plant genetics and targeted livestock breeding imports are expected to grow alongside Serbia's agricultural modernisation. The commercial cattle trend observed in broader datasets does not apply to the genetic material category, which remains firmly oriented towards high-value pure-bred breeding stock and genetic refreshment for the dairy and beef sectors.



4.6. Regional Overview (Synthesis)

Economic relations between Germany and the WB6 agricultural sector form a dynamic and evolving partnership, with the study-specific partial trade aggregate reaching €8.12 billion over 2019–2025. As detailed in the Methodological Note (Annex I), this aggregate covers German exports to the WB6 across five categories—primary agricultural products, processed food, agricultural machinery, agricultural inputs and genetic material—while WB6 exports to Germany cover primary agricultural products and processed food. The structure is highly asymmetrical: the WB6 imported €5.327 billion from Germany across all five categories and exported €3.038 billion in primary and processed agricultural products. This partial aggregate reflects the scope of the study and avoids double-counting categories not fully covered on the export side.

All trade data, country shares, and growth rates in this synthesis are calculated exclusively using Germany-reported customs data (mirror statistics from WB6 reporters were used solely for discrepancy analysis, as detailed below). Calculated Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGR) provide a clear measure of how trade flows evolved over time, smoothing out year-to-year fluctuations and highlighting long-term trends. This dual perspective shows which economies are rising fastest, which are consolidating their positions, and where risks of over-concentration or stagnation exist.

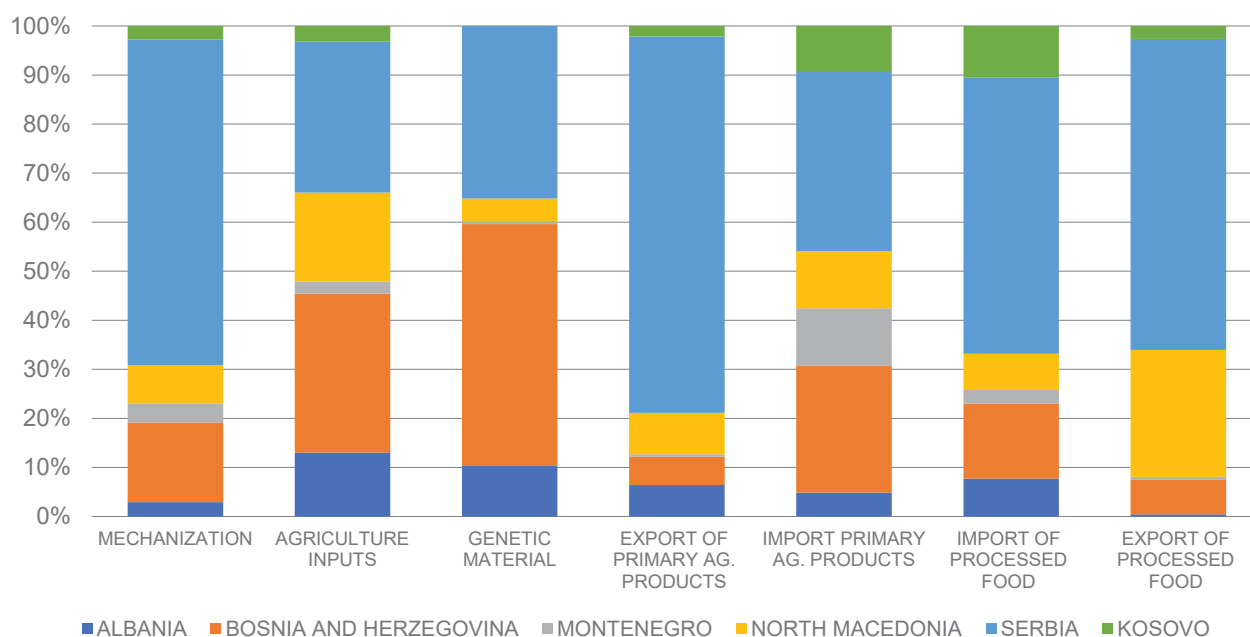
Table 28. Study-specific Germany–WB6 trade aggregate, 2019–2025 (EUR million)

Economy	Import mech.	Import inputs	Import genetic	Import prim. ag	Import proc. food	Export prim. ag	Export proc. food	Total trade	Share (%)
ALB	25.3	3.0	3.2	82.8	189.1	126.5	4.9	434.8	5.4%
B&H	140.5	7.5	15.1	441.8	376.5	113.4	74.8	1169.6	14.4%
MNE	33.6	0.6	0.2	198.6	67.5	9.7	6.6	316.8	3.9%
NMK	67.1	4.2	1.4	198.4	181.5	166.8	276.6	896.0	11.0%
SER	574.2	7.1	10.8	622.2	1,383.3	1,510.8	677.5	4,785.9	59.0%
KSV	24.0	0.7	0.0	160.0	258.1	42.6	28.1	513.5	6.3%
SUM	864.7	23.1	30.7	1,703.8	2,456.0	1,969.8	1,068.5	8,116.6	100%

Source: authors' calculations using Germany-reported data from ITC Trade Map (accessed 2026)

At regional level, Serbia is the dominant partner, accounting for nearly 60% of total Germany–WB6 trade. This concentration reflects Serbia's larger agricultural base, more developed processing capacity and more advanced regulatory alignment with EU standards. North Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina follow as secondary partners, each contributing between 11% and 15% of regional trade flows. Albania, Montenegro and Kosovo* together represent approximately 15% of the total, indicating both growth potential and the need for targeted capacity development.

Figure 32. WB6 shares in trade with Germany¹



Source: authors' calculations using Germany-reported data from ITC Trade Map (accessed 2026)

The structure of trade reveals a clear pattern of specialisation. The Western Balkans region exports primarily raw and semi-processed agricultural commodities to Germany, with frozen fruits, medicinal and aromatic plants, and rapeseed representing the most significant categories. In return, Germany supplies the region with higher-value processed foods, premium dairy products, agricultural machinery, and certified genetic material. Primary agricultural products remain the only category in which the WB6 collectively sustain a trade surplus (+€266.1 million), underscoring the region's comparative advantage in raw and semi-processed commodities. In contrast, processed foods record the largest deficit (-€1.39 billion), reflecting limited domestic value-added capacity and the strong penetration of German brands in WB6 retail markets. Meanwhile, agricultural machinery imports (€864.7 million) highlight ongoing mechanisation efforts, with Serbia accounting for nearly two-thirds of regional demand.

Country performance varies significantly across product categories. Serbia demonstrates the most diversified export portfolio, with frozen berries, dried fruits, and rapeseed all contributing meaningfully to export earnings. North Macedonia has achieved remarkable success in medicinal and aromatic plants, which now represent nearly 60% of its primary agricultural exports to Germany. Bosnia and Herzegovina shows strength in frozen fruits and prepared meat products, while Albania and Montenegro maintain more concentrated export profiles focused on medicinal plants and traditional cured meats respectively. Kosovo*'s trade relationship, in line with scarce available statistical data, remains nascent but shows promising growth in niche categories such as spices and vegetable preparations.

Tractor imports show clear differences across the Western Balkans. Serbia recorded the highest value, rising from €37.7 million in 2019 to €47.2 million in 2025 and confirming its role as the main driver of regional mechanisation. Bosnia and Herzegovina reached €13.4 million in 2025, while North Macedonia remained at around €5.5 million. Albania grew to €4.2 million, and Montenegro remained below €2.4 million. Kosovo* was broadly stable at approximately €4.9 million in both 2019 and 2024, the latest available year. Overall, Serbia dominates tractor demand, Bosnia and Herzegovina shows steady progress, and the remaining markets are smaller.

Genetic material imports reveal a highly concentrated dynamic following methodological refinement (excluding HS 1209 seeds, which is classified under agricultural inputs to prevent double-counting). Serbia recorded €1.33 million in 2025, reflecting targeted investments in pure-bred breeding heifers (HS 01022110) and live



plants (HS 0602). Bosnia and Herzegovina shows remarkable growth, reaching €3.99 million in 2025, driven by pure-bred cattle (HS 010221), fertilised hatching eggs (HS 040711), and mushroom spawn (HS 0602). Albania remains modest at €446 thousand, North Macedonia dropped to €31 thousand, and Montenegro recorded zero imports in 2025. Kosovo* has no recorded direct trade in this specific category. Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina emerge as clear leaders, while Albania, North Macedonia, and Montenegro remain marginal.

Taken together, the data highlight Serbia as the clear leader in mechanisation and Bosnia and Herzegovina as the leading market for genetic-material imports in 2025. Albania and North Macedonia remain modest but have growth potential, while Montenegro and Kosovo* are marginal in the genetic-material category. This uneven landscape underscores the need for targeted strategies that support smaller markets while leveraging Serbia's scale and Bosnia and Herzegovina's momentum to strengthen regional agricultural modernisation.

Import patterns reveal a complementary trade dynamic. Across the WB6, there is a strong market preference for German premium dairy products, particularly cheese and fermented milk preparations. This reflects evolving consumer expectations for quality-certified goods, which strategically complements the region's own robust domestic dairy production. Meanwhile, regional agricultural machinery imports, totalling €865 million, underscore a shared commitment to sector modernisation through the adoption of advanced European technologies. Serbia accounts for two-thirds of this machinery flow, a concentration that not only reflects its scale as a major agricultural market but also highlights its potential to serve as a regional hub for equipment servicing and distribution networks.

WB6 Complementarities and Regional Value Chain Opportunities

Trade patterns reveal clear specialisation across the region. Albania, North Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina all export medicinal and aromatic plants to Germany, yet each faces challenges in meeting consistent quality standards at scale. Serbia leads in frozen fruit processing, while North Macedonia has built strength in tobacco and wine. These complementary strengths create natural opportunities for integrated regional supply chains.

To assess untapped WB6 agricultural-export opportunities in the German market, this study used the International Trade Centre Export Potential Map, which estimates the potential value of established products by combining supply capacity, market demand and bilateral ease of trade. For consistency with the report's financial framework, all original US dollar estimates generated by the tool were converted into euros. The analysis indicates that medicinal and aromatic plants offer the most promising opportunity: the WB6 could increase regional exports of HS 1211 by more than €16 million. A coordinated approach could establish shared collection centres and harmonised quality certification, with North Macedonia's stronger regulatory alignment potentially supporting a regional certification hub.

Frozen fruit presents another integration pathway. Serbia's established freezing and packing infrastructure could serve as a regional hub, sourcing fresh fruit from neighbouring countries. The export potential is around €145 million. This arrangement would help smaller producers access premium German markets while mitigating climate-related production risks through geographic diversification.

Regulatory alignment remains a critical enabler for deeper integration. All six economies operate under Stabilisation and Association Agreements that grant preferential access to the EU market conditional on compliance with European food safety, phytosanitary, and quality standards. While legislative frameworks are increasingly harmonised, implementation capacity varies considerably. Targeted technical assistance and regional knowledge-sharing platforms could accelerate this convergence process.

Infrastructure investment priorities include cold-chain logistics for Albania, Montenegro, and Kosovo*; regional collection centres for medicinal plants in North Macedonia and Albania; and seed testing laboratories anchored in Serbia. These investments could be most effective if coordinated through existing frameworks such as IPARD III, cross-border cooperation, and national subsidy scheme measures.

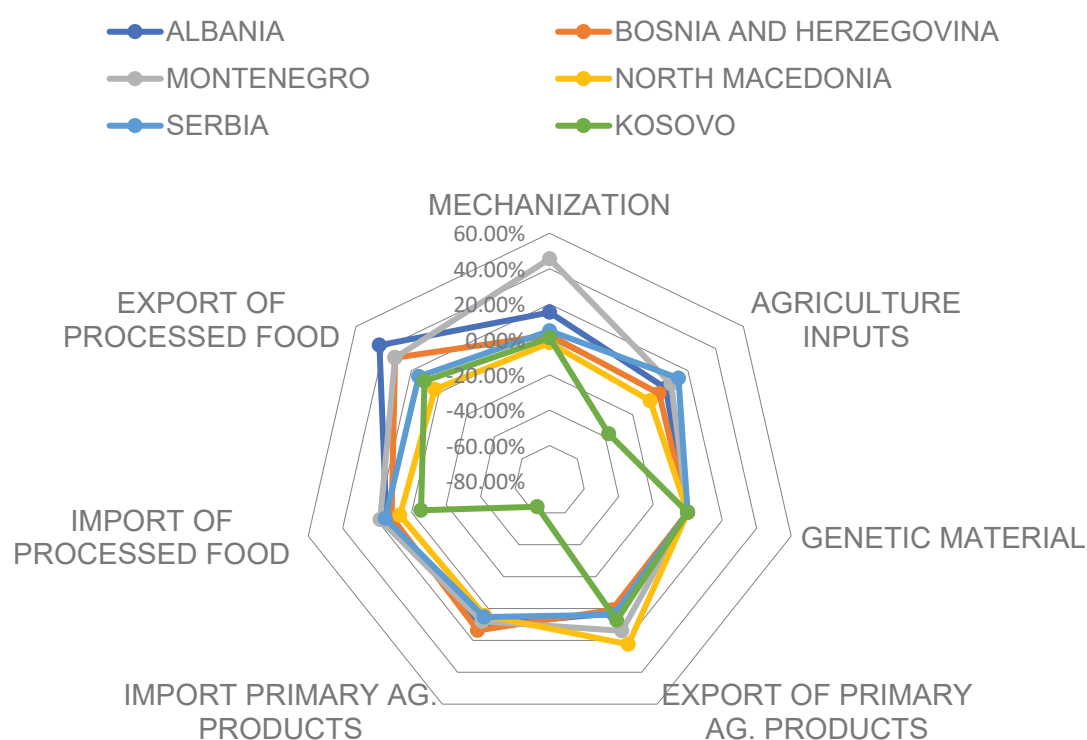


Ultimately, the Western Balkans Six stand at a pivotal moment. The strong foundation of trade with Germany provides both a market anchor and a quality benchmark. By building on existing strengths, addressing structural constraints, and pursuing coordinated regional approaches where complementarities exist, these economies can transform their agricultural sectors into more resilient, competitive, and inclusive engines of sustainable growth.

Germany's Trade Potential in the WB6

While the WB6 region has demonstrated strong import demand for German agricultural products, machinery, and inputs, significant unrealised potential remains. Analysis using the ITC Export Potential Map reveals that German exporters could substantially expand their market presence by targeting high-growth segments aligned with WB6's agricultural modernisation priorities. (Note: All original USD estimates from the ITC tool have been systematically converted into Euros (EUR) to ensure consistency with this report's financial framework).

Figure 33. CAGR of WB6 trade with Germany, 2019–2025



Source: Authors' calculations using data from ITC Trade Map

Agricultural Machinery and Precision Technologies represent the largest opportunity, with an estimated €120–150 million additional potential over the next 3–5 years. Serbia (€574 million in machinery imports) shows strong demand for poultry and bee-keeping machinery (HS 8436: +16.4% CAGR), while Bosnia and Herzegovina demonstrates exceptional growth in agricultural machinery (HS 8436: +42.8% CAGR). Montenegro shows remarkable adoption of precision crop protection technologies (HS 8424: +68.6% CAGR). Success will depend on expanded financing mechanisms, technical training programmes, and after-sales service networks.

Agricultural Inputs present a €45–60 million opportunity, driven by growing demand for EU-compliant plant protection products, specialised fertilisers, and certified seeds. Serbia shows strong demand for complex NPK fertilisers (HS 3105: +491% unit value growth), while Albania and North Macedonia demonstrate growing demand for plant protection products (HS 3808) as they align with EU phytosanitary standards. German exporters who invest in WB6-specific registration processes could capture first-mover advantages.

Genetic Material and Breeding Stock offer €25–35 million in additional potential. Bosnia and Herzegovina shows exceptional growth in fertilised hatching eggs (HS 040711: near-tenfold increase since 2023), indicating major strategic investments in poultry genetics. Serbia demonstrates sustained demand for pure-bred breeding



heifers (HS 01022110) and live plants/mushroom spawn (HS 0602).

Processed Food Ingredients and Industrial Inputs represent €80–100 million in additional potential. Serbia shows exceptional growth in food preparations (HS 2106: +90.6% since 2019) and cocoa derivatives (HS 1804/1805: more than 2,500% since 2019), reflecting strong demand from Serbia's expanding confectionery, bakery, and beverage industries for high-quality German ingredients.

Total estimated unrealised potential: €270–345 million over the next 3–5 years. Realising this potential will require coordinated action: proactive regulatory harmonisation, investment in technical capacity-building, expanded IPARD and cross-border financing mechanisms, and the development of tailored product offerings that address WB6-specific market needs.

Methodological consistency checks for trade data

For comparative analysis, all data used in this study were taken from the German customs office, except for Kosovo (data were taken from EU trade statistics). Comparing the export declarations from one country with import declarations from its trading partner for identical goods (so-called mirror data), significant discrepancies were identified. The comparative assessment ³reveals that most discrepancies between German and Western Balkans trade data reflect legitimate methodological, logistical, and regulatory differences rather than systemic data integrity failures.

Observed discrepancies range from very close alignment, typically within about five percent, to extreme outliers that can exceed one thousand percent. These extreme cases are usually the result of statistical noise in low-value shipments, shifts in product classification, or mismatches in how trade flows are attributed. A recurring pattern across the dataset is that Western Balkans economies tend to report much higher import values than Germany's corresponding export figures in sectors such as agricultural inputs and machinery. In many cases, imports are recorded at three to seven times the German declarations. This gap is best explained by structural differences in how values are calculated, how transit routes are recorded, and how customs authorities classify products.

The dominant drivers of mirror statistics discrepancies can be grouped into six interconnected categories:

1. **Valuation basis differences** between CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight) and FOB (Free on Board) methodologies account for a substantial portion of observed gaps. Import declarations in Western Balkans economies typically include freight, insurance, customs duties, and handling costs, whereas German export declarations report values at the point of departure. This methodological difference alone can explain a 15–30% gap in reported values, widening to 40–80% for excise goods such as tobacco and alcoholic beverages.
2. **Transit and re-export attribution** represents a major source of divergence. A significant share of German exports to Western Balkans economies is routed through regional EU distribution hubs (e.g., Croatia, Hungary, Austria, or the Netherlands) before final customs clearance. German customs statistics record the immediate destination, while Western Balkans authorities record the country of origin. This attribution mismatch can inflate WB6-reported import values by factors of three to ten.
3. Classification practices under the Harmonised System contribute substantially. National customs authorities may apply different interpretations of product descriptions or intended end-use when assigning HS codes. For example, adjuvants used in crop protection may be classified under HS 3808 (pesticides) by one authority and under HS 3105 (fertilisers) by another.
4. **Post-import value addition** further widens reporting gaps in categories where bulk exports undergo refinement, blending, or rebranding in the destination market. The additional value created after import is reflected in German import statistics but not in WB6 export records.

³ *Methodological Note: Discrepancy ranges were calculated by comparing Germany-reported export values with WB6-reported import values for the 2019–2025 period across all six economies. The percentage difference was calculated as ((WB6 Import Value - Germany Export Value) / Germany Export Value) * 100. Extreme outliers (e.g., zero-baseline years) were excluded to establish the typical range.*



5. **Regulatory compliance costs** associated with EU import requirements represent an additional driver of divergence. Phytosanitary certification, veterinary inspection, and organic verification entail fees and documentation requirements that increase the landed cost. **Estimates from World Bank and WTO trade facilitation literature suggest that these compliance and procedural costs can add 10–30 to import-reported values**, particularly in categories subject to stringent health and safety standards.
6. **Statistical coverage thresholds and temporal misalignment** introduce systematic variations. Many customs administrations exempt shipments below a certain monetary threshold from detailed HS-level declaration. Additionally, goods exported from Germany in the fourth quarter of one year may not be cleared by WB6 customs until the first quarter of the following year.

Table 29. Aggregate sectoral patterns causing discrepancies in mirror data

Sector	Typical Discrepancy Range	Primary Systemic Drivers
Agricultural Inputs	+200 to +2,600 (WB6 overreporting)	Transit attribution via EU hubs; CIF/FOB gap (30–60); informal trade channels; HS classification shifts (HS 29/31/38).
Agricultural Machinery	-80 to +200 (WB6 overreporting)	Transit routing; component vs. system classification; refurbished equipment valuation; project-based consolidation.
Food & Beverage Products	-75 to +100 (mixed direction)	CIF/FOB gap; excise duty timing (HS 22/24); private-label rebranding; HS migration (HS 19/20/21).
Primary Agricultural Products	-50 to +100 (mixed direction)	CIF/FOB gap; quality grading/revaluation; phytosanitary certification costs; seasonality and perishability.
Genetic Material	-100 to +350 (mixed direction)	Veterinary/phytosanitary certification; biological classification ambiguity; transit attribution; temporal misalignment.

Source: ITC Trade Map database; authors' compilation and formatting

Discrepancies show two distinct patterns. In some categories, trade data aligns closely, with differences limited to about five percent. In others, extreme gaps appear, sometimes exceeding one thousand percent. These large outliers are not the result of faulty reporting but usually stem from statistical noise in low-value shipments, shifts in how products are classified, or mismatches in how trade flows are attributed.

Primary agricultural products show more moderate divergence due to standardised bulk commodity pricing and direct logistics routes. However, discrepancies persist due to quality grading differences at EU entry, where German customs may apply upgraded valuations not captured in WB6 export declarations, and phytosanitary certification costs that are reflected only in German import figures. Food and beverage products exhibit the widest directional swings, largely due to excise duty timing for alcohol and tobacco. German import values for these categories can be 50–80% higher than WB6 export declarations because duties are assessed at the German point of entry, while WB6 exporters report values before excise application.

Conclusion As the Western Balkans Six economies move closer to EU integration, aligning their customs reporting practices with German and EU standards will be essential for improving trade transparency. Several practical steps can support this process:

1. CIF and FOB valuation differences should be harmonised by introducing supplementary data fields that clearly separate product value from freight, insurance, and duties.
2. Joint workshops on HS code classification for customs officials from both sides would help reduce interpretation drift and ensure consistent categorisation of goods.
3. Bilateral reconciliation protocols should be established to address issues of transit attribution and timing mismatches, ensuring that shipments routed through EU hubs or cleared across fiscal years are recorded consistently.

Together, these measures would narrow statistical gaps, strengthen comparability, and reduce compliance burdens for all actors in the distribution chain.



5. Trade Policy Environment

5.1. Tariffs & Customs Duties (WB6 – Germany/EU)

5.1.1. Historical evolution of the EU–WB6 trade regime

The trade policy environment between Germany/EU and the Western Balkans Six is the product of more than two decades of the EU's Stabilisation and Association policy. It cannot be understood as a conventional tariff relationship between unrelated trading partners. The Stabilisation and Association Agreements were designed not only to liberalise trade, but to anchor the Western Balkans in the EU's legal, economic and institutional space. The European Commission's Access2Markets platform describes the SAAs as instruments for economic development, political stabilisation, alignment with the EU acquis and progressive integration into the EU market. This historical function matters for the present study. Tariff liberalisation was never an isolated objective. It was a means of integration. It introduced preferential access to the EU market, disciplined customs regimes, established product-specific concessions, created rules-of-origin obligations, and linked market access to legal approximation. In agriculture and agri-food trade, this architecture created a highly liberalised but still carefully managed regime: most products benefit from preferential treatment, while politically sensitive products remain subject to tariff-rate quotas, protocols, annexes and safeguard logic.

The SAA sequence also matters. North Macedonia entered the framework first, with its SAA in force from 2004; Albania followed in 2009, Montenegro in 2010, Serbia in 2013, Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2015, and Kosovo* in 2016. The different timing means that the economies entered the EU trade framework at different stages of institutional maturity and market development. North Macedonia has had the longest adaptation period; Serbia has the largest economic effect because of scale; Montenegro is now the most advanced accession case institutionally; Albania has strong agricultural potential but weaker aggregation and certification capacity; Bosnia and Herzegovina has production potential constrained by institutional fragmentation; Kosovo*'s SAA is still primarily a modernisation and capacity-building instrument. The Commission's overview confirms the entry into force and agricultural-trade structure of these agreements across the WB6.

The logic of the SAAs is asymmetric. The EU opened its market more widely and more quickly to WB6-origin goods, while the WB6 economies retained more product-specific protection for sensitive agricultural sectors. This asymmetry is deliberate. It reflects the development logic of the Stabilisation and Association process: support regional convergence, encourage export capacity and create incentives for legal approximation, while allowing the Western Balkan economies transitional protection in politically sensitive rural sectors.

For Germany, this means that the tariff regime should not be assessed only as a customs framework. It is a strategic policy instrument. It shapes WB6 access to the German market, determines the cost of German agricultural technology and inputs in the region, and influences the speed at which WB6 food systems can become EU-compatible.

5.1.2. Current tariff architecture

Germany applies the EU customs regime. It does not apply a separate national customs tariff to goods originating in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia or Serbia. Imports into Germany are governed by the EU Common Customs Tariff, TARIC, the Combined Nomenclature, the Union Customs Code, the relevant SAA, autonomous trade measures for the Western Balkans, and preferential rules of origin.



The current tariff architecture has five layers. First, **industrial goods and most agricultural machinery** are largely liberalised. This is highly relevant for German exports of tractors, agricultural machinery, processing equipment, irrigation systems, cold-chain technology, spare parts and laboratory equipment. In these categories, customs duties are rarely the main barrier; classification, financing, technical conformity, after-sales service and distributor capacity are often more important. Second, basic agricultural products receive broad preferential access, but sensitive products remain managed. Across several SAAs, the EU eliminates duties for most agricultural products from WB6 economies but excludes or specially manages live bovine animals, beef, sugar and wine. The Commissions agricultural trade page summarises the common framework: agricultural products from WB6 partners generally enter the EU duty-free, while beef, sugar and wine are subject to tariff-rate quotas. Third, **fruit and vegetables** require special attention. Many products benefit from preferential access, and autonomous trade measures provide additional relief, particularly where the EU entry-price system would otherwise apply specific duties. However, these products still need exact CN/TARIC verification because seasonal treatment, entry-price logic, valuation and product classification determine the actual customs outcome. Fourth, **processed agricultural products** cannot be treated as ordinary agricultural products. They are governed by specific protocols. Duty treatment may depend on sugar, dairy, cereal, starch or other agricultural components. This matters for processed food, confectionery, bakery products, fruit preparations, dairy preparations, sauces, beverages and animal feed. Fifth, **wine and fishery products** are separate regimes. Wine is typically governed by wine and spirits protocols or specific wine arrangements; fishery products are governed by separate articles and annexes. These categories must not be hidden under a generic “agriculture” heading.

The EU’s autonomous trade measures remain an important additional instrument. The latest extension preserves the regime until 31 December 2030, maintaining additional preferential access for Western Balkan partners. The measures are particularly relevant for fruit and vegetables and for the global Western Balkans wine quota after national SAA wine quotas are exhausted.

Table 30. Functional structure of the Germany/EU–WB6 tariff regime

Trade-policy layer	Practical meaning for this study	German policy relevance
EU Common Customs Tariff and TARIC	Determines MFN rates, preferential rates, quotas, suspensions, entry-price treatment, seasonal duties and safeguards for imports into Germany/EU.	Every priority WB6 export product must be checked at CN 8 / TARIC 10 level.
Stabilisation and Association Agreements	Establish preferential trade relations and country-specific concessions.	The legal basis differs by economy and by product category.
Agricultural annexes	Define sensitive products, quota treatment and concession schedules.	Essential for meat, dairy, fruit, vegetables, sugar and other sensitive goods.
Protocols on processed agricultural products	Determine duties for products with sugar, dairy, cereal or other agricultural components.	Important for processed food and German food exports.
Wine and spirits protocols	Govern wine access, quotas and documentation.	Critical for Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.
Fishery annexes	Treat fish separately from basic agriculture.	Important for Montenegro and Albania, and relevant for premium food positioning.
Autonomous trade measures	Provide additional EU preferences, especially for fruit, vegetables and wine.	Important for maintaining WB6 export opportunities to Germany.
Rules of origin	Determine whether preferential treatment can be claimed.	A zero preferential rate has no value if origin cannot be proven.
WB6 national customs tariffs	Determine applied rates for German/EU exports into WB6 economies.	Essential for German machinery, inputs, genetics, processing equipment and food exports.

Source: European Commission, Access2Markets and TARIC; Stabilisation and Association Agreements between the European Union and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia; authors compilation, accessed June 2026.



5.1.3. Country-by-country SAA commentary

Albania

Legal context

Albania's SAA must be read as a trade-access framework that opened the EU market earlier than Albania's domestic agri-food institutions were fully capable of using it. The agreement gave Albanian producers preferential access, but the ability to convert this preference into sustained German-market exports depends on aggregation, certification, cold chain, traceability and SPS credibility. For agricultural products originating in Albania, the EU eliminates customs duties and charges having equivalent effect, except for CN headings 0102, 0201, 0202, 1701, 1702 and 2204. These headings cover live bovine animals, fresh or chilled beef, frozen beef, sugar and wine. For products in CN Chapters 7 and 8, where the EU Common Customs Tariff contains both an ad valorem duty and a specific duty, the elimination applies only to the ad valorem component. This is crucial for Albanian fruit and vegetable exports because the specific-duty and entry-price logic must be checked at TARIC level. The Albania SAA grants duty-free access for CN 1701 and 1702 sugar products within an annual quota of 1,000 tonnes. Wine and spirit drinks are governed separately under the wine and spirits protocol, while fishery products are governed through separate provisions and annexes.

For Albania's exports to Germany/EU, the relevant tariff-sensitive categories are not broad agriculture but specific product groups: fresh vegetables, fruit, olive products, medicinal and aromatic plants, honey, selected livestock-related products, sugar lines, wine and fishery products. Tariff access is favourable, but market use is constrained by fragmented production, weak aggregation, limited cold-chain capacity and uneven certification. For German/EU exports to Albania, the SAA does not create a single uniform agricultural duty. Albania's concessions are product-specific: some EU-origin agricultural products were liberalised, some progressively reduced, and some admitted under tariff quotas. The German interest lies in machinery, greenhouse equipment, irrigation, seeds, plant protection, fertilisers, sorting and grading technology, packaging lines, laboratory equipment and cold-chain systems.

Germany's tariff-policy priority in Albania should be to support agricultural modernisation rather than broad consumer-food liberalisation. The highest-value agenda is zero-duty or simplified access for German technologies and inputs that improve productivity, certification and export readiness. On the EU import side, Germany should support Albanian use of fruit and vegetable preferences, but only where origin documentation, SPS controls and private buyer standards are credible.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina's SAA created a formal trade framework, but its economic impact is shaped by institutional fragmentation. Tariff preferences exist; the difficulty is translating them into predictable, certifiable and scalable exports. The SAA provides broad EU duty elimination for agricultural products originating in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but excludes CN headings 0102, 0201, 0202, 1701, 1702 and 2204. Baby beef receives a preferential in-quota rate equal to 20% of the EU ad valorem duty and 20% of the EU specific duty, within an annual quota of 1,500 tonnes expressed in carcass weight. Sugar products under CN 1701 and 1702 receive duty-free access within an annual quota of 12,000 tonnes net weight.

Fish and fishery products are treated separately. The SAA provides for duty elimination except for products listed in the relevant fishery annexes.

For Bosnia and Herzegovina's exports to Germany/EU, tariff preferences are most relevant for fruit, berries, plums, apples, vegetables, honey, processed food, baby beef, sugar and wine. However, the binding constraint is rarely the tariff alone. The binding constraint is the combination of official controls, veterinary and phytosanitary capacity, laboratory reliability, administrative coordination and certification. For German/EU



exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commission notes that some agricultural products have not been fully liberalised and benefit instead from reductions to Bosnia and Herzegovina's base rate, including categories such as live animals, meat, dairy and fruit juices.

Germany should not treat Bosnia and Herzegovina primarily as a tariff-reduction case. It should treat it as a tariff-plus-institutional-capacity case. Any preferential access for sensitive products must be linked to SPS capacity, veterinary coordination, laboratory systems and producer organisation. German export priorities should focus on processing technology, cold-chain systems, dairy and meat equipment, laboratory systems, packaging and quality infrastructure.

Kosovo*

Kosovo*'s SAA is the newest in the WB6 and should be understood primarily as a modernisation instrument. It creates market-access opportunities, but Kosovo*'s immediate challenge is to build the production, regulatory and certification capacity needed to use them. The Kosovo* SAA provides a baby beef quota of 475 tonnes expressed in carcass weight, with an in-quota duty of 20% of the EU ad valorem duty and 20% of the EU specific duty. The agreement also separates agricultural products, fishery products, processed agricultural products and wine/spirit drinks into distinct provisions and annexes.

Kosovo*'s export potential towards Germany/EU is currently more limited than Serbia's, North Macedonia's or Albania's. Its strategic relevance is not in large-scale export supply today but in modernisation demand. Kosovo* needs machinery, inputs, animal genetics, certified seeds, storage, cold chain, dairy and meat-processing equipment, laboratory systems and food-safety capacity. For German/EU exports to Kosovo*, the tariff analysis must be product-specific under Kosovo*'s concession schedules. Residual duties are relevant, but administrative capacity, import authorisation, distribution, finance and product registration are often more decisive than the nominal tariff rate.

Germany should use the Kosovo* tariff agenda to reduce the cost of productive transformation. The priority should be duty simplification or reduction for machinery, certified seeds, animal genetics, veterinary inputs, fertilisers, plant protection, storage systems, cold-chain equipment and laboratories. For Kosovo* exports to Germany/EU, Germany should support capacity-building in origin documentation, traceability and SPS systems before expecting large trade expansion.

Montenegro

Montenegro's SAA has now moved into a different strategic context because Montenegro is the most advanced accession candidate in the WB6. In tariff terms, Montenegro is a small market; in institutional terms, it is the closest WB6 economy to full EU integration. The tariff regime must therefore be read together with Montenegro's EU accession trajectory, including the provisional closure of agriculture and fisheries-related chapters and the continuing importance of Chapter 12 on food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy. The EU–Montenegro SAA distinguishes clearly between agricultural products, processed agricultural products, wine and spirits, and fishery products. For agricultural products originating in Montenegro, the EU eliminates duties except for CN headings 0102, 0201, 0202, 1701, 1702 and 2204. Baby beef receives a preferential in-quota rate equal to 20% of the EU ad valorem duty and 20% of the EU specific duty, within an annual quota of 800 tonnes expressed in carcass weight. For EU-origin agricultural products entering Montenegro, the SAA provides three concession categories: Annex III(a) products receive duty abolition; Annex III(b) products receive progressive duty reduction; and Annex III(c) products receive progressive reduction to 50% of the applicable duty. Fishery products are treated separately under Articles 29 and 30 and Annexes IV and V, while wine and spirits are governed by Protocol 2.

For Montenegrin exports to Germany/EU, the key tariff-sensitive categories are wine, baby beef, fishery products, selected fruit and vegetables, sugar-related lines and processed agricultural products. Wine is



particularly important because Montenegro's realistic export opportunity is higher-value positioning, origin, tourism-linked branding and quality and not volume. For German/EU exports to Montenegro, the relevant sectors are premium food, wine, fisheries-related technology, dairy and meat processing, small-scale processing equipment, laboratory systems, food-safety infrastructure, cold-chain systems and tourism-linked agri-food supply. Montenegro should not be analysed as a mass market; it should be analysed as a high-standard, EU-convergent, premium niche market.

Germany's future tariff position towards Montenegro should be closely aligned with Chapter 12 implementation. Duty reductions or exemptions should be prioritised for equipment and inputs that support food safety, official controls, fisheries control, laboratories, traceability, small-scale processing, premium value chains and tourism-linked supply. For Montenegrin exports to Germany, Germany should focus on operationalising wine, fishery and premium-food access through certification, origin control and buyer linkages.

North Macedonia

North Macedonia has the longest SAA experience in the WB6 and the clearest horticultural and wine export profile. Its SAA entered into force earlier than the other WB6 agreements, which means its trade regime has had the longest time to shape production and export patterns. The EU–North Macedonia SAA eliminates duties on agricultural products originating in North Macedonia except for CN headings 0102, 0201, 0202 and 2204. For products in Chapters 7 and 8, where the EU tariff includes both ad valorem and specific duties, only the ad valorem component is eliminated. Baby beef receives a preferential in-quota rate of 20% of the EU ad valorem duty and 20% of the EU specific duty, within an annual quota of 1,650 tonnes expressed in carcass weight. Wine is governed separately and must be assessed as a stand-alone category. WTO reporting confirms the asymmetric nature of North Macedonia's liberalisation: EU imports of industrial and agricultural products from North Macedonia were liberalised from the outset except for products such as baby beef and wine, while North Macedonia liberalised EU imports over transitional periods.

North Macedonia's relevant export categories for Germany are vegetables, fruit, grapes, wine, processed vegetables, tobacco-related products, lamb and selected food preparations. The tariff issue is especially important for seasonal products because market access depends on the timing of shipments, entry-price rules, documentary accuracy and buyer certification.

For German/EU exports, North Macedonia is an important market for greenhouse technology, irrigation, seeds, plant-protection products, wine-sector equipment, post-harvest technology, processing lines, cold chain and laboratory systems.

Germany should treat North Macedonia as a strategic horticulture and wine partner. The tariff agenda should focus on preserving EU-side preferences for North Macedonian produce and wine, while reducing the cost of German equipment and inputs that increase yield, extend seasonality, improve residue compliance and strengthen post-harvest quality.

Serbia

Serbia is the most important WB6 economy for Germany from a trade-policy perspective because of its scale, production base and demand for modernisation. Its SAA has the largest potential commercial effect in agri-food, machinery, inputs, genetics and processing technology. The EU–Serbia SAA eliminates duties on agricultural products originating in Serbia except for CN headings 0102, 0201, 0202, 1701, 1702 and 2204. Baby beef receives a preferential in-quota rate of 20% of the EU ad valorem duty and 20% of the EU specific duty, within an annual quota of 8,700 tonnes expressed in carcass weight. Products under CN 1701 and 1702 receive duty-free access within an annual quota of 180,000 tonnes net weight. Wine and spirits are governed by Protocol 2, while fish and fishery products are governed separately through the relevant articles and annexes. Serbia's Ministry for European Integration explains that the SAA established a free-trade area and harmonisation with



EU law as key obligations. The EU Delegation in Serbia also notes that the trade-related framework introduced asymmetric liberalisation in favour of Serbia for both industrial and agricultural products.

For Serbian exports to Germany/EU, the commercially relevant tariff-sensitive products are baby beef, sugar, wine, fruit, berries, vegetables, cereals, oilseeds, processed foods and fishery products. For many products, tariffs are already favourable; the real questions are quota use, SPS compliance, residue control, certification, proof of origin and German buyer requirements. For German/EU exports to Serbia, the important categories are machinery, precision agriculture, irrigation, dairy equipment, meat-processing equipment, storage, cold-chain systems, seeds, fertilisers, plant-protection products, genetics, laboratory equipment and higher-value processed food. Serbia's larger market makes residual duties and customs treatment more commercially important than in smaller WB6 economies.

Germany should make Serbia the central WB6 partner for tariff-linked agricultural modernisation. The priority is not general liberalisation of sensitive food imports; it is targeted reduction of costs for German technologies and inputs that improve productivity, climate resilience, SPS compliance and processing capacity. On the EU import side, Germany should support better use of Serbian preferences where products meet EU and German standards.

5.1.4. Product-based tariff analysis

Baby beef

Baby beef is the most politically sensitive high-value meat category in the EU–WB6 tariff architecture. It is not fully duty-free in the standard sense. Across several SAAs, the in-quota treatment is a reduction to **20% of the EU ad valorem duty and 20% of the EU specific duty**, within country-specific annual quotas.

Table 31. Baby-beef quota treatment under selected SAAs

Economy	Annual quota carcass weight (t)	In-quota duty	Strategic interpretation
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,500	20% of EU ad valorem duty + 20% of EU specific duty	High-value opportunity constrained by veterinary capacity and traceability.
Kosovo*	475	20% of EU ad valorem duty + 20% of EU specific duty	More relevant as a future modernisation opportunity than as current export scale.
Montenegro	800	20% of EU ad valorem duty + 20% of EU specific duty	Niche opportunity; must be linked to premium meat, traceability and Chapter 12 readiness.
North Macedonia	1,650	20% of EU ad valorem duty + 20% of EU specific duty	Relevant but secondary to horticulture and wine.
Serbia	8,700	20% of EU ad valorem duty + 20% of EU specific duty	Largest regional opportunity; quota use depends on veterinary compliance and buyer demand.

Source: *Stabilisation and Association Agreements between the European Union and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia, provisions on "baby beef" tariff quotas and relevant annexes*; European Commission, *Access2Markets and TARIC*; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/761; authors compilation, accessed June 2026.

The strategic conclusion is that baby beef is not primarily a tariff negotiation issue. It is a compliance issue. Expanding trade requires veterinary credibility, animal identification, traceability, residue control, slaughterhouse approval, certification and consistent buyer relationships.

Sugar

Sugar is relevant mainly for Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to a lesser extent for Albania and Montenegro depending on product coverage. Serbia has the largest sugar quota: CN 1701 and 1702 products receive duty-free access within an annual quota of 180,000 tonnes net weight. Bosnia and Herzegovina has an annual duty-free sugar quota of 12,000 tonnes net weight. Albania has a smaller quota of 1,000 tonnes.



The policy relevance extends beyond raw sugar. Sugar content affects processed food competitiveness. Therefore, sugar must be analysed together with processed agricultural products, confectionery, bakery products, beverages, fruit preparations and other sugar-containing lines.

Wine

Wine is not ordinary agriculture. It is a quota-, protocol- and documentation-sensitive product. It matters especially for Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia. The autonomous trade measures preserve a global Western Balkans wine quota after exhaustion of national SAA quotas.

For Germany, wine is commercially relevant but should be treated as a premium and branding opportunity, not a bulk trade issue. The future agenda should focus on quota use, origin documentation, quality schemes, geographical indications, certification and buyer positioning.

Fruit and vegetables

Fruit and vegetables are the most important practical category for WB6 export development towards Germany. Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia have strong relevance; Bosnia and Herzegovina is relevant in berries, plums and selected fruit; Montenegro is relevant in premium niche products; Kosovo*'s role is more limited at present. The tariff treatment is favourable, but not simple. Where the EU tariff includes both ad valorem and specific duties, the elimination may apply only to the ad valorem component under the SAA, while autonomous trade measures can suspend specific duties for certain products and conditions. This makes TARIC verification essential. The real trade-policy challenge is operational: seasonality, customs valuation, entry-price rules, origin proof, SPS certification, pesticide-residue compliance, Global G.A.P. or buyer certification, cold chain and delivery reliability.

Processed agricultural products

Processed agricultural products require separate analysis because the relevant protocols often treat them according to agricultural components. This matters for German exports of confectionery, bakery products, dairy preparations, sauces, beverages, cereal preparations and processed foods, and for WB6 exports of fruit preparations, vegetable preparations, juices, processed meat and selected food preparations. The final tariff annex must therefore not group all HS 16–24 products under a single “processed food” heading. Each product must be checked for sugar, dairy, cereal or other agricultural-component treatment.

Machinery, inputs and genetics

For Germany, this is the most important forward-looking category. Tariffs on machinery may already be low or zero in many cases, but the policy agenda should ensure that no residual duties, misclassification or customs friction increase the cost of modernisation. The priority German categories are agricultural machinery, spare parts, irrigation systems, greenhouse technology, milking equipment, dairy and meat-processing lines, cold-chain systems, laboratory equipment, certified seeds, planting material, animal genetics, fertilisers, plant-protection products and precision-agriculture tools. This is where tariff policy becomes a development instrument. Reducing duties on these goods lowers the cost of productivity, climate adaptation, EU alignment and food-safety compliance.



5.1.5. Quota administration and customs practice

A tariff-rate quota is not simply a legal entitlement. It is an administratively managed access right. If the importer uses the wrong tariff code, fails to prove origin, misses the licence window, does not claim the quota correctly or lodges the declaration after quota exhaustion, the preference is lost. On the EU side, many tariff quotas are managed by the European Commission on a **first-come, first-served** basis. Allocation is based on the chronological order in which customs declarations are accepted, regardless of the Member State of import. Each quota is identified by an order number, and the quota balance must be checked before import declaration. Some agricultural quotas are licence-managed rather than ordinary customs-chronology quotas. This is operationally important for Germany because a WB6 exporter may have a theoretical preference but still fail commercially if the importing party does not claim the quota correctly. It is equally important for German exporters into WB6 markets, where national quota systems, import licences, SPS approvals and product registration requirements can affect landed cost and market entry.

Montenegro provides a practical example of national quota administration. For agricultural products subject to preferential import quotas under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management allocates annual import quotas through public calls addressed to eligible legal entities registered for foreign-trade activities. Importers must apply within the announced deadline and comply with the applicable allocation conditions, including the documentation and guarantee requirements set out in the national procedure. For German exporters, this means that preferential tariff treatment may depend not only on the SAA concession itself, but also on the timely participation of the Montenegrin importer in the national quota-allocation procedure.

Table 32. Customs process map for WB6 exports to Germany/EU

Step	Required action	Commercial relevance
1	Identify HS 6, CN 8 and TARIC 10 classification	Determines duty, quota, SPS controls, seasonal rules and documents.
2	Identify legal category: basic agriculture, processed agriculture, wine, fishery product or industrial good	Different SAA articles, annexes and protocols apply.
3	Verify preferential origin	Without valid origin, the MFN duty applies.
4	Check TARIC	Confirms preferential rate, TRQ, autonomous measure, entry-price rule or safeguard.
5	Check quota availability and management method	Determines whether the in-quota rate can be used.
6	Prepare SPS, veterinary or phytosanitary documentation	Critical for meat, dairy, fish, plants, seeds and fresh produce.
7	Submit export declaration in WB6	Incorrect classification or origin claim can destroy the preference.
8	Submit EU import declaration and quota claim	Timing and correct quota order number are decisive.
9	Complete German/EU clearance	Release depends on customs, SPS, labelling and documentary compliance.
10	Maintain post-clearance audit file	German buyers and authorities require traceability and audit-ready documentation.

Source: European Commission, Access2Markets – My Trade Assistant and TARIC; Union Customs Code, Regulation (EU) No 952/2013; authors process mapping, accessed June 2026.



5.2. Opportunities for Tariff/Duty Reduction

5.2.1. Strategic policy assessment

The EU–WB6 tariff regime is already highly liberalised. The future agenda should therefore not be broad tariff liberalisation for its own sake. That would be politically imprecise and economically weak. The correct future direction is **targeted tariff optimisation**.

For WB6 exports to Germany/EU, the priority is to preserve and improve the use of existing preferences. This means better operational use of fruit and vegetable preferences, more transparent wine quota use, improved baby beef and sugar quota administration, stronger origin compliance and better SPS readiness.

For German exports to the WB6, the priority is to reduce the cost of agricultural modernisation. Tariff reductions should focus on machinery, spare parts, irrigation, greenhouse systems, certified seeds, planting material, animal genetics, fertilisers, plant-protection products, dairy and meat-processing equipment, cold-chain systems, laboratory infrastructure and precision-agriculture tools.

Germany should not push broad liberalisation of sensitive consumer-food exports into WB6 markets without product-level impact assessment. Meat, dairy, wine and selected fresh products remain politically sensitive in the region. The more defensible approach is selective liberalisation where it supports productivity, standards, food safety and EU alignment.

Table 33. Priority opportunities for tariff and duty reduction

Rank	Product group	Direction	Priority economies	Policy rationale
1	Fruit and vegetables under entry-price logic	WB6 → Germany/EU	Albania, North Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Core export category; preferences exist but are operationally complex.
2	Wine	WB6 → Germany/EU	Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia	Premium export category with quota and documentation constraints.
3	Baby beef	WB6 → Germany/EU	Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Kosovo*	High-value but quota-limited and compliance-intensive.
4	Sugar and sugar-containing products	WB6 → Germany/EU	Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania	Relevant for sugar and processed-food competitiveness.
5	Agricultural machinery and spare parts	Germany/EU → WB6	All WB6, especially Serbia, Kosovo*, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina	Direct productivity impact.
6	Irrigation and greenhouse equipment	Germany/EU → WB6	Serbia, North Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo*	Climate adaptation, season extension and higher yields.
7	Certified seeds and planting material	Germany/EU → WB6	Serbia, North Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo*, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yield, disease resistance and quality improvement.
8	Animal genetics	Germany/EU → WB6	Serbia, Kosovo*, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro	Direct dairy and meat productivity effect.
9	Laboratory and food-safety equipment	Germany/EU → WB6	All WB6, especially Montenegro, Kosovo*, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania	Directly supports Chapter 12 implementation.
10	Dairy and meat-processing equipment	Germany/EU → WB6	Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro	Supports value addition, food safety and export readiness.

Source: Authors' assessment based on European Commission Access2Markets and TARIC, Stabilisation and Association Agreements, ITC Trade Map and ITC Export Potential Map, accessed June 2026.



5.2.2. Future German policy direction

Germany should adopt a two-track trade-policy position.

The first track should support WB6 access to the EU market where preferences already exist and where products can comply with EU and German standards. This applies especially to fruit and vegetables, wine, baby beef, sugar and selected processed agricultural products. The focus should not be new tariff generosity without conditions; it should be operational use of existing preferences through correct classification, origin proof, quota claims, SPS documentation, certification and buyer compliance.

The second track should reduce the cost of agricultural modernisation in the WB6. Germany should prioritise duty reductions or exemptions for technologies and inputs that increase productivity and accelerate EU alignment: machinery, irrigation, greenhouse systems, seeds, genetics, plant protection, fertilisers, cold chain, processing lines and laboratories. This is the strongest policy argument because it aligns German commercial interest with EU accession, climate adaptation, food safety and rural-development outcomes.

This approach avoids two mistakes. It avoids treating the WB6 simply as a market for German food exports, which would create political sensitivity in protected rural sectors. It also avoids treating WB6 preferences as a development gesture without commercial discipline. The correct approach is to use tariffs as a modernisation tool: preserve WB6 access where standards are met, and lower the cost of German technology where it improves competitiveness and EU compatibility.

Strategic conclusion

The tariff environment between Germany/EU and the WB6 is no longer a story of broad tariff barriers. It is a story of **managed preferential integration**. The SAAs opened markets, but they did so through product-specific legal instruments that still matter in agriculture: quotas, protocols, annexes, origin rules, entry-price logic, fishery provisions and processed agricultural product rules. For WB6 exporters, the challenge is to use preferences correctly. They must classify products precisely, prove origin, claim quotas on time, meet SPS requirements, comply with German buyer standards and maintain documentation capable of withstanding customs and audit scrutiny. For German exporters, the opportunity is to link tariff policy to modernisation. Lowering the cost of machinery, inputs, genetics, processing equipment, cold-chain systems and laboratory infrastructure can accelerate the WB6 transition towards EU-compatible food systems. This is where Germany's trade-policy interest and development-policy interest converge.

The future direction should therefore not be based on general liberalisation, but on targeted, legally precise and outcome-oriented measures: stronger productivity, improved food safety, closer EU alignment, more reliable regional supply chains, and deeper Germany–WB6 economic cooperation.



6. Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) & Trade Obstacles

In the Germany–WB6 agri-food and agricultural input trade relationship, non-tariff measures should be interpreted primarily as a question of regulatory heterogeneity, institutional capacity and transaction costs. The formal liberalisation of trade under the EU–WB6 contractual framework and CEFTA does not remove the practical requirement that each consignment must pass through a sequence of documentary, technical, sanitary, phytosanitary, customs and market-surveillance controls. For this reason, the effective trade cost faced by firms is determined not only by the applied tariff, but by the time, information and compliance costs required to prove that a product can lawfully enter, circulate and be placed on the market.

CEFTA evidence is particularly relevant because the WB6 economies share many of the same administrative and regulatory features, while at the same time remaining separate legal and inspection jurisdictions. CEFTA's own policy framework defines the regional economic area as one based on EU compliance and the reduction of trade and production costs through the elimination of market-access barriers. It also states that trade in goods and services between CEFTA economies should be free of tariffs, quotas and other non-tariff barriers. This objective is institutionally supported by CEFTA mechanisms such as the Market Access Barriers Database, SPS/TBT-related work, trade facilitation measures, customs data exchange and dispute-settlement reform. UNCTAD's CEFTA support programme confirms that the purpose of this architecture is to improve the functioning of non-tariff barrier resolution mechanisms and prevention of trade barriers, including stronger use of the Market Access Barriers Database for NTM claims.

The main analytical conclusion is that the NTB problem is not limited to classical protectionism. In many cases, the measure itself may have a legitimate regulatory purpose: food safety, plant health, animal health, consumer protection, technical safety, product quality or traceability. The barrier arises when the procedure is duplicated, insufficiently transparent, not mutually recognised, unevenly applied, paper-based, slow, or dependent on limited laboratory and inspection capacity. This distinction is important for the Germany–WB6 relationship because German exporters normally operate from a highly regulated EU environment, but EU compliance does not automatically eliminate the need to satisfy each WB6 markets import authorisation, local labelling, conformity assessment, registration, inspection or documentary requirements.

The CEFTA/GIZ Report on Non-Tariff Measures identifies conformity assessment for SPS measures as one of the most important practical constraints in agri-food trade. In the surveyed CEFTA evidence, 38 companies reported problems with SPS conformity assessment, including testing and product certification. The specific difficulty was the lack of recognition of conformity assessments, which obliges firms to repeat tests in the importing market even when testing has already been carried out elsewhere. This is not a theoretical issue: the report cites, for example, the absence of adequate testing facilities for fish products in Montenegro, forcing traders to use laboratories in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a cost indicated at EUR 600 per truck. For Germany–WB6 trade, this means that an exporter of animal-origin products, fish products, dairy products, processed food, seeds, planting material or other controlled agri-food goods may face a second layer of verification even when the product already complies with EU norms.

The same CEFTA evidence also shows that labelling, marking and packaging requirements are a recurring barrier in both agricultural and manufacturing trade. The report records 32 incidents related to labelling, marking and packaging in the SPS context, with 16.7% of agricultural traders identifying this area as problematic. It further notes that Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Albania were reported among the parties most frequently imposing such requirements, while Kosovo* and Albania were among those most affected. The affected product groups include wine, fruit and vegetable juices, wheat flour, bakery products, chocolate preparations and roasted coffee. The relevance for German exporters is direct: German food products cannot be treated as market-ready merely because they comply with EU Regulation 1169/2011 or German labelling practice. Each



WB6 market may require local-language labelling and importer-specific information, and the CEFTA report explicitly notes that each CEFTA party requires labelling in a local language, which obliges firms to prepare separate labelling for each market. This fragments the region commercially and reduces the economies of scale that would otherwise be expected from a regional market of approximately eighteen million consumers.

Technical barriers to trade are equally relevant for German exports of machinery, irrigation systems, milking equipment, processing lines, cold-chain equipment, fertilisers, plant-protection products and technical inputs. The CEFTA/GIZ report records TBT-related problems in labelling, marking and packaging, import authorisation or licensing, conformity assessment, product quality, safety or performance requirements, residue limits and product identity requirements. In the TBT section, the highest numbers of reported measures concern labelling/marketing/packaging and import authorisation/licensing, followed by conformity assessment and product quality or performance requirements. This is particularly important for German agricultural machinery and equipment because the problem is often not the ability of German producers to meet technical requirements, but the absence of full recognition of certificates and tests. The same CEFTA report notes that CEFTA parties have aligned significant parts of their legislation with the EU New Legislative Framework, but that further progress is still needed regarding acceptance of CE marking as equivalent to domestic markings and conformity-assessment procedures.

For German exporters, this creates a specific commercial risk. A tractor, processing machine, irrigation system or piece of cold-chain equipment may be manufactured in accordance with EU technical rules, but the importer may still need local documentation, translated manuals, additional conformity confirmation, homologation or market-surveillance clarification before the product can be placed into use. In Serbian practice, the CEFTA/GIZ report records concerns that vehicles may be subject to homologation even when homologation has already been performed by a European authority. The broader implication is that the border is not the only control point. A product may clear customs but still face post-clearance obstacles related to registration, technical use, retail sale, installation, inspection or market surveillance.

A separate but closely related barrier concerns import authorisation and registration. This is critical for German exports of plant-protection products, fertilisers, seeds, planting material, veterinary inputs and genetic material. These products are not ordinary goods; they are regulated inputs whose placement on the market depends on national approval systems. The CEFTA evidence identifies import authorisation and registration among the frequent SPS and TBT issues. In practical terms, a plant-protection product legally placed on the German or EU market may still require national registration, approved label text, authorised uses, safety documentation and importer licensing before it can be sold in a WB6 economy. Similarly, seed and planting material may depend on variety registration, phytosanitary documentation, seed certification, GMO-related declarations and seasonal import timing. The trade cost is therefore not only the customs procedure but the risk of missing the agricultural season. For seeds, pesticides and fertilisers, delay before the sowing or treatment period can destroy the commercial value of a shipment even if the goods are eventually released.

Administrative barriers remain the most visible layer of the problem. The 2023 WB6 business survey presented in the German Economic Team policy study *Trade within the Western Balkans: patterns, potential and barriers* identifies procedural obstacles at customs as the most acute non-tariff barrier within CEFTA, followed by product-safety requirements, including SPS and TBT. The same source specifies that the difficulties differ by economy: Albania is associated with lack of publicly available information, Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia with release and clearance of goods, Kosovo* with lack of appeal procedures, Montenegro with insufficient consultation with business, and Serbia with fees and charges. It also reports median border waiting times ranging from around two to six hours. For German exporters, these findings imply that the regional barrier is not uniform. The same product category may face an information problem in one market, a clearance problem in another, a fee problem in a third, and an appeal or administrative-remedy problem in a fourth.

This finding has methodological importance for the study. It would be misleading to present WB6 NTBs as a single list of identical barriers. The evidence points instead to a system of related but nationally specific bottlenecks. In Albania, the cost is often ex ante uncertainty: the exporter and importer may need more time to identify complete and current requirements before shipment. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the problem



is more likely to arise from administrative complexity and release/clearance procedures. In Kosovo*, the commercial risk increases when a dispute or detention occurs and appeal mechanisms are perceived as less effective. In Montenegro, predictability is affected by limited structured consultation with businesses. In North Macedonia, release and clearance issues matter for time-sensitive goods. In Serbia, the size of the market makes it commercially attractive, but fees, charges and technical procedures must be incorporated into the cost-to-serve calculation.

Logistics constraints reinforce these regulatory and administrative barriers. The World Bank Logistics Performance Index is relevant because it evaluates precisely those dimensions that determine whether a consignment can move predictably: customs and border-management clearance, infrastructure, international shipments, logistics-service quality, tracking and tracing, and timeliness. In agri-food trade, these are not neutral logistics indicators; they determine whether the product remains commercially viable. A delay of several hours may be marginal for a spare part, but material for fresh dairy, frozen meat, planting material, berries, fish, live animals, semen, embryos or other biologically sensitive goods. For German exporters of cold-chain or perishable goods, the relevant cost is therefore not only freight. It includes reefer operating time, driver waiting time, temperature-monitoring risk, possible loss of shelf life, storage during inspection, and the probability of rejection or price downgrade by the buyer.

The CEFTA reform agenda is directly relevant, but it should be treated analytically rather than rhetorically. SEED, SEED+, Green Lanes, EU TRACES NT and CEFTA trade-facilitation mechanisms and the Market Access Barriers Database are mechanisms for reducing information asymmetry, improving pre-arrival data exchange, facilitating risk analysis and addressing specific trade obstacles. Their importance lies in the fact that they target the operational causes of NTBs: repeated documentary submission, weak coordination among border agencies, limited advance information, insufficient risk-based controls and lack of a structured private-sector channel for reporting barriers. However, these instruments cannot fully resolve barriers unless national authorities consistently recognise electronic documents, apply risk-based inspection, align SPS/TBT procedures with EU practice and accept conformity-assessment results where justified. This is why the study should treat CEFTA mechanisms as necessary but not sufficient.

For the purposes of a cost-to-serve illustration, three product groups are most representative. First, a German agricultural machine exported to Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina or North Macedonia carries costs beyond transport and customs brokerage: technical documentation, translation, conformity evidence, possible registration or homologation, post-clearance installation and after-sales service. The main NTB risk is that the product may be physically imported but not immediately usable or registrable if technical documentation or conformity recognition is incomplete. Second, a German plant-protection product or seed consignment faces an authorisation risk. The commercial cost is concentrated in national registration, label approval, importer licensing, certificate consistency and seasonality; a delay of several weeks may mean that the relevant sowing or treatment window is lost. Third, a German dairy, frozen meat or fish product faces a combined SPS and logistics cost: veterinary certification, cold-chain documentation, border inspection, local-language labelling, shelf-life loss and possible storage or re-export if documents or temperature records are disputed. In all three cases, the non-tariff barrier is best understood as the cost of proving compliance under time pressure.

For regulated agricultural inputs, such as plant-protection products, fertilisers, seed and planting material, the relevant non-tariff constraint should be understood at two levels. The first level is market authorisation: depending on the product and the destination economy, placement on the market may require prior registration, recognition of variety or product status, approved label text, safety documentation, importer authorisation, or evidence of conformity with national rules. The second level is consignment-level control, where the shipment may be checked through customs, phytosanitary, quality or documentary procedures. The CEFTA evidence confirms that import authorisations, conformity assessment, product identity and quality requirements, labelling, marking and packaging are among the measures most frequently reported by businesses in the region.



The trade cost is therefore not uniform across all inputs. For plant-protection products, the more important barrier is usually market authorisation and approved use conditions, rather than border handling alone. For seeds and planting material, the critical issues are phytosanitary documentation, seed or variety-related requirements and the time sensitivity of the planting season. For fertilisers, the main concerns are more likely to arise from product classification, quality documentation, labelling, chemical composition, certificate of analysis or market-inspection requirements, depending on the national regime. In all three cases, the NTB should not be presented as a simple transport cost, but as the cost of ensuring that a regulated input can be legally placed on the market and used within the relevant agricultural season.

For food of animal origin and temperature-sensitive products, such as dairy, meat, fish and frozen products, the cost-to-serve is influenced by veterinary certification, documentary control, border or inland inspection procedures, transport conditions and commercial shelf-life. CEFTA's digitalisation work identifies veterinary and phytosanitary certification as an area where electronic exchange can reduce administrative burdens, while EU TRACES NT and CEFTA trade-facilitation mechanisms support the generation and processing of certificates and the exchange of information on non-compliant consignments.

The commercial risk in these product groups should therefore be formulated carefully. It is not that every consignment will face rejection or major additional cost. Rather, the risk is that any inconsistency between veterinary certificate, product identity, batch documentation, transport document, temperature record or label can delay release and reduce the remaining commercial value of the product. For frozen products, the effect of delay may mainly be additional transport or storage cost. For chilled dairy, meat or fish, delay can also reduce the remaining shelf-life available to the importer, distributor or retailer. The relevant NTB is therefore the cumulative effect of documentary accuracy, inspection timing and cold-chain reliability, rather than the inspection fee itself.

The policy conclusion is that Germany–WB6 trade expansion requires more than tariff preference and market promotion. It requires a reduction in the procedural cost of lawful market entry. For German suppliers, this means that each WB6 shipment should be prepared through a compliance file rather than a customs file: product classification, origin proof, authorisation status, certificate model, local label, technical documentation, safety data sheets, conformity evidence, transport conditions and importer obligations must be verified before dispatch. For WB6 governments and CEFTA structures, the priority should be publication of complete import requirements in a reliable and searchable format, mutual recognition or acceptance of conformity-assessment results where possible, wider use of electronic SPS/TBT documentation, risk-based inspection, stronger laboratory capacity, transparent fees and predictable appeal mechanisms.

The strategic conclusion is therefore precise: non-tariff barriers in Germany–WB6 agricultural trade do not primarily arise from one prohibitive measure, but from the accumulation of smaller regulatory, documentary and logistical frictions across six jurisdictions. These frictions are particularly significant for German exports of machinery, regulated agricultural inputs, seeds, animal genetics and food products because such goods require more than a customs declaration; they require proof of technical, sanitary, phytosanitary or market-compliance status. Reducing these frictions would increase the effective value of Germany's role as a supplier of agricultural technology, inputs, genetics, food products and quality infrastructure to the Western Balkans, while also supporting the CEFTA objective of bringing the region closer to EU market practice.



7. Opportunities to Expand Economic Cooperation

The economic relationship between Germany and the Western Balkans Six (WB6) in the agricultural sector is characterised by strong complementarities, evolving regulatory alignment, and significant unrealised potential on both sides. This section identifies concrete opportunities for expanding bilateral and regional cooperation across three dimensions: German exports of technology, inputs, and genetic material to the WB6; WB6 export opportunities in the German market; and cross-border regional value-chain development supported by institutional frameworks. All trade data referenced in this section are drawn from Germany-reported customs statistics (ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026), unless otherwise noted (only Kosovo* data were taken from EU Trade statistics). Export potential estimates are derived from the ITC Export Potential Map, with original USD values converted to EUR using the National Bank of Serbia middle exchange rate on 12 August 2026 (1 USD = 0.92 EUR) for consistency with this report's financial framework.

7.1. Germany → WB6 (Modernisation of the Agri-Food Sector)

The WB6 represent a high-potential, structurally evolving market for German agricultural technology, inputs, and genetic material. Driven by EU integration pressures, climate adaptation needs, and the imperative to increase rural productivity, the region is transitioning from fragmented, low-yield farming to consolidated, EU-compliant agri-food systems. For German exporters and investors, this transition presents a clear opportunity: the WB6 is not merely a market for commodity goods, but a strategic destination for high-value, productivity-enhancing technologies. Success requires aligning product offerings with specific modernisation gaps, leveraging available EU and national financing instruments, and establishing robust after-sales and technical support networks.

7.1.1. Demand Identification: Machinery, Inputs, and Genetics

The demand for German agricultural and food products across the WB6 varies significantly, driven by the unique economic and market conditions of each country. To identify the best opportunities for growth, this study utilises the ITC Export Potential Map, which evaluates key trade factors including supply and demand, tariffs, trade relationships, economic growth, and product compatibility to rank both existing and new export opportunities. Export potential refers to the estimated maximum sales value a specific product could achieve in a target market within a given year, calculated by combining the exporter's supply capacity, the importer's market demand, and the overall ease of doing business between the two countries. By comparing this potential against current baseline export figures, we can pinpoint exactly which products and markets offer the greatest room for expansion. The lack of sufficient data for Kosovo* limits detailed calculation for that economy.

1. Agricultural Machinery and Mechanisation

Core Fleet Renewal: Tractors (HS 8701) remain the dominant machinery category across all WB6 economies, accounting for 52.2% of Serbia's €90.4 million in machinery imports in 2025, 64.4% of B&H's €20.88 million, and 62.1% of North Macedonia's €8.8 million. A distinct market shift is underway: while cost sensitivity drives demand for used machinery (used tractors accounted for 73.7% of B&H's tractor imports and 68.6% of



North Macedonia's in 2025), subsidy programmes are increasingly enabling the procurement of new, higher-specification units. In Serbia, the share of new tractors declined from 74% to approximately 51% in 2025, reflecting fluctuating subsidy availability, while Albania saw new tractors rise to 18.1% of imports.

Table 34. Export potential for tractors (EUR million)¹

	ALB	B&H	MNE	NMK	SRB
Baseline exports	2.85	2.30	0.06	1.29	18.40
Unrealised potential remaining	0.20	22.08	2.76	4.05	38.64
Export potential	3.04	23.92	2.85	5.34	57.96

Source: ITC Export potential map

Precision & Specialised Equipment: Rapid growth is observed in spraying and dispersing appliances (HS 8424), notably in Montenegro (+68.6% CAGR, reaching €16.55 million in 2025 and accounting for 87% of total machinery imports) and North Macedonia (+12.3% CAGR). This growth is driven by the need for precise crop protection and compliance with EU Maximum Residue Limits. The dominant sub-item is NTL 84248970 (mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing, or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.).

Table 35. Export potential for HS 842489 (EUR million)²

	ALB	B&H	MNE	NMK	SRB
Baseline exports	0.41	1.38	1.93	0.20	3.50
Unrealised potential remaining	0.07	1.66	-0.83	0.67	1.29
Export potential	0.48	3.13	1.10	0.87	4.78

Source: ITC Export potential map

Livestock & Post-Harvest Infrastructure: High demand exists for poultry-keeping machinery (HS 8436, sub-item 843629), which grew at +16.4% CAGR in Serbia, driven by IPARD-funded investments. Milking and dairy machinery (HS 8434, sub-item 843410) shows exceptional growth in Kosovo* (+127.5% CAGR) and steady demand in B&H, reflecting targeted investments in dairy modernisation aligned with EU hygiene standards (EC 853/2004). Harvesting and threshing machinery (HS 8433) supports Serbia's large-scale arable farming, representing 17.9% of its machinery imports (€16.15 million in 2025).

Table 36. Export potential for poultry-keeping machinery, HS 843629 (EUR million)³

	ALB	B&H	MNE	NMK	SRB
Baseline exports	0.04	0.83	0.32	0.19	2.85
Unrealised potential remaining	0.05	-0.09	-0.15	0.04	-0.18
Export potential	0.09	0.74	0.17	0.23	2.67

Source: ITC Export potential map

Table 37. Export potential for milking machines, HS 843410 (EUR million)⁴

	ALB	B&H	MNE	NMK	SRB
Baseline exports	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.31
Unrealised potential remaining	0.10	0.29	0.02	0.06	0.24
Export potential	0.11	0.31	0.09	0.06	0.55

Source: ITC Export potential map

2. Agricultural Inputs:

Plant Protection Products (HS 3808): This is the dominant input category across the region, accounting for 70% of North Macedonia's, 59.5% of B&H's, 87.3% of Montenegro's, and 45.9% of Albania's agricultural input imports from Germany. Demand is shifting towards EU-compliant, high-specification, and environmentally



safer active ingredients to meet strict Maximum Residue Limits. In Serbia, Germany ranked first by import share (21%) for plant protection products during 2020–2024, although unit values declined by 31.4%, suggesting competitive pressure from third-country suppliers.

Table 38. Export potential for HS 3808 (EUR million)⁵

	ALB	B&H	MNE	NMK	SRB
Baseline exports	0.31	2.67	0.46	1.20	21.16
Unrealised potential remaining	1.29	2.76	0.68	2.39	4.69
Export potential	1.56	5.34	1.10	3.68	25.76

Source: ITC Export potential map

Fertilisers (HS 3105 & 3102): There is a strategic shift from basic commodity-grade nitrogenous fertilisers towards specialised, value-added complex NPK blends (HS 3105), particularly in Serbia, where unit values increased by 491% (from €323/tonne in 2019 to €1,910/tonne in 2025), indicating a fundamental repositioning towards premium formulations. In Albania, complex fertilisers showed steady growth with rising unit values (+25.7%), while nitrogenous fertilisers (HS 3102) exhibited volume-driven procurement patterns typical of commodity-grade products.

Table 39. Export potential for HS 310520 (EUR million)⁶

	ALB	B&H	MNE	NMK	SRB
Baseline exports	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.29
Unrealised potential remaining	0.27	1.29	0.03	0.35	2.12
Export potential	0.32	1.29	0.04	0.41	2.39

Source: ITC Export potential map

Table 40. Export potential for HS 310210 (EUR million)⁷

	ALB	B&H	MNE	NMK	SRB
Baseline exports	0.07	0.91	0.46	0.04	0.51
Unrealised potential remaining	0.28	0.48	0.02	0.45	4.97
Export potential	0.35	1.39	0.48	0.49	5.52

Source: ITC Export potential map

3. Genetic Material:

Animal Genetics:

- The trade in animal genetic material between Germany and the WB6 is concentrated in specific, high-value categories. Based on the methodological framework applied in Chapter 4 (Section 4.5), which isolates pure genetic material from commercial livestock and forage products, the relevant HS codes are:
- HS 010221 (Pure-bred breeding bovine animals): This is the dominant animal genetics category. In Serbia, pure-bred breeding heifers (HS 01022110) reached €1.6 million in 2024 before adjusting to €485 thousand in 2025, reflecting national subsidy cycles. In B&H, HS 010221 reached €1.6 million in 2025 (381 tonnes), with unit values ranging from approximately €2,950/tonne to €4,280/tonne. Albania imported €422 thousand in pure-bred breeding cattle in 2025, while North Macedonia recorded zero imports in 2024–2025 after a peak of €563 thousand in 2022. Montenegro has not recorded any imports since 2022.
- **HS 040711** (Fertilised eggs for incubation, of domestic fowls): This category emerged as the most dynamic growth segment in B&H, surging from €192 thousand (2019) to €790 thousand in 2025—a near-tenfold increase indicating major strategic investments in hatchery capacity and poultry genetics upgrading.



- **HS 051110** (Bovine semen): Demonstrates targeted breeding programme investments. In Serbia, cumulative imports reached €1.15 million over 2019–2024 before dropping to zero in 2025, suggesting completion of a major breeding programme cycle. Albania recorded €12 thousand in 2025, while B&H reached €35 thousand.
- **HS 010310** (Pure-bred breeding swine): Recorded only episodic activity across the region, with B&H importing €87 thousand in 2024 and Serbia recording a single minor transaction of €22 thousand in 2020. This category remains marginal compared with bovine genetics.

Table 41. Export potential for live bovine animals, HS 0102 (EUR million)⁸⁴

	ALB	B&H	MNE	NMK	SRB
Baseline exports	0.42	1.20	0.05	0.26	0.77
Unrealised potential remaining	0.63	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00
Export potential	1.01	1.01	0.84	0.16	0.55

Source: ITC Export potential map

4. Plant Genetics: Consistent demand exists for live plants, cuttings, slips, and mushroom spawn (HS 0602). In B&H, this category exhibited extraordinary growth from €74 thousand in 2019 to €1.56 million in 2025 (a near-21-fold increase), driven primarily by mushroom spawn (NTL 06029010). In Serbia, HS 0602 grew from €437 thousand (2019) to €821 thousand (2025), with the Netherlands remaining the dominant supplier (51% share) and Germany ranking eighth (3.6% share). North Macedonia recorded €31 thousand in 2025, while Montenegro and Albania showed minimal activity.

Table 42. Export potential for live plants and mushroom spawn, HS 060290 (EUR million)⁹

	ALB	B&H	MNE	NMK	SRB
Baseline exports	0.00	0.92	0.02	0.10	0.72
Unrealised potential remaining	0.61	0.90	0.73	0.87	3.68
Export potential	0.61	1.84	0.73	1.01	4.42

Source: ITC Export potential map

7.1.2. Alignment with Financing Instruments

The high upfront cost of German technology is a primary barrier for WB6 farmers and processors. However, this challenge is mitigated by a robust ecosystem of financing instruments that German exporters can actively leverage in their sales and partnership strategies:

IPARD (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for Rural Development): IPARD III (2021–2027) is the most critical catalyst, providing grants (typically 50–70% co-financing) for farm investments, processing facilities, and rural infrastructure. IPARD III programmes are operational in Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia, although accreditation status, available measures, and implementation pace differ by country. German exporters should ensure their machinery, cold-chain equipment, dairy processing lines, and other eligible products are listed on the national IPARD agencies' eligible investment lists. As programme utilisation matures, demand for EU-compliant equipment is expected to grow.

KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau) & EIB (European Investment Bank): These institutions provide favourable loan conditions, guarantees, and technical assistance for larger-scale agri-food modernisation, renewable energy integration in agriculture, and water management/irrigation projects. German firms should partner with local WB6 banks that act as on-lending partners for KfW/EIB funds to offer bundled “technology + financing” packages to medium and large agri-businesses.

⁴ ITC does not give more detailed data for Export potential on HS 102



National Grant Schemes & Subsidies: WB6 governments heavily subsidise agricultural mechanisation. Serbia allocated a record €1.27 billion to agriculture in its 2025 budget (7.5% of the national budget), with significant portions directed towards modernisation. Similar national support schemes operate in other WB6 economies. German distributors should actively cooperate with national ministries of agriculture to ensure their products qualify for subsidy programmes, which typically require the purchase of new machinery and thus directly favour German premium manufacturers. Customs policies regarding the import of new versus used mechanisation should also be reviewed in each target market.

WBIF (Western Balkans Investment Framework) & Donor Projects: The Western Balkans Investment Framework and donor-funded projects (GIZ, FAO, World Bank) target cross-border infrastructure, food safety laboratories, and veterinary capacity building. German suppliers of laboratory equipment, cold-chain logistics, and traceability software should monitor WBIF tenders and donor-funded capacity-building projects.

7.1.3. After-Sales, Service Network, and Training Requirements

Trade data and non-tariff barrier assessments confirm that selling machinery and regulated inputs in the WB6 is not a one-time transaction. To secure market share, German exporters must address the following operational requirements:

- **Regional Service and Spare Parts Hubs:**

Downtime during harvest or planting seasons is commercially catastrophic. German machinery exporters should establish or empower regional distribution and service hubs, with Serbia acting as the optimal central hub due to its market size (€90.4 million in machinery imports in 2025), logistics infrastructure, and existing German industrial presence. This hub can efficiently service neighbouring markets (B&H, Montenegro, North Macedonia).

- **Technical Documentation and Homologation Support:**

CE marking is not always automatically recognised; local homologation, translated manuals, and specific conformity assessments are often required. German suppliers must provide comprehensive, locally translated technical documentation, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) aligned with national GHS formats, and proactive support to local importers in navigating national registration processes for seeds, pesticides, and machinery.

- **Operator and Maintenance Training:**

The complexity of precision agriculture, automated milking parlours, and advanced NPK application requires skilled operators, who are in short supply across the WB6. Export contracts should include mandatory, structured training programmes. German companies are encouraged to partner with local agricultural faculties, vocational schools, and advisory services to certify local technicians, ensuring that farmers and service providers can operate machinery to its full potential while strengthening brand loyalty.

- **Digital Traceability and Software Support:**

Modern machinery and inputs are increasingly tied to digital farm management systems. German exporters must ensure their software interfaces are accessible, offer local language support, and comply with emerging EU data and traceability standards, which WB6 buyers are increasingly required to adopt.



7.2. WB6 → Germany: Export Opportunities in the German Market

The WB6 collectively exported €1.97 billion in primary agricultural products and €1.07 billion in processed food to Germany over the 2019–2025 period. While these flows demonstrate established market presence, significant unrealised potential remains. The ITC Export Potential Map identifies over €16 million in additional export potential for medicinal and aromatic plants (HS 1211) alone, while frozen fruit (HS 0811) presents approximately €145 million in untapped opportunity. Realising this potential requires coordinated action on quality certification, value-added processing, and strategic branding.

7.2.1. Primary Agricultural Products: Growth Categories

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (HS 1211) is the single most important export category for three WB6 economies. North Macedonia exported €28.31 million in 2025 (59.20% of its primary agricultural exports to Germany), Albania exported €12.99 million (72.98% share), and B&H exported €2.40 million. Germany's pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and herbal-tea industries provide sustained demand. However, the ITC Export Potential Map estimates that the WB6 could increase HS 1211 exports by more than €16 million through improved quality certification, traceability, and coordinated collection. A regional certification hub, potentially hosted in North Macedonia given its stronger regulatory alignment, could serve all six economies.

Frozen Fruit and Berries (HS 0811)- Serbia is the regional leader, exporting €113.92 million in 2025 (51.18% of its primary agricultural exports). However, volumes declined from 72,000 tonnes (2019) to 34,000 tonnes (2025) due to climate change impacts, while values remained stable owing to higher global prices. The export potential for frozen fruit is estimated at approximately €145 million. Serbia's established freezing and packing infrastructure could serve as a regional hub, sourcing fresh fruit from neighbouring countries (B&H, Montenegro, North Macedonia) to mitigate climate-related production risks through geographic diversification.

Dried Fruits (HS 0813)- Serbia recorded the most dynamic growth in this category (+59.2% CAGR), with exports rising more than fifteen-fold between 2019 and 2025 to €29.86 million, driven by successful positioning of Serbian dried plums, apricots, and mixed dried fruits in German health food and baking supply chains.

Cucumbers and Gherkins (HS 0707)- Serbia exported €8.52 million in 2025 (+11.2% CAGR), while North Macedonia exported €2.10 million (+57.0% CAGR from a low base). These categories benefit from seasonal production cycles and contract-based export relationships.

Rapeseed (HS 1205)- Serbia exported €25.21 million in 2025 (+46.5% CAGR), reflecting long-standing cooperation with German buyers, though competition from the Black Sea region poses ongoing challenges.

7.2.2. Processed Food: Value-Added Opportunities

Tobacco and Cigarettes (HS 2401, 2402)- North Macedonia exported €14.99 million in unmanufactured tobacco (HS 2401) in 2025, while Serbia's cigarette exports (HS 2402) surged to €20.58 million. These categories face long-term structural headwinds from declining EU smoking rates but remain significant in the near term.

Ice Cream (HS 2105)- North Macedonia exported €4.00 million (+614% cumulative growth since 2019), and Serbia exported €10.50 million (+2,043% cumulative). These extraordinary growth rates reflect successful market penetration, cold-chain investments, and compliance with EU dairy hygiene standards (EC 853/2004).

Bakers' Wares (HS 1905)- Consistent growth across multiple WB6 economies: Albania (€0.53 million, 35.3% of processed food exports), B&H (€1.87 million), North Macedonia (€3.96 million), and Serbia (€8.51 million). Germany's own exports of bakers' wares to the WB6 also grew strongly, indicating complementary demand.

Beverages and Spirits (HS 2208, 2204)- Kosovo* exported €3.47 million in beverages (39.9% of processed



food exports, +50.5% CAGR), while Montenegro's spirits exports reached €0.81 million from a zero baseline. North Macedonia's wine exports (HS 2204) declined from €12.76 million to €7.16 million, suggesting a need for strategic repositioning from bulk to premium bottled formats.

Prepared Meat Products (HS 1602)- B&H recorded an extraordinary surge from €0.60 million in 2024 to €6.75 million in 2025 (43.05% of processed food exports), indicating successful certification of processing facilities for EU market access.

7.2.3. Key Requirements for WB6 Exporters

All WB6 food exports to Germany must comply with the full EU acquis on food safety, quality, and labelling, regardless of EU membership status. Core requirements include:

- Implementation of recognised food safety management systems (HACCP, ISO 22000, FSSC 22000);
- For products of animal origin: prior approval of processing facilities, registration in the EU TRACES NT system, and veterinary health certificates;
- Compliance with EU maximum residue limits for pesticides and contaminants;
- EU Regulation 1169/2011 on consumer information, including allergen declaration and German-language labelling;
- Private certification schemes (IFS Food, BRCGS, Global G.A.P.) increasingly required by German retailers.

7.3. Regional Value-Chain Opportunities

7.3.1. Cross-Border Aggregation and Processing

Trade patterns reveal clear specialisation across the region that creates natural opportunities for integrated regional supply chains:

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Value Chain- Albania, North Macedonia, and B&H all export HS 1211 to Germany, yet each faces challenges in meeting consistent quality standards at scale. A coordinated approach could establish shared collection centres and harmonised quality certification. North Macedonia, with its stronger regulatory alignment and largest export volume (€28.31 million), could host a regional certification hub. Albania and B&H could serve as collection and initial processing nodes, feeding into a unified quality-assurance system.

Frozen Fruit and Cold-Chain Integration- Serbia's established freezing and packing infrastructure (accounting for over €113 million in frozen fruit exports) could serve as a regional processing hub, sourcing fresh fruit from B&H, Montenegro, and North Macedonia. This arrangement would help smaller producers access premium German markets while mitigating climate-related production risks through geographic diversification. Investment priorities include cold-chain logistics for Albania, Montenegro, and Kosovo*, and regional collection centres for berries and stone fruits.

Dairy and Livestock Value Chain- Germany is the dominant supplier of dairy products (cheese, fermented milk, butter) and breeding stock to the WB6. However, domestic production capacity is growing, particularly in Serbia and B&H. Opportunities exist for German-WB6 joint ventures in dairy processing, combining German technology and quality standards with local milk production. B&H's rapid growth in fertilised hatching eggs (HS 040711) and Serbia's demand for pure-bred breeding heifers (HS 01022110) indicate active livestock sector modernisation that could support regional dairy and meat value chains.

Processed Food and Industrial Ingredients- Serbia's food processing sector is the largest in the region, importing significant quantities of German food preparations (HS 2106: €44.39 million), cocoa derivatives (HS



1804: €27.72 million; HS 1805: €10.54 million), and malt extracts (HS 1901: €17.05 million). These imports serve as inputs for Serbia's confectionery, bakery, and beverage industries, some of which re-export finished products to Germany (e.g., ice cream, pasta, cigarettes). Deepening this industrial integration could create a virtuous cycle of German inputs, which would then be followed by **WB6 processing**, and ultimately lead to **German/EU market access**.

7.3.2. Logistics and Distribution

Serbia's geographic position and existing trade volume (59% of total WB6–Germany trade) make it the natural logistics hub for regional distribution. Opportunities include:

- Establishing a regional agricultural machinery service and spare parts centre in Serbia, serving all six economies;
- Developing cold-chain corridors linking production areas in Montenegro, Albania, and Kosovo* to processing facilities in Serbia and North Macedonia;
- Creating shared warehousing and consolidation facilities for smaller WB6 exporters shipping to Germany, reducing per-unit logistics costs and improving delivery reliability.

7.4. Institutional Framework and Enabling Conditions

7.4.1. Regulatory Alignment

All six WB6 economies operate under Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAAs) that grant preferential access to the EU market conditional on compliance with European food safety, phytosanitary, and quality standards. While legislative frameworks are increasingly harmonised, implementation capacity varies considerably:

- **Plant Protection Products:** Alignment with Regulation (EU) 1107/2009 remains incomplete across all six economies. Albania has adopted a mutual recognition mechanism (only PPPs registered in an EU country can be registered nationally), but lacks full alignment with authorisation procedures, data requirements, and comparative assessment. Similar gaps exist in B&H, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia.
- **Fertilisers:** No WB6 economy has fully aligned with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on fertilising products or implemented CE marking requirements. REACH compliance for fertiliser components remains in early stages.
- **Seed Certification:** Legislation is partially aligned with EU directives (2002/55/EC for vegetable seed, 66/401/EEC for fodder seed), but enforcement capacity and variety registration procedures require strengthening.
- **Chemical Management and SDS:** All six economies have adopted GHS-based Safety Data Sheet formats, but institutional coordination and enforcement capacity remain limited.
- **GMO/NGT Legislation:** Albania has made no progress on GMO legislation. Similar gaps exist across the region, creating uncertainty for biotechnological applications and new genomic techniques.

Targeted technical assistance and regional knowledge-sharing platforms could accelerate regulatory convergence. Priority actions include joint workshops on HS code classification for customs officials, bilateral reconciliation protocols for transit attribution, and harmonised CIF/FOB valuation reporting.



7.4.2. Laboratories, Certification, and Traceability

Investment in quality infrastructure is a prerequisite for unlocking export potential:

- **Food Safety Laboratories:** Seed testing laboratories anchored in Serbia, residue monitoring laboratories in North Macedonia and Albania, and veterinary diagnostic capacity in B&H would reduce dependence on external testing and accelerate export certification.
- **Traceability Systems:** EU import requirements increasingly demand full traceability from farm to border. WB6 exporters, particularly in medicinal plants, frozen fruit, and dairy, need investments in digital traceability platforms compatible with EU TRACES NT and RASFF systems.
- **Certification Bodies:** Strengthening national accreditation bodies and encouraging adoption of private certification schemes (IFS Food, BRCGS, Global G.A.P.) would improve WB6 exporters' access to German retail chains.
- **Phytosanitary and Veterinary Inspection:** EC reports consistently note that inspectorate enforcement capacity requires significant strengthening across the region. Donor-funded capacity-building projects (WBIF, GIZ, FAO) represent entry points for German suppliers of laboratory and inspection equipment.

7.4.3. Statistical Transparency and Data Quality

As highlighted in Chapter 4 (Section 4.6), mirror statistics discrepancies between German and WB6 trade data remain significant, particularly in agricultural inputs and machinery. Practical steps to improve data quality include:

- 1) Harmonising CIF and FOB valuation by introducing supplementary data fields that clearly separate product value from freight, insurance, and duties;
- 2) Conducting joint workshops on HS code classification to reduce interpretation drift;
- 3) Establishing bilateral reconciliation protocols for transit attribution and timing mismatches.

Improved statistical transparency would enhance the evidence base for trade policy, investment decisions, and the monitoring of export potential realisation.

Conclusion

The expansion of economic cooperation between Germany and the Western Balkans Six should be understood not as traditional one-directional trade, but as a partnership in technology transfer, value-chain integration, and institutional capacity building. The greatest returns will accrue to stakeholders on both sides who move beyond simple export-import transactions and instead pursue integrated solutions combining premium technology, accessible financing, regulatory alignment, and localised after-sales support.

For German exporters, the WB6 offers an estimated €235–300 million in unrealised potential over the next three to five years, concentrated in agricultural machinery, inputs, genetic material, and processed food ingredients. For WB6 exporters, the German market offers substantial opportunities in medicinal plants, frozen fruit, value-added processed foods, and niche categories such as ice cream, spirits, and specialty dairy—provided that quality certification, diversification, and strategic branding challenges are addressed.

Realising the full potential of this bilateral relationship will require coordinated action: proactive regulatory harmonisation, investment in quality infrastructure and human capital, expanded IPARD and cross-border financing mechanisms, and the development of regional value chains that leverage the complementary strengths of all six economies. By building on existing trade foundations and addressing structural constraints, the WB6 and Germany can transform their agricultural partnership into a resilient, competitive, and inclusive engine of sustainable growth.



8. Investment Potentials (FDI, JVs, Greenfield, Brownfield)

Investment cooperation between Germany and the Western Balkans Six should be assessed as a structural component of long-term agricultural and agri-food modernisation. Trade flows show existing commercial relations, while investment determines whether the region can improve productivity, reduce import dependence, increase processing depth, meet EU food-safety standards and become more integrated into European value chains. In this context, investment potential should not be limited to primary agriculture. The most relevant opportunities are located across the wider agri-food system: processing, cold chain, storage, irrigation, seeds, genetics, machinery servicing, packaging, laboratories, renewable energy for farms and processors, logistics platforms, animal-health systems, producer aggregation and digital traceability.

The WB6 investment environment has several common features: geographic proximity to the EU, comparatively competitive operating costs, generally low corporate income tax rates, preferential trade arrangements and the EU-accession process. The FDI indicators cited in this section refer to total economy-wide FDI, not specifically to agriculture or agri-food, unless explicitly stated otherwise; they are used only to describe the broader investment context. The OECD reports net FDI inflows averaging 6.4% of GDP in the Western Balkans in 2020–2023, compared with 1.5% in the EU, with Montenegro close to 11% and Albania, Kosovo* and Serbia around 7% (OECD, Economic Convergence Scoreboard for the Western Balkans 2025). The World Bank subsequently projected regional FDI inflows to moderate from 5.7% of GDP in 2024 to 4.7% in 2025, while the EU remained the region's leading investment partner (World Bank, Western Balkans Regular Economic Report, 2025/2026). These economy-wide figures should not be interpreted as evidence of sector-specific agri-food investment performance.

A further regional feature is the post-socialist industrial and agricultural legacy. Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and North Macedonia, as former Yugoslav republics, still have locations, facilities and land parcels that were developed under earlier agro-industrial, cooperative, food-processing, storage, livestock, logistics or manufacturing systems. Some of these assets remain in state, municipal, socially inherited, privatised or mixed ownership. This creates a relevant brownfield opportunity. Former agro-combinates, storage facilities, slaughterhouses, dairy plants, feed mills, fruit-and-vegetable collection centres, wineries, seed-processing facilities, cooperative warehouses and rural industrial zones may be suitable for rehabilitation, provided that ownership, environmental liabilities, utility connections and permitting can be clarified. For German investors, brownfield investment can reduce time to operation, use existing infrastructure and support rural regeneration. However, in sectors where hygiene, automation, energy efficiency and EU food-safety compliance require a new layout, greenfield investment will remain the preferred model.

Corporate income tax rates are generally low by European comparison, although tax treatment varies by jurisdiction and can change. The rates used in this report are contextual business-environment indicators: Kosovo* and North Macedonia 10%, Serbia and Albania 15%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 10%, and Montenegro a progressive 9%/12%/15% structure depending on taxable profit (2025 Investment Climate Statements and national investment/business portals; see References). Taxation alone is not treated as evidence of investment attractiveness; administrative predictability, labour availability, logistics, land-title clarity, inspection systems, finance, EU alignment and public-support programmes are also material.



8.1. Albania

Albania's investment profile is defined by labour-intensive agriculture, Mediterranean production conditions, growing tourism, improving infrastructure and a relatively liberal investment regime. Its general corporate income tax rate is 15%, which remains competitive in comparison with most EU member states. The country has attracted substantial FDI over the past decade; the German Economic Team notes that Albania's FDI stock increased from 32.5% of GDP in 2014 to 60.3% in 2022, supported by sustained growth, tourism and construction.

In agri-food terms, Albania's strongest investment opportunities are in fresh vegetables, greenhouse production, medicinal and aromatic plants, olives and olive oil, fruit, honey, small ruminant products, drying facilities, collection centres, grading, packaging, cold chain and organic or sustainability-certified niche products. The country already has export relevance in medicinal and aromatic plants, but the value chain often remains insufficiently integrated. Investment can raise value by moving from raw collection and bulk export towards cleaning, drying, sorting, quality testing, traceability, packaging and branded supply to German herbal, tea, cosmetic and natural-products industries.

Albania's main structural constraint is fragmentation. Many farms are small, aggregation is uneven, and compliance systems are not always sufficiently strong for demanding EU and German buyers. This creates an opportunity for German investors and German-linked joint ventures. A German partner can contribute machinery, post-harvest technology, drying and sorting systems, quality-control protocols, laboratory links, certification know-how and buyer access. A local partner can contribute land access, producer networks, knowledge of rural supply, labour organisation and domestic administrative familiarity. This makes joint ventures and contract-farming models particularly suitable.

Greenfield investment is most relevant for modern greenhouses, export-oriented packhouses, cold-storage platforms, drying and processing facilities for herbs, olive-oil bottling, fruit-and-vegetable processing and renewable-energy-supported farm operations. Brownfield opportunities may exist in former storage, processing and cooperative facilities, although careful due diligence is necessary because land ownership and property regularisation can be complex. The U.S. 2025 Investment Climate Statement notes that foreign individuals and foreign companies may not purchase agricultural land directly in Albania, although agricultural land can be leased for up to 99 years. This is important for German investors: Albania may be attractive for long-term agricultural projects, but land access should be structured through lease, local partnership or corporate models that comply with domestic rules.

The strongest investment rationale for Albania is therefore not scale alone, but the combination of low-cost production potential, niche export categories and the possibility of upgrading fragmented supply chains into certified, traceable and Germany-facing value chains.

8.2. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a broad agricultural and rural production base, with potential in dairy, meat, berries, fruit, vegetables, honey, feed, wood-linked rural industries, food processing and cold-chain logistics. Its tax environment is favourable: available investment-promotion material states that the corporate income tax rate is 10% across Bosnia and Herzegovina. Foreign investment has been significant over the long-term: the 2025 Investment Climate Statement reports that approximately USD 10.7 billion of FDI flowed into Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1994 and 2024, and identifies Germany among the top five historic investors, alongside Austria, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia.

The main investment advantage of Bosnia and Herzegovina is its diversified production base and proximity to EU markets. The country has relevant agricultural land, rural labour, established food traditions and experience in dairy, meat and fruit-based production. For German investors, opportunities exist in dairy modernisation, meat processing, cold stores, fruit and berry collection centres, frozen fruit, honey processing, feed production,



agricultural machinery distribution, veterinary and laboratory services, packaging and logistics. Because the domestic market is not large enough to justify every project on its own, the strongest projects are those that can serve both the domestic market and regional/EU-linked supply chains.

The most important limitation is institutional complexity. Bosnia and Herzegovina's administrative structure creates additional costs for permitting inspection coordination, incentives, land issues and regulatory interpretation. This does not eliminate investment potential, but it changes the preferred model. German investment in Bosnia and Herzegovina is likely to be more effective when structured through local joint ventures, acquisition or rehabilitation of existing facilities, or partnerships with established processors and cooperatives. A local partner can reduce institutional-navigation risk, while German technology and management can improve standards and efficiency.

Brownfield potential is particularly relevant in Bosnia and Herzegovina because of the former Yugoslav industrial and agro-industrial legacy. Existing facilities in food processing, storage, livestock, dairies, feed mills and rural production zones may be suitable for rehabilitation. Such projects can be attractive where they already have road access, utility connections, local labour and supplier relationships. However, due diligence is essential: ownership, collateral, environmental obligations, war-related records, bankruptcy status and municipal planning conditions must be verified before investment.

For Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina is not primarily a simple low-cost location. Its value lies in combining diversified rural supply with EU proximity and German technical upgrading. Priority investment areas should be those that solve system constraints: dairy collection and cooling, slaughter and meat safety, fruit freezing and storage, laboratory capacity, machinery-service networks and export-ready processing.

8.3. Kosovo*

Kosovo* should be viewed primarily as a modernisation and import-substitution investment market. It has a young population, strong diaspora links, high import dependence in food and agricultural inputs, and a 10% corporate income tax rate. The 2025 Investment Climate Statement notes that Kosovo* has developed a legal framework for investment protection, although enforcement remains an area where investor confidence still needs to deepen; it also notes that the Commercial Court established in 2022 has made progress in reducing backlogs and improving predictability in commercial disputes.

Kosovo*'s investment logic differs from Serbia or North Macedonia. It does not yet offer the same scale of export-oriented agri-food production, but it offers clear demand for domestic capacity building. Opportunities exist in dairy, meat processing, greenhouses, fruit and vegetable storage, feed, flour and bakery chains, packaging, small and medium food processing, machinery distribution, irrigation, veterinary services, seed and input supply, and cold-chain logistics. Since imports are structurally important, investments that replace imports with reliable domestic production can have strong market relevance.

German investment can be especially valuable where it transfers technology, management systems and standards into sectors that are still developing. This includes modern dairy collection, milk cooling, small-scale processing, meat hygiene, controlled greenhouse production, fruit and vegetable storage, feed quality, agricultural machinery servicing and digital farm-management systems. Kosovo*'s diaspora also creates an indirect investment channel, because diaspora-linked entrepreneurs may be able to combine capital, local knowledge and EU market connections.

The most suitable investment forms are joint ventures, distributor partnerships, service centres and modular greenfield investments rather than large-scale primary land acquisitions. For example, German machinery and input companies may establish regional dealerships, after-sales networks, spare-parts hubs and training centres. Food companies may invest in processing with local suppliers, while public support and development-finance instruments can help de-risk investments in cold chain, standards and laboratories.

The main risks are limited scale, incomplete enforcement capacity, administrative predictability, certification



gaps and infrastructure needs. Therefore, the strongest Kosovo* investment projects should be designed around phased growth: first domestic market reliability, then regional export readiness, and only afterwards more demanding EU/German market integration.

8.4. Montenegro

Montenegro has the most specific investment profile in the WB6. It is a small market, but it combines euro use, NATO membership, strong tourism demand, high food import dependence, premium-product potential and the most advanced EU accession perspective in the region. The European Commission's 2025 Montenegro report states that Montenegro continues to progress in EU accession reforms, while the U.S. Commercial Service describes Montenegro as a stable, liberal, euro-based economy with full capital mobility, no restrictions on foreign ownership and a government target of EU accession by 2028. Montenegro's corporate income tax is progressive: 9% on profits up to EUR 100,000, 12% on the next bracket, and 15% above EUR 1.5 million.

The investment argument for Montenegro is not based on volume. It is based on timing, quality positioning and institutional convergence. Montenegro may become the first or one of the first WB6 economies to enter the EU. This matters for investors because early positioning before accession may allow acquisition of assets, partnerships and market presence before costs and valuations adjust to full EU membership conditions. In agri-food, this creates a specific opportunity for German investors in premium food, tourism-linked supply, cold chain, small-scale processing, fisheries and aquaculture, wine, olive oil, honey, meat, dairy, mountain products, packaging and traceability.

Montenegro's tourism creates a strong internal market for high-quality food. Hotels, restaurants, coastal tourism, mountain tourism and premium retail demand meat, dairy products, wine, fish, vegetables, fruit, bakery products, honey, olive products and processed food. At present, a significant share of this demand is met through imports. This creates space for import substitution in selected premium categories, not through mass production, but through stable quality, certified origin, small-batch processing and reliable logistics. German investors can support this by investing in cold-chain distribution, processing equipment, packaging, food safety, digital traceability and hospitality-linked supply systems.

Public support strengthens Montenegro's investment case. The Government of Montenegro states that IPARD II made EUR 51.8 million in grants available, with total investment including beneficiary contributions expected at around EUR 86 million. Under IPARD III, Montenegrin investment-promotion material identifies agriculture and rural development support as a central funding channel for 2021–2027, including investment credit support and agricultural/rural development measures. For German companies, this is important because IPARD-supported farms and processors often purchase exactly the types of goods in which Germany is competitive: machinery, processing lines, irrigation systems, cold stores, renewable-energy solutions, quality-control equipment and farm technology.

Montenegro also has brownfield possibilities inherited from the Yugoslav period. Former agricultural cooperatives, storage units, food-processing facilities, livestock locations, wineries, municipal land parcels and rural industrial sites can be relevant for adaptation. However, these opportunities require careful technical and legal assessment. Some assets may have unclear ownership, outdated infrastructure or environmental liabilities. Where such issues are resolved, brownfield rehabilitation can be attractive because Montenegro has limited suitable agricultural and industrial land in some locations and because proximity to tourism centres increases the value of logistics-ready sites.

The strongest investment thesis for Montenegro is therefore clear: invest in high-value, EU-aligned, tourism-linked and premium agri-food systems before accession. Montenegro should not be presented as a large agricultural production platform, but as a market where quality, origin, traceability, EU alignment and tourism demand create a specific premium investment opportunity.



8.5. North Macedonia

North Macedonia has one of the clearest agri-food specialisations in the WB6. Its strengths are horticulture, wine, grapes, processed vegetables, tobacco, seasonal fruit and export-oriented agricultural production. The country's investment environment is supported by a 10% corporate income tax rate. Its official investment agency highlights technological-industrial development zones, incentives, infrastructure and free-trade access as key parts of the investment offer.

North Macedonia is most attractive as a specialised production and processing location rather than a large consumer market. Investment opportunities exist in modern greenhouses, irrigation, seeds, plant protection, post-harvest handling, fruit and vegetable processing, wine technology, bottling, packaging, cold chain, quality laboratories and renewable energy for agro processing. The country's climatic conditions and established export habits make it suitable for projects that require seasonal production and buyer-oriented supply chains.

North Macedonia's technological-industrial development zones are important for manufacturing and export-oriented investment. In agri-food, the same investment logic can be applied through specialised agro-industrial zones, packhouses, processing platforms and logistics centres near production areas. Greenfield investment may be appropriate where modern hygiene and export specifications require new facilities. Brownfield investment may be suitable for wineries, processing facilities, storage and former agro-industrial locations, provided that asset condition and ownership are clear.

The German Economic Team notes that North Macedonia has succeeded in attracting significant foreign investment in recent years, while also identifying room to improve the business climate. This balanced assessment is important. North Macedonia is investable, but the best projects will be those that manage regulatory, labour, energy and logistics issues from the beginning. For German agri-food companies, the country is particularly relevant for joint ventures with established growers, wineries or processors, where German technology can improve quality, yields, residue control, packaging and access to higher-value markets.

A specific opportunity lies in combining agriculture and energy. Controlled-environment agriculture, cold stores, wineries and processing plants are energy-intensive. Renewable energy investment and energy-efficiency upgrades can reduce operating costs and align production with the expectations of EU and German buyers. North Macedonia's wider investment activity in renewable energy, including large wind-power projects, shows that energy transition is becoming more relevant in the country's investment profile. The strategic role of North Macedonia in Germany–WB6 cooperation is therefore specialisation. It can become a stronger platform for high-value horticulture, wine and processed vegetables if investment targets irrigation, quality control, post-harvest infrastructure, certification and buyer-linked production.

8.6. Serbia

Serbia is the central investment platform of the WB6 because of its market size, agricultural base, industrial capacity, labour pool, infrastructure and existing foreign-investment ecosystem. Its corporate income tax rate is 15%. The 2025 Investment Climate Statement notes that Serbia's investment climate has modestly improved in recent years, supported by financial stability, fiscal discipline and reforms, while attracting foreign investment remains a government priority.

Serbia is already a major destination for German investors. The Development Agency of Serbia presents Germany as a leading source of investment projects and values, while German industrial investors such as ZF Friedrichshafen, Bosch, Continental and Henkel have established significant operations in the country. This matters for agriculture because German companies already understand the Serbian investment environment and have business networks, supplier relations and institutional channels that can be extended into agri-food, machinery, inputs, logistics and processing.



In agri-food, Serbia offers the strongest scale-based investment opportunities in the region. It has the largest agricultural land base, the largest processing sector, the strongest export platform and the broadest demand for machinery, precision agriculture, storage, irrigation, seeds, fertilisers, plant protection, animal genetics, feed, food processing and logistics. Investment opportunities include grain storage, fruit processing, cold stores, vegetable processing, dairy, meat, feed mills, seed production and processing, irrigation systems, precision-farming services, biogas, renewable energy on farms, packaging, logistics hubs and distribution networks. Serbia is also the most suitable WB6 economy for larger greenfield investment in agricultural machinery distribution, input distribution, processing plants, logistics platforms and regional service centres. Its market size makes after-sales service, spare-parts warehouses and training centres commercially viable. At the same time, brownfield opportunities are also relevant because Serbia has a large inherited agro-industrial base from the Yugoslav period: former combines, storage facilities, food-processing plants, livestock complexes, dairies, slaughterhouses and industrial zones. These assets can be attractive if they offer location, utilities and supplier links, but they require careful assessment of ownership, environmental obligations and modernisation costs.

The strongest German investment model in Serbia is likely to combine scale with vertical integration. For example, a German machinery company can use Serbia as a regional dealership and service hub. A seed or genetics company can develop local multiplication, distribution and technical advisory services. A food-processing investor can work with contract farmers and collection systems. A cold-chain investor can serve both domestic retail and regional exports. Serbia can therefore function not only as a national market, but as a regional platform for WB6 and, potentially, wider Southeast European supply. The main risks relate to regulatory predictability, labour availability in certain regions, political and geopolitical perception, environmental permitting and the pace of EU alignment. These risks are manageable, but they require careful structuring, local partnerships and compliance systems. The investment conclusion for Serbia is that it is the strongest WB6 destination for German scale-based agri-food investment.

8.7. Regional synthesis

The WB6 should not be presented as one uniform investment destination. Each economy has a different role in a Germany–WB6 investment strategy. Serbia offers scale and regional platform potential. North Macedonia offers specialisation in horticulture, wine and processed vegetables. Albania offers labour-intensive and niche Mediterranean production, especially medicinal and aromatic plants and fresh produce. Bosnia and Herzegovina offers diversified rural production and brownfield rehabilitation potential, but with higher administrative complexity. Kosovo* offers modernisation and import-substitution potential. Montenegro offers premium, tourism-linked, EU-aligned investment opportunities and the strongest accession-timing argument.

The most relevant investment forms also differ. Greenfield investment is most suitable for modern processing plants, logistics hubs, controlled-environment agriculture, cold stores, laboratories, packaging facilities and energy-efficient agro-industrial infrastructure. Brownfield investment is suitable where former Yugoslav agro-industrial assets can be legally and technically rehabilitated. Joint ventures are especially appropriate where local land, supplier networks, administrative knowledge and producer relationships are necessary. Contract farming and supplier-development models are essential where fragmentation is the main constraint. Distribution and service-centre models are particularly relevant for machinery, inputs, seeds, genetics and precision agriculture.

For Germany, the strategic investment opportunity is not simply to invest capital in the WB6, but to link capital with technology, standards and market organisation. German investment can raise productivity, improve food safety, reduce import dependence, strengthen cold chain, support EU alignment and create more reliable regional suppliers. For the WB6 economies, the priority should be to attract investment that increases productive capacity rather than only real estate or consumption-driven inflows. The most valuable projects will be those that combine German technology with WB6 comparative advantages: Serbian scale, North Macedonian horticulture, Albanian niche production, Bosnian diversified rural supply, Kosovo*'s modernisation needs and Montenegro's premium EU-accession positioning.



9. Conclusion

The analysis shows that Germany–WB6 agricultural and agri-food cooperation is best understood as a combination of trade, technology, standards, investment and institutional integration. The six WB6 economies differ materially in scale, specialisation, trade balance, regulatory readiness and investment conditions, so the evidence does not support a single uniform cooperation model. The most consistent cross-cutting needs are productivity upgrading, reliable SPS/TBT compliance, stronger aggregation and logistics, investment preparation and better use of regional mechanisms.

Priority leverage points and expected outcomes

Table 43 summarises the four leverage points that emerge from the analysis and links each one to the evidence base, proposed action and expected outcome.

Table 43. Priority leverage points for Germany–WB6 agri-food cooperation

Leverage point	Evidence from the report	Priority action	Expected outcome
Technological upgrading	Machinery and input demand is concentrated in economies with larger modernisation needs and farm/processing scale.	Link equipment and inputs with training, service, spare parts and appropriate finance.	Higher productivity and processing capacity where projects are commercially viable.
Regional value-chain integration	Country specialisations are complementary but production is fragmented and logistics capacity uneven.	Support aggregation, collection, cold chain, processing and buyer-linked cross-border cooperation.	Larger and more reliable supply lots, with diversified sourcing risk.
Regulatory alignment and standards	SPS/TBT, certification, traceability and administrative procedures remain material constraints.	Continue EU-acquis alignment, improve implementation, digital procedures, laboratories and mutual use of recognised evidence.	More predictable market access, fewer avoidable administrative delays and lower compliance costs.
Financing and investment preparation	Modernisation requires capital, but FDI and public-support indicators are not sector-specific and project feasibility varies.	Combine viable projects with IPARD where available, KfW/EIB and national instruments, subject to due diligence and eligibility.	Improved bankability and faster adoption of appropriate technology without implying guaranteed returns.

The principal risks identified in the report are the accumulation of non-tariff frictions, fragmented production, uneven institutional enforcement, logistics bottlenecks, certification gaps and investment-implementation constraints. Their importance differs by product and economy, so mitigation measures should be targeted rather than applied uniformly.

Mitigation should focus on practical implementation. German exporters can reduce market-entry risk by providing compliant technical documentation, training, after-sales service and reliable spare-parts support. WB6 authorities can improve predictability through digital customs and SPS procedures, accredited laboratory capacity, transparent enforcement and clearer documentation requirements. Regional service hubs may be useful where justified by demand, but their location should follow commercial feasibility rather than be predetermined.

Regional cooperation can complement national reforms where scale or cross-border coordination is required. CEFTA trade-facilitation tools, Green Lanes and interoperable data exchange can help reduce procedural uncertainty, while EU and national instruments can support shared infrastructure when there is a demonstrated cross-border benefit. Proposed facilities such as collection centres, cold-chain platforms or laboratory cooperation should be subject to demand, feasibility, governance and financing assessment before implementation.



The resulting policy direction is a dual one: preserve and improve WB6 access to the German market for compliant, competitive products, while enabling appropriate German technology, knowledge and investment to support productivity and EU alignment in the region. Progress should be measured through concrete outcomes—export diversification, reduced avoidable compliance delays, improved supply reliability, increased processing depth and commercially sustainable investment—rather than through trade growth alone.



10. References and data sources

Trade, Statistics and Market Analysis

1. International Trade Centre (ITC). *Trade Map: International Trade Statistics Database*. Geneva: ITC. Accessed June 2026. <https://www.intracen.org/resources/tools/trade-map>
2. International Trade Centre (ITC). *Export Potential Map*. Geneva: ITC. Accessed June 2026. <https://exportpotential.intracen.org/>
3. International Trade Centre (ITC). *Export Potential and Diversification Assessment Methodology*. Geneva: ITC. https://umbraco.exportpotential.intracen.org/media/cklh2pi5/epa-methodology_230627.pdf
4. United Nations. *UN Comtrade Database: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database*. Accessed June 2026. <https://comtradeplus.un.org/>
5. Eurostat. *International Trade in Goods Statistics Database*. Accessed June 2026. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-trade-in-goods>
6. Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group (SWG RRD). *Stat Database: Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Regional Agricultural Statistics*. Accessed 2026. <https://www.seerural.org/>
7. World Bank. *World Development Indicators Database*. Accessed June 2026. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>

European Union Trade Policy, Customs and Tariffs

8. European Commission. *Access2Markets – Western Balkans: Trade Agreements and Preferential Access*. Accessed June 2026. <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/content/western-balkans>
9. European Commission. *Access2Markets – My Trade Assistant: Tariffs, Rules of Origin, Product Requirements and Customs Procedures*. Accessed June 2026. <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/home>
10. European Commission. *TARIC Consultation Database: Integrated Tariff of the European Union*. Accessed June 2026. https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/customs-4/calculation-customs-duties/customs-tariff/taric_en
11. European Union. *Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Union Customs Code*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/952/oj>
12. European Union. *Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/761 laying down rules for the application of tariff-rate quotas administered in chronological order*. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2020/761/oj
13. European Union. *Regulation (EU) 2024/823 on exceptional trade measures for countries and territories participating in or linked to the Stabilisation and Association Process*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/823/oj>
14. European Union. *Exceptional Trade Measures for Western Balkan Partners: Summary*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/summary/exceptional-trade-measures-for-countries-and-territories-participating-in-the-eu-s-stabilisation-and-association-process.html>
15. European Union. *Stabilisation and Association Process: Overview*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/glossary/stabilisation-and-association-process.html>



16. European Commission. *EU Trade Agreements: Western Balkans*. https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/negotiations-and-agreements_en

Stabilisation and Association Agreements

17. European Union. *Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States and the Republic of Albania*. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22009A0428\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22009A0428(01))
18. European Union. *Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States and Bosnia and Herzegovina*. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22015A0630\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22015A0630(01))
19. European Union. *Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Union and Kosovo**. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22016A0316\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22016A0316(01))
20. European Union. *Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States and Montenegro*. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22010A0429\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22010A0429(01))
21. European Union. *Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia / North Macedonia*. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22004A0320\(03\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22004A0320(03))
22. European Union. *Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States and the Republic of Serbia*. [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22013A1018\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22013A1018(01))
23. European Union. *Decision No 1/2022 of the EU–Kosovo* Stabilisation and Association Council, replacing Protocol III on Rules of Origin*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2022/1685/oj>

EU Enlargement, Food Safety and Agricultural Alignment

24. European Commission. *Enlargement Policy: Strategy and Reports, including Country Reports 2025*. https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/enlargement-policy/strategy-and-reports_en
25. European Commission. *Albania 2025 Report*. Brussels, 4 November 2025. https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/albania-report-2025_en
26. European Commission. *Bosnia and Herzegovina 2025 Report*. Brussels, 4 November 2025. https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/bosnia-and-herzegovina-report-2025_en
27. European Commission. *Kosovo 2025 Report*. Brussels, 4 November 2025. https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/kosovo-report-2025_en
28. European Commission. *Montenegro 2025 Report*. Brussels, 4 November 2025. https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/montenegro-report-2025_en
29. European Commission. *North Macedonia 2025 Report*. Brussels, 4 November 2025. https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/north-macedonia-report-2025_en
30. European Commission. *Serbia 2025 Report*. Brussels, 4 November 2025. https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/serbia-report-2025_en
31. European Commission. *Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance for Rural Development – IPARD*. https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/international/international-cooperation/enlargement/pre-accession-assistance_en



32. European Commission. *TRACES NT – Trade Control and Expert System New Technology*. https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/traces_en

EU Regulatory Sources

33. European Union. *Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2002/178/oj>
34. European Union. *Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2011/1169/oj>
35. European Union. *Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2009/1107/oj>
36. European Union. *Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 laying down rules on EU fertilising products*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1009/oj>
37. European Union. *Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2006/1907/oj>
38. European Commission. *RASFF – Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed*. https://food.ec.europa.eu/safety/rasff_en
39. CEFTA Secretariat. *CEFTA Trade Portal and Market Access Barriers Database*. Accessed June 2026. <https://cefta.int/>
40. CEFTA Secretariat. *SEED and SEED+ Electronic Data Exchange and Trade-Facilitation Information*. Accessed June 2026. <https://cefta.int/trade-facilitation/>
41. Movchan, V., Giucci, R., and Roncada, A. (2023). *Trade within the Western Balkans: Patterns, Potential and Barriers*. Policy Study PS 04. German Economic Team / Berlin Economics. <https://www.german-economic-team.com/en/publication/trade-within-the-western-balkans-patterns-potential-and-barriers/>

Macroeconomic, Investment and Business Environment Sources

42. OECD. (2025). *Economic Convergence Scoreboard for the Western Balkans 2025*. Paris: OECD Publishing. https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/economic-convergence-scoreboard-for-the-western-balkans-2025_bc0babf3-en.html
43. World Bank. (2025). *Western Balkans Regular Economic Report No. 28: Towards Better Jobs*. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099100625100539134/pdf/P512916-fe1dc2c8-b236-4cfe-ad18-88303a06122e.pdf>
44. World Bank. (2026). *Western Balkans Regular Economic Report: Adjusting to Shocks, Mobilizing Untapped Potential*. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099042826083529135/pdf/P512916-a8ee0bba-76d2-40bb-9569-2de384090aba.pdf>
45. World Bank. *Western Balkans Regional Economic Integration*. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/eca/brief/western-balkans-regional-economic-integration>
46. Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF). *Projects, Investment Pipeline and Financing Information*. Accessed June 2026. <https://wbif.eu/>
47. European Investment Bank. *Western Balkans: Financing and Investment Support*. <https://www.eib.org/en/projects/regions/enlargement/western-balkans/index.htm>



48. KfW Development Bank. *Western Balkans: Development-Finance Cooperation*. <https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/Local-presence/Europe/>
49. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). *Regional Cooperation and Trade Facilitation in South-East Europe*. <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/323.html>

National Sources

50. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Montenegro. (2025). *Public Call for the Allocation of Preferential Import Tariff Quotas for Agricultural Products under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement for 2026*. Published 13 October 2025. <https://www.gov.me/clanak/javni-poziv-za-raspodjelu-uvoznih-preferencijalnih-carinskih-kvota-za-poljoprivredne-proizvode-7>
51. Government of Montenegro. *Business Portal for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises: Investment and Business Information*. Accessed 2026. <https://biznis.gov.me/en>
52. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Montenegro. *IPARD Programme – IPARD III, Public Calls, Programme Documents and Beneficiary Information*. Accessed 2026. <https://www.gov.me/ipard>
53. United States Department of State. (2025). *Investment Climate Statements: Albania*. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2025-investment-climate-statements/albania/>
54. United States Department of State. (2025). *Investment Climate Statements: Bosnia and Herzegovina*. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2025-investment-climate-statements/bosnia-and-herzegovina/>
55. United States Department of State. (2025). *Investment Climate Statements: Kosovo*. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2025-investment-climate-statements/kosovo/>
56. United States Department of State. (2025). *Investment Climate Statements: Serbia*. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2025-investment-climate-statements/serbia/>



11. Annex I – Methodological Note and HS Mapping

Purpose. This annex documents the classification rules used to construct the study-specific Germany–WB6 trade aggregates. Its purpose is to make category boundaries transparent and prevent the same customs flow from being counted in more than one analytical group.

Aggregation rule. Germany-reported customs data are used as the common reporter for the regional comparison. German exports to the WB6 are aggregated across five study categories. WB6 exports to Germany are aggregated for primary agricultural products and processed food, which are the export categories covered consistently in the detailed assessment. The resulting regional figure is therefore described as a study-specific partial trade aggregate, not as total bilateral merchandise trade.

Mutual exclusivity. Where an HS heading could plausibly fall in more than one conceptual group, a single primary assignment is used for the regional total. HS 1209 (seeds, fruits and spores for sowing) is assigned to Agricultural Inputs and excluded from Genetic Material and from the residual Primary Agriculture aggregate. Genetic Material uses only selected breeding/propagation lines that can be identified with sufficient precision at HS6/HS8/HS10 level. Broad headings such as HS 8701 are interpreted cautiously because not every tractor is exclusively agricultural.

Table A1. HS inclusion/exclusion logic used for the study aggregates

Analytical group	Principal HS scope	Key inclusion rule	Key exclusion / overlap rule
Primary agricultural products	Relevant HS 01–14	Agricultural commodities not assigned to a more specific study group.	Excludes HS 1209 when counted as agricultural inputs and excludes selected breeding/propagation lines assigned to genetic material.
Processed food and beverages	Mainly HS 15–24	Commercially relevant processed agri-food lines.	Product-specific refinements applied where customs headings include items outside the study purpose.
Agricultural machinery	Selected HS 8407, 8408, 8432–8436, 8701	Farm- and agri-food-relevant machinery lines used in Chapter 4.	HS 8701 is not assumed to be exclusively agricultural; interpretation relies on detailed product lines and context.
Agricultural inputs	HS 1209, 3102–3105, 3808	Seeds for sowing, fertilisers and plant-protection products.	HS 1209 is counted here once and excluded from genetic material/primary agriculture in regional totals.
Genetic material	Selected HS6/HS8/HS10 breeding and propagation lines	Pure-bred breeding animals, selected hatching eggs, semen/embryo-related lines where identifiable, and selected live planting/propagation material.	Broad headings are not included wholesale when they contain substantial non-genetic trade; HS 1209 is excluded.

Time period and exceptions. The core period is 2019–2025. Any series ending in 2024 or another year is identified in the relevant table/figure note. Values are reported in EUR for observed trade. ITC Export Potential Map estimates are retained in USD unless a conversion to EUR is explicitly documented.

Derived indicators. Product shares are calculated against the relevant country-category total for the stated reference period/year. CAGR uses the standard compound-growth formula and is not reported where the starting value is zero or the series is not sufficiently robust. Mirror-statistics differences are analysed diagnostically and are not combined with Germany-reported values in the same regional total.



12. Annex II – Detailed Country Tables

Table A2.1. Top 10 primary agricultural exports from Albania to Germany (EUR million)⁰

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	10.70	11.12	12.20	12.55	13.57	14.22	12.99
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products, incl. unroasted chicory roots of the variety <i>Cichorium intybus sativum</i> , of a kind used primarily for human consumption, n.e.s.	1.07	1.55	0.98	1.05	1.16	1.30	1.48
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.15	1.57	1.04
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws “papayas”, tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	1.57	1.59	1.80	1.41	1.41	1.38	0.85
1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets	0.59	0.46	0.37	0.49	0.60	0.64	0.31
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric “curcuma”, thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper of the genus <i>Piper</i> , fruit of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i> , vanilla, cinnamon, cinnamon tree flowers, cloves [whole fruit], clove stems, nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin and caraway, and juniper berries)	0.16	0.11	0.20	0.18	0.22	0.06	0.22
0707	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	0.00	0.08	1.00	0.42	0.14	0.06	0.16
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliaceous vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce “ <i>Lactuca sativa</i> ” and chicory “ <i>Cichorium spp.</i> ”, carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	0.03	0.12	0.15	0.07	0.30	0.51	0.16
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.14
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.15	0.17	0.10

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026



Table A2.2. Top 10 primary agricultural exports from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Germany (EUR million)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	6.07	4.97	5.05	3.98	2.90	3.56	2.64
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	1.42	2.71	2.02	2.08	2.70	2.67	2.40
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	0.81	0.71	2.65	1.35	1.39	1.11	1.41
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	0.23	0.39	0.53	0.59	0.70	0.66	1.22
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	0.97	1.84	1.37	1.10	0.53	0.89	0.92
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh	1.21	2.45	2.53	2.77	2.67	2.63	0.89
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or flavoured or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, fruit, nuts or cocoa, and yogurt may additionally contain chocolate, spices, coffee, plants or cereals	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.14	0.87
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads	0.00	0.17	0.27	0.31	0.52	0.32	0.51

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

Table A2.3. Top 10 primary agricultural exports from Montenegro to Germany (EUR million)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	0.28	0.26	0.34	0.24	0.36	0.52	0.4
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.25	0.13	0.41	0.67
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.61	0.30	0.41
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	0.10	0.19	0.24	0.53	0.35	0.11	0.28
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliacious vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.14
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0.12	0.15	0.08	0.20	0.02	0.00	0.00
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (excl. edible nuts, olives, soya beans, groundnuts, copra, linseed, rape or colza seeds and sunflower seeds)	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, back, white or red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes)	0.00	0.05	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026



Table A2.4. Top 10 primary agricultural exports from North Macedonia to Germany (EUR million)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	0.64	0.58	0.35	2.87	2.50	9.31	28.31
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	1.24	1.47	0.12	0.00	0.29	7.97	9.60
0707	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	0.14	1.14	1.51	2.54	2.22	1.90	2.10
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	2.43	2.68	1.80	2.53	3.24	3.38	1.99
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	1.39	1.47	1.56	0.86	0.67	2.06	1.78
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilage's and thickeners derived from vegetable products, whether or not modified,	0.31	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.41	2.08	1.31
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	1.02	1.94	3.02	2.91	1.65	1.59	1.20
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.50
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliaceous vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	0.38	0.21	0.23	0.15	0.79	0.32	0.36
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.14

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026



Table A2.5. Top 10 primary agricultural exports from Serbia to Germany (EUR million)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	95.51	110.61	131.45	156.48	123.10	118.66	113.92
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	1.84	1.61	2.55	10.74	12.12	14.64	29.86
1205	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken	2.53	6.05	24.87	22.64	32.34	31.29	25.21
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	4.86	5.92	7.95	7.99	8.37	10.41	10.37
0707	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	4.51	3.56	7.84	4.36	5.21	8.15	8.52
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, back, white or red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes)	2.99	7.65	9.82	6.21	5.32	5.43	6.05
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	3.25	3.56	4.70	4.98	4.98	6.22	5.44
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliaceous vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	1.94	2.56	2.87	2.72	6.11	3.57	5.10
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	0.69	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.41	2.32	3.88
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh	1.86	2.76	1.99	2.61	2.35	3.92	3.14

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026



Table A2.6. Albania: top 10 processed-food exports to Germany, 2019–2025 (EUR million)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (excl. compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.39	0.50	0.00
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.24	0.49	0.53
2308	Acorns, horse-chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products of a kind used in animal feeding, whether or not in the form of pellets, n.e.s.	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.19	0.13	0.18
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.04	0.04
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.03
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages (excl. fruit, nut or vegetable juices and milk)	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1509	Olive oil and its fractions obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical or other physical means under conditions that do not lead to deterioration of the oil, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.08
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.06
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of these products or with a basis of coffee, tea or maté; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026



Table A2.7. Bosnia and Herzegovina: top 10 processed-food exports to Germany, 2019–2025 (EUR million)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, and meat extracts and juices)	0.00	0.07	0.35	0.40	0.36	0.60	6.75
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.59	18.61	2.98	4.22
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	0.26	0.36	0.63	0.93	1.32	1.54	1.87
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing < 40 by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.; food preparations of milk, cream, butter milk, sour milk, sour cream, whey, yogurt, kephir, and similar goods of heading 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing < 5 by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.	0.23	0.32	0.36	0.43	0.33	0.28	0.85
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages (excl. fruit, nut or vegetable juices and milk)	0.57	1.00	1.17	0.99	0.66	0.69	0.64
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	0.01	0.02	0.24	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.44
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	0.01	0.12	0.67	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.38
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	0.18	0.29	0.53	0.24	0.19	0.16	0.29
1509	Olive oil and its fractions obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical or other physical means under conditions that do not lead to deterioration of the oil, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, whether or not prepared, and mustard	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.14	0.23

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026



Table A2.8. Montenegro: top 10 processed-food exports to Germany, 2019–2025 (EUR million)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.48	0.17
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5 vol or grape must with added alcohol of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5 vol	0.14	0.24	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.17
1509	Olive oil and its fractions obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical or other physical means under conditions that do not lead to deterioration of the oil, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.48	0.03
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.67	0.01	0.1
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (excl. compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages)	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.18	0.47	0.81
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.09
2203	Beer made from malt	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, and meat extracts and juices)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026



Table A2.9. North Macedonia: top 10 processed-food exports to Germany, 2019–2025 (EUR million)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	12.57	12.33	15.64	14.51	15.96	16.20	14.99
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5 vol or grape must with added alcohol of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5 vol	12.76	11.62	10.54	11.60	11.75	9.22	7.16
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	2.70	4.29	5.12	5.03	5.54	3.97	3.96
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	1.29	1.64	1.65	1.86	2.82	4.22	3.96
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	0.56	1.15	1.63	1.81	1.40	3.36	4.00
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	0.86	1.23	1.25	1.52	1.41	1.21	1.10
2102	Yeasts, active or inactive; other dead single-cell micro-organisms, prepared baking powders (excl. single-cell micro-organisms packaged as medicaments)	0.98	0.00	0.73	2.57	1.80	0.54	1.23
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	0.51	0.52	0.55	0.68	0.82	0.77	0.74
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0.00	0.01	0.47	1.66	0.57	0.00	0.00
2002	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	0.22	0.34	0.32	0.41	0.42	0.47	0.34
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages (excl. fruit, nut or vegetable juices and milk)	0.09	0.19	0.25	0.36	0.59	0.37	0.87

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026

Table A2.10. Serbia: top 10 processed-food exports to Germany, 2019–2025 (EUR million)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	6.12	2.87	3.68	3.05	4.46	5.57	20.58
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	1.87	3.33	3.63	4.63	3.97	9.20	10.70
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	0.49	0.30	0.44	0.45	1.28	9.80	10.50
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	1.40	2.29	3.49	6.65	6.89	7.73	9.84
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	2.86	4.52	5.01	5.13	7.02	6.76	8.51
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared	0.04	1.15	1.64	3.59	3.68	3.83	7.08
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages (excl. fruit, nut or vegetable juices and milk)	1.38	5.17	7.24	123.51	4.77	4.61	6.54
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	9.94	10.27	7.45	9.41	5.89	9.43	6.49
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	3.38	3.68	6.17	10.48	10.98	8.84	6.16
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	2.12	2.63	2.86	4.44	4.98	4.14	6.13

Source: ITC Trade Map, accessed 2026



Agricultural machinery

Table A2.11. Agricultural machinery imports from Germany to Albania, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Category	Value (EUR million)	Share (%)	CAGR 2019–2025
1	8701	Tractors (excl. heading 8709)	4.19	67.9%	+15.7%
2	8436	Agricultural/horticultural/forestry/poultry machinery	1.06	17.2%	+29.8%
3	8424	Spraying/dispersing appliances, fire extinguishers	0.60	9.7%	+11.0%
4	8433	Harvesting/threshing machinery, balers, mowers	0.30	4.9%	+8.9%
5	8408	Diesel/semi-diesel engines	0.01	0.2%	-18.4%
6	8407	Spark-ignition engines	0.01	0.2%	-12.2%
7	8432	Soil preparation/cultivation machinery	0.00	0.0%	N/A

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations

Table A2.12. Agricultural machinery imports from Germany to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Category	2025 Value (EUR million)	Share (%)	CAGR 2019–2025
1	8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	13.44	64.37%	-0.3%
2	8424	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders	3.05	14.61%	+10.4%
3	8436	Agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery	2.52	12.07%	+42.8%
4	8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers	0.83	3.98%	-0.6%
5	8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery	0.40	1.92%	+6.1%
6	8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel"	0.33	1.58%	+7.0%
7	8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation	0.31	1.48%	-1.5%

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations

Table A2.13. Agricultural machinery imports from Germany to Montenegro, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Category	Value (EUR million)	Share (%)	CAGR 2019–2025
1	8424	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers	16.55	87.06%	+68.6%
2	8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	2.34	12.31%	+10.6%
3	8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables	0.04	0.21%	n/a
4	8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation	0.07	0.37%	n/a
5	8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers	0.01	0.05%	n/a

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations



Table A2.14. Agricultural machinery imports from Germany to North Macedonia, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Category	Value (EUR million)	Share (%)	CAGR 2019–2025
1	8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	5.47	62.1%	-4.7%
2	8424	Mechanical appliances for spraying/dispersing liquids or powders; fire extinguishers	1.43	16.2%	+12.3%
3	8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers	0.74	8.4%	+10.3%
4	8436	Agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery	0.66	7.5%	-6.7%
5	8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine “diesel or semi-diesel”	0.26	3.0%	+15.4%
6	8432	Agricultural machinery for soil preparation or cultivation	0.22	2.5%	+5.5%
7	8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables	0.02	0.2%	N/A
8	8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engine	0.01	0.1%	-20.6%
9	8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery	0.00	0.0%	N/A*

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors’ calculations

Table A2.15. Agricultural machinery imports from Germany to Serbia, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Category	Value (EUR million)	Share (%)	CAGR 2019–2025
1	8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	47.18	52.2%	+3.9%
2	8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers	16.15	17.9%	+3.9%
3	8424	Mechanical appliances for spraying/dispersing liquids or powders; fire extinguishers	9.60	10.6%	+6.5%
4	8432	Agricultural machinery for soil preparation or cultivation	7.83	8.7%	+4.7%
5	8436	Agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery	7.26	8.0%	+16.4%
6	8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine “diesel or semi-diesel”	1.13	1.3%	-1.1%
7	8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables	0.48	0.5%	+1.8%
8	8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery	0.40	0.4%	+1.3%
9	8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engine	0.37	0.4%	+24.5%
10	8435	Presses, crushers and similar machinery used in wine, cider, fruit juice production	0.02	0.02%	-5.8%

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors’ calculations



Table A2.16. Agricultural machinery imports from Germany to Kosovo*, 2024

Rank	HS Code	Product Category	2024 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)	CAGR 2019–2024
1	8701	Tractors	4,866	76.5%	-0.3%
2	8424	Spraying/dispersing appliances	510	8.0%	+13.2%
3	8434	Milking and dairy machinery	361	5.7%	+127.5%
4	8432	Soil preparation machinery	163	2.6%	+22.1%
5	8408	Diesel engines	161	2.5%	-1.3%

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations

Agricultural Inputs

Table A2.17. Albania: agricultural-input imports from Germany by value and volume, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Category	2025 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)	2025 volume (tonnes)
1	3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products	329.00	45.89%	84.00
2	1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	86.00	11.99%	11.00
3	3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers	55.00	7.67%	33.00
4	3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of ≤ 10 kg)	61.00	8.51%	101.00
5	3103	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of ≤ 10 kg)	1.00	0.14%	0.00
6	3104	Mineral or chemical potassic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of ≤ 10 kg)	0.00	0.00%	0.00

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations



Table A2.18. Bosnia and Herzegovina: agricultural-input imports from Germany by value and volume, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Category	2025 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)	2025 volume (tonnes)
1	3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products	692.00	59.50%	158.00
2	1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables, sweetcorn, coffee, tea, spices, cereals, oil seeds)	284.00	24.42%	90.00
3	3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excl. tablets or packages <= 10 kg)	183.00	15.74%	302.00
4	3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers	4.00	0.34%	1.00
5	3103	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilisers	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6	3104	Mineral or chemical potassic fertilisers	0.00	0.00%	0.00

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations

Table A2.19. Montenegro: agricultural-input imports from Germany by value and volume, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Category	2025 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)	2025 volume (tonnes)
1	3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products	96.00	87.27%	16.00
2	3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers	8.00	7.27%	2.00
3	1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits)	6.00	5.45%	2.00

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations

Table A2.20. North Macedonia: agricultural-input imports from Germany by value and volume, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Category	2025 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)	2025 volume (tonnes)
1	3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products	347.00	70.0%	136.00
2	3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	83.00	16.7%	114.00
3	1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits)	63.00	12.7%	24.00
4	3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers	3.00	0.6%	1.00

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations



Table A2.21. Serbia: agricultural-input imports from Germany by value and volume, 2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Category	2025 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)	2025 volume (tonnes)
1	3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers	657.00	57.47%	344.00
2	3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of ≤ 10 kg)	470.00	41.11%	622.00
3	1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits)	5.61	0.49%	580.00
4	3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products	10.68	0.93%	1,600.00

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations

Table A2.22. Kosovo*: agricultural-input imports from Germany by value and volume, 2019–2025

Rank	HS Code	Product Category	2025 Value (EUR thousand)	Share (%)	2025 volume (tonnes)
1	1209	Seeds, fruits and spores for sowing	17.90	97.92%	5.51
2	3808	Plant protection products	0.15	0.80%	49.17
3	3102	Nitrogenous fertilisers	0.19	1.05%	403.45
4	3105	Complex fertilisers (NPK)	0.04	0.23%	11.39

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations

Genetic Material

Table A2.23. Albania: leading genetic-material imports from Germany, 2025

HS Code	Product Description	Avg. Quantity (Tons)	Avg. Value (000 EUR)	Share of total (%)
010221	Pure-bred cattle for breeding	142.86	401.29	87.59
0103	Live swine (breeding focus)	17.71	30.71	6.70
0602	Live plants incl. roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn	6.00	13.57	2.96
051110	Bovine semen	0.00	11.43	2.49
051199	Products of animal origin, n.e.s.	0.00	0.86	0.19
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	0.14	0.29	0.06

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations



Table A2.24. Bosnia and Herzegovina: average genetic-material imports from Germany, 2019–2025

HS Code	Product Description	Avg. Quantity (Tons)	Avg. Value (000 EUR)	Share of total (%)
010221	Pure-bred cattle for breeding	238.00	873.14	46.62
0602	Live plants incl. roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn	0.00	644.43	34.41
040711	Fertilised eggs for incubation, of domestic fowls	81.57	274.57	14.66
051110	Bovine semen	0.00	46.14	2.46
010310	Pure-bred breeding swine	5.71	21.71	1.16
051199	Products of animal origin, n.e.s., dead animals, unfit for human consumption	0.71	6.00	0.32
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	0.43	3.71	0.20
0601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes	0.00	3.00	0.16

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations

Table A2.25. North Macedonia: average genetic-material imports from Germany, 2019–2025

HS Code	Product Description	Avg. Quantity (Tons)	Avg. Value (000 EUR)	Share of total (%)
010221	Pure-bred cattle for breeding	34.43	135.57	66.04
0602	Live plants incl. roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn	2.57	57.71	28.11
051110	Bovine semen	0.00	11.71	5.71
0106	Live animals n.e.s.	0.00	0.29	0.14

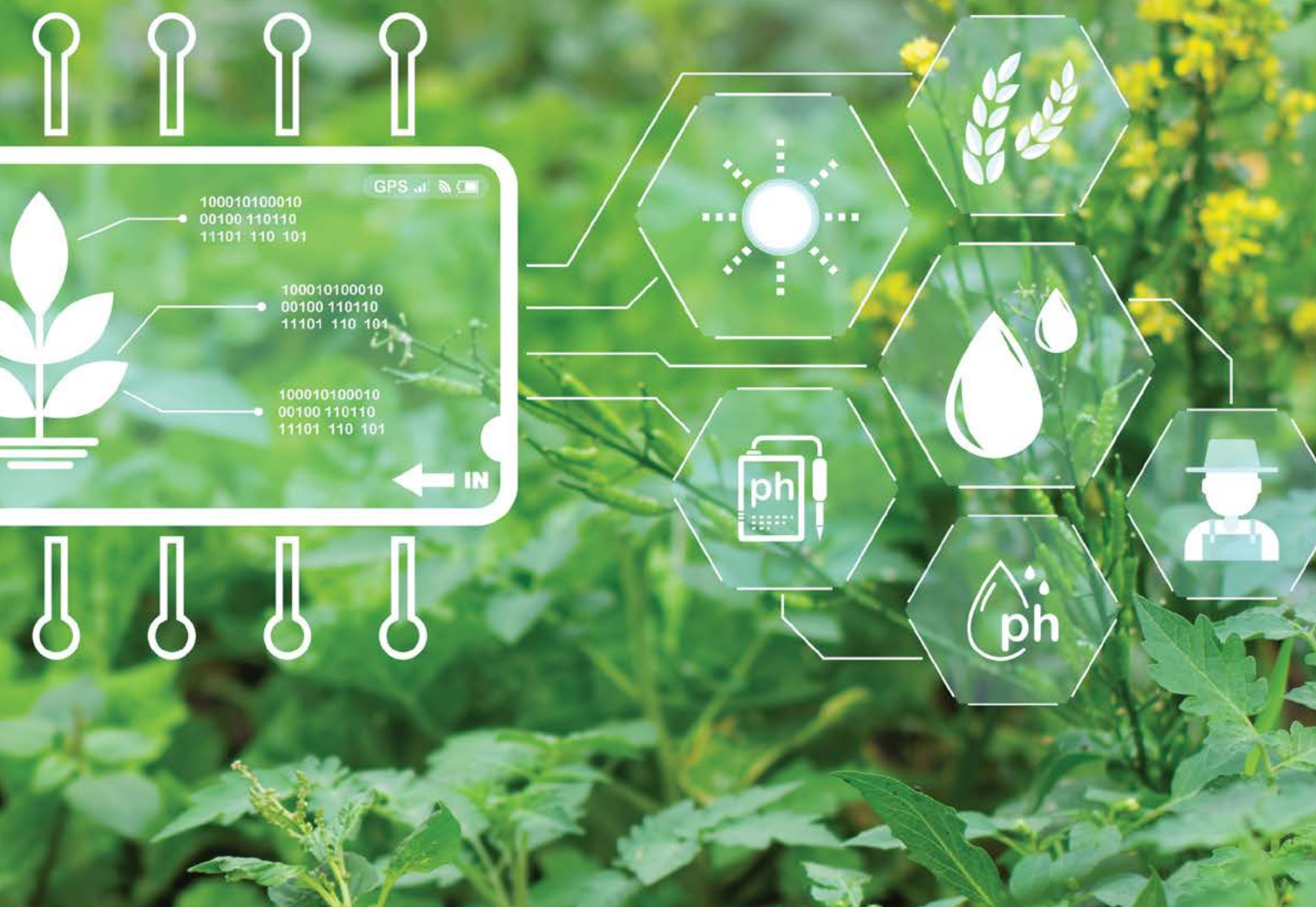
Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations

Table A2.26. Serbia: average genetic-material imports from Germany, 2019–2025

HS Code	Product Description	Avg. Quantity (Tons)	Avg. Value (000 EUR)	Share of total (%)
01022110	Pure-bred breeding heifers "female bovines that have never calved"	240.43	687.00	44.68
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn	283.29	608.14	39.55
051110	Bovine semen	0.00	163.71	10.65
01022190	Pure-bred cattle for breeding (excl. heifers and cows)	9.14	36.43	2.37
051199	Products of animal origin, n.e.s., dead animals, unfit for human consumption	10.57	25.29	1.64
0601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes	1.57	11.86	0.77
010310	Pure-bred breeding swine	0.14	3.14	0.20
04071100	Fertilised eggs for incubation, of domestic fowls	0.00	2.14	0.14

Source: ITC Trade Map; Authors' calculations





ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE WB6 (ALBANIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, KOSOVO*¹, MONTENEGRO, NORTH MACEDONIA, SERBIA)

DETAILED COUNTRY TABLES

¹ *This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.*



ALBANIA

Table 1. Export of primary Ag product Albania Value (in million EUR)

[illegible]



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, back, white or red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes)	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,09	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	1,57	1,59	1,80	1,41	1,41	1,38	0,85
0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons, incl. watermelons, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, or in water with other additives	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,05
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	0,50	1,02	0,72	0,64	0,60	0,22	0,09
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, vanilla, cinnamon, cinnamon tree flowers, cloves [whole fruit], clove stems, nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin and caraway, and juniper berries)	0,16	0,11	0,20	0,18	0,22	0,06	0,22
1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	10,70	11,12	12,20	12,55	13,57	14,22	12,99
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products, incl. unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum, of a kind used primarily for human consumption, n.e.s.	1,07	1,55	0,98	1,05	1,16	1,30	1,48
1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets	0,59	0,46	0,37	0,49	0,60	0,64	0,31
1404	Vegetable products, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01



Table 2. Export of primary Ag product Albania Quantity (in Tonnes)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	2900,00	3100,00	3400,00	3300,00	3100,00	2800,00	2700,00
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products, incl. unroasted chicory roots of the variety <i>Cichorium intybus sativum</i> , of a kind used primarily for human consumption, n.e.s.	690,00	1200,00	625,00	465,00	468,00	430,00	356,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	615,00	475,00	813,00	406,00	661,00	739,00	243,00
1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets	365,00	285,00	216,00	262,00	364,00	353,00	143,00
070700	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	5,00	90,00	1100,00	396,00	118,00	52,00	115,00
0807	Melons, incl. watermelons, and papaws "papayas", fresh	82,00	110,00	92,00	80,00	503,00	353,00	146,00
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	16,00	621,00	422,00	261,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	219,00	264,00	172,00	136,00	111,00	51,00	14,00
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliaceous vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce " <i>Lactuca sativa</i> " and chicory " <i>Cichorium spp.</i> ", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	30,00	115,00	142,00	56,00	178,00	281,00	105,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper of the genus <i>Piper</i> , fruit of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i> , vanilla, cinnamon, cinnamon tree flowers, cloves [whole fruit], clove stems, nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin and caraway, and juniper berries)	65,00	35,00	71,00	32,00	75,00	9,00	57,00
0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	78,00	36,00	68,00	78,00	45,00	14,00	5,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	33,00	82,00	104,00	16,00	47,00	14,00	13,00
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	0,00	83,00	70,00	39,00	52,00	35,00	0,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	42,00	61,00	37,00	15,00	36,00	44,00	23,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0604	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	42,00	24,00	37,00	15,00	1,00	0,00	12,00
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled	12,00	1,00	38,00	18,00	10,00	40,00	4,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	40,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	80,00	0,00	1,00
0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	64,00	0,00	0,00
0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	0,00	22,00	2,00	12,00	0,00	6,00	1,00
0303	Frozen fish (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	21,00	5,00	4,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	4,00	5,00	3,00	6,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	6,00	19,00
1404	Vegetable products, n.e.s.	2,00	1,00	4,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	6,00
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	3,00	3,00	12,00	0,00	0,00
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, black, white or red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes)	0,00	0,00	8,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	7,00	0,00	0,00
0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons, incl. watermelons, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, or in water with other additives	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	6,00
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,00
0603	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00
0705	Lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0208	Meat and edible offal of rabbits, hares, pigeons and other animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (excl. of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules, hinnies, poultry "fowls of the species Gallus domesticus", ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table 3. Value of Albania import of Primary Agriculture Products from Germany (in thousands euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0406	Cheese and curd	1955,00	2237,00	2869,00	3205,00	4095,00	5779,00	6184,00
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and ...	1397,00	1472,00	1738,00	2051,00	2351,00	2305,00	2399,00
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	514,00	454,00	722,00	1315,00	1116,00	2456,00	1330,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper ...	372,00	482,00	384,00	473,00	610,00	827,00	863,00
0207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domestics, ducks, geese, turkeys and ...	1501,00	810,00	1119,00	1364,00	1281,00	957,00	777,00
0102	Live bovine animals	454,00	683,00	332,00	111,00	377,00	534,00	422,00
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	0,00	0,00	0,00	10,00	0,00	0,00	405,00
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	210,00	173,00	266,00	435,00	239,00	426,00	299,00
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	0,00	317,00	498,00	4,00	0,00	408,00	296,00
0906	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	19,00	46,00	56,00	69,00	101,00	181,00	197,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, ...	173,00	96,00	168,00	146,00	267,00	341,00	174,00
1105	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes	1,00	84,00	118,00	134,00	157,00	229,00	150,00
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin	162,00	183,00	310,00	200,00	92,00	264,00	150,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible ...	79,00	104,00	110,00	93,00	126,00	174,00	134,00
0409	Natural honey	57,00	74,00	104,00	94,00	96,00	100,00	129,00
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (excl. edible nuts, olives, soya ...	127,00	103,00	41,00	41,00	77,00	105,00	117,00
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or ...	82,00	67,00	74,00	122,00	172,00	231,00	115,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes ...	5,00	1,00	1,00	50,00	1,00	0,00	104,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	53,00	52,00	81,00	43,00	40,00	38,00	103,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, ...	221,00	244,00	40,00	19,00	50,00	30,00	86,00
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, ...	0,00	428,00	426,00	126,00	92,00	822,00	85,00
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked, e.g. hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled; germ ...	128,00	131,00	106,00	117,00	83,00	89,00	76,00
0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, ...	153,00	18,00	19,00	34,00	17,00	94,00	66,00
0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excl. coconuts, Brazil nuts and ...	32,00	41,00	35,00	31,00	43,00	55,00	64,00
0907	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems	4,00	46,00	5,00	48,00	24,00	57,00	56,00
0801	Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled	26,00	32,00	25,00	19,00	31,00	40,00	44,00
1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	29,00	33,00	30,00	32,00	44,00	34,00	43,00
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy ...	49,00	26,00	24,00	8,00	30,00	57,00	39,00
1204	Linseed, whether or not broken	27,00	23,00	25,00	36,00	35,00	28,00	33,00
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	13,00	12,00	15,00	16,00	22,00	29,00	33,00
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	0,00	4,00	8,00	5,00	6,00	11,00	27,00
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	63,00	104,00	151,00	24,00
1006	Rice	4,00	1,00	5,00	22,00	31,00	29,00	22,00
1108	Starches; inulin	0,00	45,00	101,00	87,00	160,00	140,00	19,00
0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons, incl. watermelons, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved ...	5,00	7,00	4,00	2,00	8,00	10,00	18,00
0511	Animal products n.e.s.; dead animals of all types, unfit for human consumption	4,00	18,00	3,00	27,00	0,00	21,00	12,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous ...	37,00	18,00	7,00	0,00	3,00	18,00	12,00
1008	Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and other cereals (excl. wheat and meslin, rye, barley, oats, ...	4,00	4,00	7,00	4,00	7,00	10,00	10,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	14,00	15,00	18,00	34,00	12,00	9,00	9,00
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other ...	16,00	22,00	22,00	35,00	8,00	11,00	7,00
1004	Oats	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	5,00
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	1,00	3,00	9,00	6,00	3,00	1,00	4,00
1106	Flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried leguminous vegetables of heading ...	7,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,00	3,00
1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken	0,00	0,00	1,00	3,00	7,00	1,00	3,00
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,00	0,00	84,00	34,00	0,00	163,00	3,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products ...	18,00	3,00	4,00	8,00	4,00	5,00	1,00
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, ...	0,00	25,00	0,00	34,00	73,00	0,00	0,00
0305	Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
0309	Flours, meals and pellets of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, fit ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0705	Lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	0,00	0,00	0,00	26,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	23,00	9,00	12,00	14,00	6,00	0,00	0,00
1002	Rye	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, ...)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0301	Live fish	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0505	Skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers, ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0510	Ambergris, castoreum, civet and musk; cantharides; bile, whether or not dried; glands and other ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0807	Melons, incl. watermelons, and papaws "papayas", fresh	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms	11,00	5,00	20,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1107	Malt, whether or not roasted	15,00	13,00	14,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0103	Live swine	196,00	0,00	19,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0205	Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0308	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0714	Roots and tubers of manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0812	Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1007	Grain sorghum	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1102	Cereal flours (excl. wheat or meslin)	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00



Table 4. Quantity import of Primary Agriculture Products in Albania from Germany (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	1248,00	1310,00	2718,00	4527,00	2734,00	5132,00	3748,00
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and ...	1384,00	1520,00	1718,00	1638,00	1480,00	1411,00	1461,00
0207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and ...	1844,00	1089,00	1411,00	1392,00	1238,00	1121,00	1329,00
0406	Cheese and curd	633,00	681,00	834,00	668,00	983,00	1272,00	1371,00
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	114,00	101,00	154,00	194,00	124,00	176,00	121,00
1108	Starches; inulin		80,00	200,00	144,00	160,00	142,00	20,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper ...	119,00	156,00	115,00	138,00	166,00	181,00	150,00
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked, e.g. hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled; germ ...	161,00	169,00	131,00	125,00	82,00	92,00	85,00
0102	Live bovine animals	194,00	267,00	125,00	54,00	128,00	162,00	107,00
1105	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes	0,00	29,00	44,00	52,00	49,00	73,00	43,00
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, ...		21,00		41,00	21,00		
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water ...				36,00	68,00	95,00	14,00
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or ...	31,00	18,00	28,00	35,00	38,00	55,00	23,00
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, ...		151,00	141,00	34,00	23,00	233,00	23,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, ...	43,00	24,00	53,00	27,00	63,00	70,00	33,00
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter			74,00	25,00		67,00	1,00
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin	12,00	15,00	21,00	22,00	8,00	24,00	19,00
0409	Natural honey	12,00	16,00	22,00	19,00	18,00	20,00	26,00
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen				17,00	0,00		
0906	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	4,00	11,00	12,00	15,00	19,00	37,00	44,00
1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	13,00	16,00	14,00	15,00	19,00	17,00	19,00
1006	Rice	8,00	1,00	4,00	11,00	14,00	13,00	11,00
1204	Linseed, whether or not broken	14,00	12,00	12,00	11,00	12,00	12,00	14,00
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	12,00	14,00	17,00	10,00	2,00	2,00	16,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible ...	10,00	12,00	12,00	8,00	31,00	34,00	13,00
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (excl. edible nuts, olives, soya ...	11,00	10,00	9,00	8,00	15,00	21,00	23,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	3,00	3,00	2,00	8,00	1,00		
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	4,00	4,00	5,00	7,00	2,00	1,00	1,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes ...	1,00	0,00	0,00	7,00	0,00		11,00
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	4,00	7,00	15,00	6,00	3,00	2,00	4,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not ...				6,00			
1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches ...				5,00	2,00	1,00	1,00
0907	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems	1,00	4,00	1,00	4,00	2,00	5,00	5,00
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other ...	0,00	1,00	3,00	4,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excl. coconuts, Brazil nuts and ...	3,00	4,00	4,00	3,00	4,00	7,00	7,00
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	2,00	2,00	2,00	3,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
0801	Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled	3,00	4,00	3,00	2,00	4,00	5,00	4,00
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried		1,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	3,00	5,00
1008	Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and other cereals (excl. wheat and meslin, rye, barley, oats, ...	1,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	3,00
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products ...	23,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen				2,00			46,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	7,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,00		
1107	Malt, whether or not roasted	28,00	23,00	23,00	2,00			
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen		224,00	362,00	1,00		165,00	90,00
0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, ...	276,00	7,00	8,00	1,00	2,00	116,00	17,00
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy ...	12,00	6,00	5,00	1,00	6,00	8,00	5,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the ...	7,00	6,00	5,00	1,00	1,00	2,00	
1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken			0,00	1,00	2,00	1,00	1,00
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or ...				1,00			



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons, incl. watermelons, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved ...	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,00	2,00	2,00	4,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, ...)	4,00	4,00	3,00	0,00	15,00	0,00	11,00
0511	Animal products n.e.s.; dead animals of all types, unfit for human consumption	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		0,00	0,00
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled						20,00	
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh					82,00	20,00	
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous ...)	15,00	6,00	1,00		0,00	15,00	5,00
0209	Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, ...			22,00			11,00	
1005	Maize or corn						5,00	
1004	Oats						2,00	3,00
1109	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried	7,00				33,00	2,00	
1106	Flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried leguminous vegetables of heading ...	0,00					1,00	0,00
0305	Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, ...						0,00	
1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting, e.g. bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, ...						0,00	
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	1,00						
0103	Live swine	104,00		20,00				



Table 5. Export of Processed Food from Albania to Germany Value (in Million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (excl. compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages)	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,39	0,50	0,00
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,12	0,24	0,49	0,53
2308	Acorns, horse-chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products of a kind used in animal feeding, whether or not in the form of pellets, n.e.s.	0,08	0,09	0,12	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,07
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,19	0,13	0,18
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	0,00	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,11	0,04	0,04
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	0,00	0,05	0,08	0,03	0,04	0,01	0,03
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages (excl. fruit, nut or vegetable juices and milk)	0,00	0,00	0,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1509	Olive oil and its fractions obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical or other physical means under conditions that do not lead to deterioration of the oil, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,06	0,06	0,08
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,04	0,02	0,06
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of these products or with a basis of coffee, tea or maté; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,00	0,00
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol or grape must with added alcohol of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,01	0,04
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn flakes; cereals (other than maize "corn") in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked or otherwise prepared, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
2002	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added sugar, other sweetening matter or flavoured; ice and snow	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00

[illegible]



Table 6. Export of Processed food from Albania to Germany Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (excl. compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages)	0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	361,00	522,00	0,00
2308	Acorns, horse-chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products of a kind used in animal feeding, whether or not in the form of pellets, n.e.s.	51,00	55,00	79,00	55,00	43,00	45,00	32,00
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	0,00	1,00	11,00	45,00	87,00	161,00	183,00
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages (excl. fruit, nut or vegetable juices and milk)	0,00	0,00	179,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,00
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	0,00	24,00	65,00	25,00	27,00	2,00	19,00
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	0,00	15,00	27,00	19,00	52,00	28,00	13,00
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared	0,00	0,00	2,00	23,00	26,00	10,00	31,00
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added sugar, other sweetening matter or flavoured; ice and snow	1,00	22,00	0,00	22,00	0,00	2,00	0,00
1509	Olive oil and its fractions obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical or other physical means under conditions that do not lead to deterioration of the oil, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0,00	0,00	2,00	1,00	10,00	6,00	9,00
2002	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	0,00	1,00	2,00	6,00	0,00	7,00	1,00
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	5,00	4,00	6,00
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	0,00	3,00	1,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of these products or with a basis of coffee, tea or maté; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,00	0,00	0,00
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit (excl. prepared or preserved with vinegar, preserved with sugar but not laid in syrup, and jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, obtained by cooking)	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol or grape must with added alcohol of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	1,00	5,00

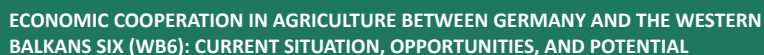
[illegible]



Table 7. Albania import of Ag. Mechanization Value (in Million euro)

[illegible]



Table 8. Albania import of Ag. Mechanization Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	867,00	687,00	805,00	775,00	598,00	1100,00	1600,00
8436	Agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, incl. germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders; parts thereof	38,00	51,00	14,00	43,00	14,00	21,00	128,00
8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine"	29,00	5,00	25,00	51,00	30,00	24,00	22,00
8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce; parts thereof (other than machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables of heading 8437)	15,00	17,00	10,00	8,00	23,00	21,00	14,00
8424	Mechanical appliances, whether or not hand-operated, for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.; fire extinguishers, charged or not (excl. fire-extinguishing bombs and grenades); spray guns and similar appliances (excl. electric machines and apparatus for hot spraying of metals or sintered metal carbides of heading 8515); steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines; parts thereof, n.e.s.	12,00	10,00	44,00	8,00	8,00	13,00	7,00
8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engine	4,00	9,00	7,00	12,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (excl. sprayers and dusters); lawn or sports-ground rollers; parts thereof	2,00	14,00	2,00	1,00	0,00	1,00	1,00
8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery (excl. refrigerating or heat treatment equipment, cream separators, clarifying centrifuges, filter presses and other filtering equipment); parts thereof	3,00	8,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables; machinery used in the milling industry or for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables (excl. farm-type machinery, heat treatment equipment, centrifugal dryers and air filters); parts thereof	11,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00



Table 9. Value of Albania Import of Agriculture inputs (in Thousand euro)

[illegible]

Table 10. Quantity of Albania import of Agriculture inputs (in Tons)

[illegible]

Table 11. Value of Albania import of Genetic Material (in Thousand euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
051110	Bovine semen	4,00	17,00	0,00	27,00	0,00	20,00	12,00
051199	Products of animal origin, n.e.s., dead animals, unfit for human consumption (excl. fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates)	0,00	2,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
010221	Pure-bred cattle for breeding	454,00	683,00	327,00	111,00	377,00	435,00	422,00
0103	Live swine	196,00	0,00	19,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0104	Live sheep and goats	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0407	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower, chicory plants and roots (excl. bulbs, tubers and tuberous roots used for human consumption and chicory roots of the variety <i>cichorium intybus sativum</i>)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	37,00	18,00	7,00	0,00	3,00	18,00	12,00

Table 12. Albania Quantity import of Genetic Material (in Tons)

[illegible]



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Table 13. Export of Primary Ag. Products from BiH to Germany, Valuer (in million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls, fresh, chilled or frozen	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,08
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,11	0,00	0,00
0303	Frozen fish (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, even smoked, incl. crustaceans in shell cooked by steaming or by boiling in water	0,09	0,07	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,06	0,10
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or flavoured or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, fruit, nuts or cocoa, and yogurt may additionally contain chocolate, spices, coffee, plants or cereals	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,14	0,87
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads	0,00	0,17	0,27	0,31	0,52	0,32	0,51
0406	Cheese and curd	0,03	0,04	0,16	0,17	0,34	0,19	0,32
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,17	0,03	0,03
0604	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	0,10	0,14	0,23	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
0705	Lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
070700	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	2,27	3,17	5,00	2,51	1,84	0,00	0,49
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliaceous vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	0,44	0,13	0,02	0,03	0,15	0,11	0,03



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	0,18	0,16	0,23	0,23	0,14	0,17	0,24
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	0,00	0,04	0,23	0,05	0,07	0,00	0,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	0,97	1,84	1,37	1,10	0,53	0,89	0,92
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,27
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	0,06	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh	1,21	2,45	2,53	2,77	2,67	2,63	0,89
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, back, white or red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes)	0,07	0,07	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,05
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	6,07	4,97	5,05	3,98	2,90	3,56	2,64
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	0,18	0,39	0,29	0,67	0,58	0,51	0,38
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	0,23	0,39	0,53	0,59	0,70	0,66	1,22
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	0,81	0,71	2,65	1,35	1,39	1,11	1,41
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, vanilla, cinnamon, cinnamon tree flowers, cloves [whole fruit], clove stems, nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin and caraway, and juniper berries)	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,01
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	0,06	0,10	0,07	0,10	0,12	0,11	0,08
1102	Cereal flours (excl. wheat or meslin)	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1106	Flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried leguminous vegetables of heading 0713 of sago and manioc, arrowroot and salep, Jerusalem artichoke, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content of heading 0714, produce of chapter 8 "Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons"	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1202	Groundnuts, whether or not shelled or broken (excl. roasted or otherwise cooked)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00
1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,01
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	1,42	2,71	2,02	2,08	2,70	2,67	2,40
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products, incl. unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum, of a kind used primarily for human consumption, n.e.s.	0,14	0,24	0,15	0,15	0,08	0,34	0,27
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilage's and thickeners derived from vegetable products, whether or not modified,	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting, e.g. bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, osier, raffia, cleaned, bleached or dyed cereal straw, and lime bark	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1404	Vegetable products, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table 14. Export of Primary Ag. Products from BiH to Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls, fresh, chilled or frozen	3,00	7,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	24,00	0,00
0303	Frozen fish (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, even smoked, incl. crustaceans in shell cooked by steaming or by boiling in water	8,00	6,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	43,00	67,00
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or flavoured or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, fruit, nuts or cocoa, and yogurt may additionally contain chocolate, spices, coffee, plants or cereals	0,00	19,00	7,00	13,00	42,00	98,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads	0,00	31,00	49,00	51,00	75,00	51,00
0406	Cheese and curd	6,00	11,00	34,00	33,00	61,00	33,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	0,00	0,00	63,00	0,00	46,00	21,00
0604	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	0,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliacious vegetables, fresh or chilled	73,00	85,00	129,00	2,00	0,00	0,00
0705	Lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	28,00	25,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
070700	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	2100,00	2600,00	4100,00	1900,00	975,00	0,00
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliacious vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	361,00	43,00	1,00	3,00	17,00	10,00
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	73,00	94,00	129,00	158,00	70,00	84,00
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	0,00	54,00	378,00	80,00	84,00	0,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	66,00	94,00	85,00	42,00	19,00	35,00
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	375,00	0,00	9,00	1,00	0,00	0,00
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh	1500,00	2700,00	2300,00	2700,00	2100,00	2200,00
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, back, white or red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes)	19,00	18,00	11,00	1,00	0,00	0,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	4300,00	2600,00	1600,00	946,00	1100,00	1300,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	25,00	37,00	42,00	74,00	58,00	48,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	52,00	90,00	116,00	106,00	117,00	105,00
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	1,00	1,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	270,00	182,00	715,00	302,00	297,00	245,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, vanilla, cinnamon, cinnamon tree flowers, cloves [whole fruit], clove stems, nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin and caraway, and juniper berries)	1,00	2,00	3,00	3,00	1,00	4,00
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	101,00	160,00	113,00	116,00	137,00	134,00
1102	Cereal flours (excl. wheat or meslin)	0,00	16,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1106	Flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried leguminous vegetables of heading 0713, of sago and manioc, arrowroot and salep, Jerusalem artichoke, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content of heading 0714, produce of chapter 8 "Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons"	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
1202	Groundnuts, whether or not shelled or broken (excl. roasted or otherwise cooked)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00
1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	23,00	1,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	266,00	366,00	300,00	255,00	305,00	292,00
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products, incl. unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum, of a kind used primarily for human consumption, n.e.s.	45,00	71,00	44,00	38,00	17,00	45,00
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilage's and thickeners derived from vegetable products, whether or not modified,	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting, e.g. bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, osier, raffia, cleaned, bleached or dyed cereal straw, and lime bark	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1404	Vegetable products, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00



Table 15. Export of Processed Food from BiH to Germany, Value (in Million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified)	0,19	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1509	Olive oil and its fractions obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical or other physical means under conditions that do not lead to deterioration of the oil, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,28
1510	Other oils and their fractions, obtained solely from olives, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, incl. blends of these oils or fractions with oils or fractions of heading 1509	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,59	18,61	2,98	4,22
1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0,13	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1515	Fixed vegetable or microbial fats and oils, incl. jojoba oil, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (excl. soya-bean, groundnut, olive, palm, sunflower-seed, safflower, cottonseed, coconut, palm kernel, babassu, rape, colza and mustard oil)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
1517	Margarine, other edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils and edible fractions of different fats or oils (excl. fats, oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared, and mixtures of olive oils and their fractions)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1518	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils, n.e.s.	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,04
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, and meat extracts and juices)	0,00	0,07	0,35	0,40	0,36	0,60	6,75
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved (excl. smoked)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,01
1702	Other sugars, incl. chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,07
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	0,01	0,12	0,67	0,22	0,20	0,24	0,38
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing < 40% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.; food preparations of milk, cream, butter milk, sour milk, sour cream, whey, yogurt, kephir, and similar goods of heading 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing < 5% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.	0,23	0,32	0,36	0,43	0,33	0,28	0,85
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,18	0,07	0,10	0,05
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn flakes; cereals (other than maize "corn") in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked or otherwise prepared, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,04



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	0,26	0,36	0,63	0,93	1,32	1,54	1,87
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	0,18	0,29	0,53	0,24	0,19	0,16	0,29
2004	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	1,39	0,90	0,40	0,78	0,17	0,05	0,02
2006	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other edible parts of plants, preserved by sugar "drained, glacé or crystallised"	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,39	0,23	0,17	0,33	0,41	0,39	0,12
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit (excl. prepared or preserved with vinegar, preserved with sugar but not laid in syrup, and jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, obtained by cooking)	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,10
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,05	0,01	0,00
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of these products or with a basis of coffee, tea or maté; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2102	Yeasts, active or inactive; other dead single-cell micro-organisms, prepared baking powders (excl. single-cell micro-organisms packaged as medicaments)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,04
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, whether or not prepared, and mustard	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,16	0,14	0,23
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; food preparations consisting of finely homogenised mixtures of two or more basic ingredients such as meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of ≤ 250 g	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,03
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	0,01	0,02	0,24	0,10	0,05	0,03	0,44
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added sugar, other sweetening matter or flavoured; ice and snow	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,04
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages (excl. fruit, nut or vegetable juices and milk)	0,57	1,00	1,17	0,99	0,66	0,69	0,64
2203	Beer made from malt	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,03	0,03
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol or grape must with added alcohol of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol	0,28	0,23	0,17	0,37	0,30	0,30	0,21
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (excl. compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages)	1,28	0,82	0,46	0,88	0,49	0,46	0,12
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	0,07	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00



Table 16. Export of Processed Food from BiH to Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0,00	0,00	0,00	1700,00	11000,00	2900,00	3400,00
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages (excl. fruit, nut or vegetable juices and milk)	930,00	1700,00	1900,00	1500,00	702,00	748,00	659,00
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	1200,00	744,00	289,00	586,00	126,00	20,00	8,00
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	148,00	225,00	360,00	454,00	607,00	677,00	830,00
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	344,00	194,00	123,00	182,00	251,00	232,00	39,00
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	164,00	252,00	408,00	183,00	121,00	114,00	179,00
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing < 40% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.; food preparations of milk, cream, butter milk, sour milk, sour cream, whey, yogurt, kephir, and similar goods of heading 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing < 5% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.	139,00	197,00	216,00	180,00	127,00	79,00	276,00
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (excl. compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages)	258,00	169,00	99,00	173,00	98,00	78,00	4,00
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	147,00	166,00	154,00	143,00	56,00	12,00	1,00
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol or grape must with added alcohol of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol	106,00	84,00	51,00	119,00	73,00	82,00	58,00
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added sugar, other sweetening matter or flavoured; ice and snow	0,00	25,00	29,00	27,00	148,00	184,00	216,00
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, and meat extracts and juices)	0,00	15,00	72,00	83,00	66,00	125,00	974,00
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	3,00	29,00	164,00	51,00	45,00	55,00	86,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified)	292,00	24,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, whether or not prepared, and mustard	31,00	31,00	31,00	36,00	70,00	54,00	88,00
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared	12,00	12,00	33,00	66,00	21,00	34,00	28,00
1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	172,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1518	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils, n.e.s.	74,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2203	Beer made from malt	5,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	30,00	37,00	36,00
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	35,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	23,00	0,00	0,00
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	2,00	3,00	5,00	8,00	8,00	9,00	25,00
1702	Other sugars, incl. chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel	33,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2102	Yeasts, active or inactive; other dead single-cell micro-organisms, prepared baking powders (excl. single-cell micro-organisms packaged as medicaments)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	10,00	13,00	18,00
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	1,00	3,00	7,00	6,00	3,00	3,00	69,00
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit (excl. prepared or preserved with vinegar, preserved with sugar but not laid in syrup, and jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, obtained by cooking)	21,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	21,00
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn flakes; cereals (other than maize "corn") in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked or otherwise prepared, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	2,00	7,00	2,00	10,00	17,00
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; food preparations consisting of finely homogenised mixtures of two or more basic ingredients such as meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of ≤ 250 g	1,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	5,00	4,00	5,00



Table 17. Import of Primary Agriculture products in BiH from Germany, Value (in Thousand euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0406	Cheese and curd	19928,00	22148,00	21108,00	25907,00	32949,00	30614,00	39191,00
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	7844,00	9274,00	9581,00	10885,00	12230,00	15370,00	21736,00
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	3702,00	4616,00	3436,00	4337,00	5340,00	7498,00	9531,00
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	3694,00	3787,00	3809,00	4298,00	7709,00	5359,00	10727,00
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy ...	3547,00	3325,00	3060,00	3746,00	3359,00	3799,00	4225,00
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and ...	1569,00	1718,00	1618,00	1852,00	2430,00	2550,00	2730,00
0102	Live bovine animals	0,00	0,00	173,00	339,00	1117,00	1550,00	1288,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous ...	106,00	74,00	382,00	536,00	810,00	878,00	1274,00
0103	Live swine	777,00	602,00	531,00	385,00	909,00	1207,00	1705,00
0407	Birds eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	244,00	192,00	93,00	93,00	45,00	85,00	903,00
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	567,00	492,00	465,00	1254,00	605,00	1052,00	1188,00
0105	Live poultry, "fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls"	990,00	407,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	538,00	510,00
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	82,00	71,00	67,00	60,00	755,00	197,00	207,00
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked, e.g. hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled; germ ...	185,00	214,00	260,00	272,00	384,00	363,00	371,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes ...	35,00	0,00	0,00	152,00	278,00	657,00	471,00
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin	234,00	297,00	354,00	242,00	211,00	191,00	200,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, ...	334,00	384,00	368,00	250,00	302,00	257,00	292,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper ...	36,00	36,00	37,00	31,00	18,00	12,00	158,00
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	289,00	199,00	197,00	26,00	36,00	191,00	248,00
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products ...	72,00	65,00	110,00	87,00	220,00	87,00	118,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not ...	118,00	61,00	113,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the ...	25,00	13,00	8,00	6,00	10,00	7,00	58,00
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	107,00	102,00	53,00	70,00	92,00	72,00	76,00
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, ...	124,00	121,00	18,00	16,00	24,00	24,00	142,00



Table 18. Import of Primary Ag. Products to BiH from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0406	Cheese and curd	6988,00	6700,00	7706,00	6664,00	7906,00	8733,00	8349,00
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	3617,00	3906,00	5053,00	4405,00	4586,00	7248,00	6180,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous ...	20,00	1171,00	1797,00	2794,00	2899,00	4332,00	5071,00
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	1314	1451	3996	2092	3036	2975	2428
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	2109,00	2300,00	2093,00	2413,00	2174,00	3163,00	1974,00
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and ...	1398,00	1346,00	1589,00	1826,00	1740,00	1855,00	1827,00
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	2024,00	1564,00	1788,00	1543,00	2240,00	2570,00	1133,00
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	623,00	902,00	118,00	168,00	287,00	888,00	1084,00
0103	Live swine	374,00	213,00	200,00	397,00	543,00	907,00	546,00
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked, e.g. hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled; germ ...	337,00	414,00	439,00	460,00	399,00	418,00	471,00
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy ...	739,00	799,00	826,00	463,00	632,00	591,00	457,00
0102	Live bovine animals		55,00	115,00	349,00	431,00	335,00	381,00
0407	Birds eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	55,00	37,00	33,00	21,00	27,00	278,00	261,00
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	21,00				170,00		104,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, ...	112,00	134,00	93,00	86,00	70,00	93,00	90,00
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, ...	117,00	22,00	24,00	18,00	21,00	118,00	82,00
0207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and ...	337,00	516,00	510,00	242,00	189,00	277,00	49,00
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	14,00	13,00	11,00	103,00	26,00	30,00	45,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper ...	10,00	11,00	7,00	3,00	3,00	36,00	44,00
0209	Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, ...	9,00	24,00	19,00	22,00	32,00	32,00	40,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes ...			48,00	67,00	204,00	79,00	33,00
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	130,00	57,00	34,00	32,00	305,00	14,00	29,00
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	0	2	3	3	5	8	28
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin	27	32	22	19	15	16	24
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not ...	61,00	102,00					23,00
1107	Malt, whether or not roasted	6,00	2,00	3,00	1,00	5,00	13,00	17,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, whether or not minced, fresh, chilled or frozen	2,00		4,00	9,00	5,00	10,00	11,00
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products ...	16,00	35,00	21,00	26,00	10,00	12,00	10,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the ...	3,00	2,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	7,00	10,00
0105	Live poultry, "fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls"	7,00				8,00	7,00	9,00
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	8,00	9,00	152,00	157,00	36,00	14,00	9,00
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or ...	2,00	1,00		2,00	2,00	7,00	7,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	2	1	8	5	0	10	6
0303	Frozen fish (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	2,00	2,00	1,00			0,00	5,00
0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	1,00	4,00	2,00	4,00	2,00	3,00	4,00
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other ...	8	8	5	6	3	4	4
0409	Natural honey	1	2	1	3	2	2	3
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	14	2	4	6	3	4	3
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, ...	8	8	5	2	1	2	3
0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excl. coconuts, Brazil nuts and ...	0,00	0,00		4,00	0,00	3,00	2,00
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	1,00		2,00	3,00	2,00	8,00	2,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible ...	1,00	4,00	1,00	6,00	1,00	2,00	2,00
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies		2,00					1,00
0511	Animal products n.e.s.; dead animals of all types, unfit for human consumption	7,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split			1,00	1,00		2,00	1,00
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	1,00			2,00	1,00	11,00	1,00
0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms						0,00	0,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries		0,00		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or ...	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00



Table 19. Import of Processed Food to BiH from Germany, Value (in Thousand euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	8107,00	8319,00	9309,00	11033,00	12645,00	16390,00	17861,00
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	8516,00	10654,00	10881,00	12212,00	11234,00	14375,00	13836,00
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion ...	3685,00	3992,00	4246,00	4985,00	5984,00	7428,00	8632,00
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing ...	3382,00	3481,00	3802,00	4566,00	5523,00	6124,00	7657,00
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	2340,00	1913,00	1760,00	1692,00	1991,00	2559,00	3962,00
2004	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen (excl. preserved ...	1166,00	999,00	1769,00	2060,00	3072,00	3730,00	3119,00
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	2205,00	3370,00	2686,00	2662,00	3361,00	4193,00	2826,00
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous ...	2273,00	1418,00	2118,00	2663,00	2886,00	2982,00	2599,00
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	1100,00	1068,00	1180,00	1533,00	2029,00	2409,00	2079,00
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening ...	340,00	457,00	624,00	886,00	1554,00	1689,00	2067,00
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	807,00	966,00	1000,00	1094,00	1269,00	2092,00	1946,00
2203	Beer made from malt	1196,00	810,00	1139,00	1212,00	1161,00	1354,00	1376,00
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn ...	649,00	636,00	586,00	817,00	798,00	693,00	800,00
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen ...	49,00	405,00	441,00	480,00	563,00	682,00	763,00
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, ...	426,00	353,00	448,00	544,00	373,00	701,00	756,00
1805	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	43,00	88,00	95,00	0,00	276,00	519,00	670,00
2403	Manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, "homogenised" or "reconstituted" ...	261,00	229,00	379,00	405,00	603,00	651,00	651,00
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of ...	196,00	207,00	190,00	149,00	315,00	323,00	431,00
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing ...	17,00	9,00	44,00	84,00	88,00	124,00	363,00
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, ...	0,00	26,00	120,00	20,00	60,00	139,00	212,00
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, ...	171,00	146,00	129,00	129,00	126,00	224,00	207,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; food preparations consisting of finely homogenised ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,00	3,00	30,00	138,00
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual ...	87,00	57,00	95,00	105,00	119,00	129,00	129,00
2102	Yeasts, active or inactive; other dead single-cell micro-organisms, prepared baking powders ...	387,00	263,00	325,00	757,00	999,00	113,00	96,00
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, ...	28,00	31,00	40,00	42,00	43,00	63,00	78,00
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	33,00	3,00	3,00	9,00	79,00	80,00	69,00
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	25,00	19,00	18,00	42,00	35,00	48,00	62,00
2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,00	57,00
2303	Residues of starch manufacture and similar residues, beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of ...	0,00	25,00	39,00	24,00	24,00	49,00	54,00
2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other ...	105,00	88,00	88,00	31,00	57,00	80,00	47,00
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, ...	1,00	4,00	3,00	25,00	39,00	44,00	44,00
2306	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting ...	26,00	46,00	15,00	33,00	50,00	55,00	43,00
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	65,00	38,00
1517	Margarine, other edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils and edible ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	19,00	26,00	29,00	30,00
2308	Acorns, horse-chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable ...	0,00	0,00	5,00	20,00	33,00	44,00	30,00
2206	Cider, perry, mead and other fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic ...	0,00	9,00	8,00	28,00	16,00	31,00	28,00
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar ...	14,00	6,00	11,00	18,00	42,00	18,00	27,00
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved (excl. smoked)	0,00	9,00	6,00	14,00	18,00	21,00	27,00
1702	Other sugars, incl. chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; ...	49,00	73,00	44,00	141,00	80,00	149,00	26,00
1515	Fixed vegetable or microbial fats and oils, incl. jojoba oil, and their fractions, whether ...	95,00	158,00	79,00	51,00	16,00	27,00	16,00
1518	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, ...	17,00	19,00	42,00	34,00	18,00	40,00	11,00



Table 20. Import of Processed Food to BiH from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Prehrambena industrija 15 do 24	16923,00	17553,00	16987,00	19962,00	20567,00	20631,00	22798,00
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	1982,00	2195,00	2441,00	2601,00	2850,00	2966,00	3409
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing ...	1916,00	1872,00	2158,00	2361,00	2640,00	2736,00	2984
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	2488,00	3030,00	2683,00	2734,00	2558,00	2509,00	2741
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	1725,00	2032,00	2029,00	2180,00	2102,00	1916,00	2282
2004	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen (excl. preserved ...	748,00	1387,00	1331,00	2017,00	1608,00	2035,00	1951
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion ...	938,00	1114,00	1061,00	1306,00	1535,00	1618,00	1835
2203	Beer made from malt	1044,00	1119,00	782,00	1080,00	1099,00	1014,00	1080
2102	Yeasts, active or inactive; other dead single-cell micro-organisms, prepared baking powders ...	966,00	564,00	456,00	642,00	1238,00	1000,00	991
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening ...	427,00	403,00	532,00	969,00	1062,00	641,00	915
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous ...	639,00	644,00	414,00	644,00	754,00	780,00	801
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	145,00	313,00	340,00	344,00	262,00	357,00	616
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	326,00	324,00	323,00	373,00	428,00	500,00	482
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	243,00	285,00	293,00	280,00	249,00	299,00	316
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn ...	418,00	428,00	405,00	352,00	430,00	337,00	279
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, ...	111,00	105,00	120,00	142,00	166,00	198,00	241
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; food preparations consisting of finely homogenised ...	60,00	74,00	83,00	131,00	155,00	193,00	224
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, ...	278,00	237,00	201,00	275,00	283,00	192,00	182
1805	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	24,00	24,00	48,00	48,00	3,00	99,00	173
2306	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting ...	57,00	99,00	100,00	41,00	103,00	106,00	168
1702	Other sugars, incl. chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; ...	77,00	104,00	116,00	138,00	158,00	111,00	166
1502	Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats (excl. oil and oleo stearin)	225,00	356,00	171,00	149,00	153,00	172,00	149



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of ...	118,00	140,00	177,00	172,00	133,00	129,00	122
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added ...	46,00	59,00	46,00	51,00	75,00	71,00	63
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen ...	17,00	39,00	91,00	35,00	53,00	68,00	62
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, ...	44,00	29,00	41,00	40,00	45,00	44,00	61
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	378,00	87,00	50,00	58,00	58,00	53,00	55
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	19,00	18,00	30,00	52,00	102,00	121,00	45
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual ...	53,00	28,00	31,00	29,00	29,00	34,00	38
1520	Glycerol, crude; glycerol waters and glycerol lye's	147,00	75,00	99,00	123,00	27,00	90,00	36
2209	Vinegar, fermented vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid	7,00	10,00	9,00	10,00	6,00	3,00	32
2206	Cider, perry, mead and other fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic ...	10,00	0,00	11,00	8,00	20,00	24,00	28
1515	Fixed vegetable or microbial fats and oils, incl. jojoba oil, and their fractions, whether ...	15,00	10,00	42,00	44,00	23,00	15,00	26
2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other ...			10,00	10,00	6,00		25
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing ...	9,00	13,00	65,00	13,00	19,00	20,00	25
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, ...	25,00	16,00	12,00	13,00	20,00	29,00	22
2403	Manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, "homogenised" or "reconstituted" ...		0,00		5,00	9,00	16,00	22
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, ...			13,00	40,00		10,00	21
1517	Margarine, other edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils and edible ...	6,00	4,00	5,00	4,00	9,00	11,00	17
1516	Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, ...	8,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	2,00	9,00	14,00
2303	Residues of starch manufacture and similar residues, beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of ...	35,00		26,00	31,00	11,00	1,00	13
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, ...	39,00	23,00	21,00	9,00	9,00	8,00	13



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2002	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid		4,00		8,00			12,00
1518	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, ...		15,00	7,00	28,00	14,00	9,00	12,00
2308	Acorns, horse-chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable ...	0,00	19,00	0,00			1,00	10,00
1504	Fats and oils and their fractions of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined (excl. ...	4,00	4,00	15,00	10,00		16,00	9,00
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products		1,00					7,00
2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the sifting, ...	5,00	5,00	9,00	4,00	4,00	2,00	6,00
2006	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other edible parts of plants, preserved by sugar "drained, ...	0,00	1,00	1,00			0,00	4,00
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar ...	8,00	11,00	14,00	13,00	14,00	32,00	4,00
1501	Pig fat, incl. lard, and poultry fat, rendered or otherwise extracted (excl. lard stearin and ...						3,00	3,00
1703	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar					2,00		2,00
2207	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of $\geq 80\%$; ethyl alcohol and other spirits, ...	2,00	4,00	5,00	3,00	5,00	1,00	2,00
1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically ...	3,00	5,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
1513	Coconut "copra", palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, ...	21,00	53,00	43,00		10,00	25,00	1,00
1521	Vegetable waxes, beeswax, other insect waxes and spermaceti, whether or not refined or coloured ...		0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00
2404	Products containing tobacco, reconstituted tobacco, nicotine, or tobacco or nicotine substitutes, ...					0,00		0,00
1505	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom, incl. lanolin		1,00	0,00		1,00		0,00
1503	Lard stearin, lard oil, oleo stearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil (excluding emulsified, mixed or ...							
1506	Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically ...							
1508	Groundnut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified							
1509	Olive oil and its fractions obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical ...	1,00			0,00		1,00	



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1522	Degras; residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes							
1603	Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates							
1801	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted							
1802	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste							
1803	Cocoa paste, whether or not defatted							
1804	Cocoa butter, fat and oil						6,00	
1903	Tapioca and substitutes therefor prepared from starch, in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, ...							
2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	10,00				21,00	0,00	
2205	Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes, flavoured with plants or aromatic substances	1,00	0,00					
2304	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting ...							
2305	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting ...							
2307	Wine lees; argol							
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse		1,00		3,00			
1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified)	1055,00	169,00	24,00	335,00			
1510	Other oils and their fractions, obtained solely from olives, whether or not refined, but not ...							
1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified)			0,00	0,00	0,00		
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved (excl. smoked)				2,00	3,00		



Table 21. Import of Ag. Machinery to BiH from Germany, Value (in Million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	14,89	9,11	10,98	6,60	14,53	10,99	13,44
8424	Mechanical appliances, whether or not hand-operated, for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.; fire extinguishers, charged or not (excl. fire-extinguishing bombs and grenades); spray guns and similar appliances (excl. electric machines and apparatus for hot spraying of metals or sintered metal carbides of heading 8515); steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines; parts thereof, n.e.s.	1,68	1,61	2,23	2,88	2,64	4,44	3,05
8436	Agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, incl. germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders; parts thereof	0,30	0,52	0,69	1,73	2,77	1,09	2,52
847982	Mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, screening, sifting, homogenising, emulsifying or stirring ...	0,55	0,49	0,35	0,21	0,20	0,53	1,19
8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce; parts thereof (other than machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables of heading 8437)	0,86	0,47	0,55	0,48	1,19	1,19	0,83
8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery (excl. refrigerating or heat treatment equipment, cream separators, clarifying centrifuges, filter presses and other filtering equipment); parts thereof	0,28	0,18	0,02	0,03	0,10	0,00	0,40
8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine"	0,22	0,29	0,29	0,33	0,25	0,12	0,33
8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (excl. sprayers and dusters); lawn or sports-ground rollers; parts thereof	0,34	0,32	0,28	0,24	0,49	0,78	0,31

Table 22. Import of Ag. Mechanization to BiH from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	3900,00	3200,00	2500,00	1300,00	2800,00	2900,00	3100,00
8436	Agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, incl. germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders; parts thereof	134,00	141,00	155,00	381,00	425,00	267,00	470,00
8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce; parts thereof (other than machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables of heading 8437)	243,00	206,00	247,00	86,00	201,00	302,00	348,00
8424	Mechanical appliances, whether or not hand-operated, for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.; fire extinguishers, charged or not (excl. fire-extinguishing bombs and grenades); spray guns and similar appliances (excl. electric machines and apparatus for hot spraying of metals or sintered metal carbides of heading 8515); steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines; parts thereof, n.e.s.	58,00	49,00	79,00	86,00	63,00	146,00	142,00
8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine"	119,00	49,00	74,00	91,00	73,00	67,00	87,00
8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (excl. sprayers and dusters); lawn or sports-ground rollers; parts thereof	74,00	43,00	31,00	34,00	56,00	71,00	46,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engine	47,00	38,00	40,00	36,00	35,00	40,00	34,00
8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery (excl. refrigerating or heat treatment equipment, cream separators, clarifying centrifuges, filter presses and other filtering equipment); parts thereof	7,00	4,00	1,00	3,00	1,00	1,00	21,00

Table 23. Import of Ag. Inputs in BiH from Germany, Value (in Thousand euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up for retail sale or as preparations or articles, e.g. sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, and fly-papers	815,00	718,00	542,00	454,00	528,00	572,00	692,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	384,00	368,00	250,00	302,00	257,00	292,00	284,00
3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	10,00	10,00	11,00	32,00	300,00	392,00	183,00
3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers (excl. pure animal or vegetable fertilisers or mineral or chemical nitrogenous, phosphatic or potassic fertilisers); animal, vegetable, mineral or chemical fertilisers in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight of <= 10 kg	6,00	22,00	4,00	19,00	8,00	33,00	4,00
3103	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
3104	Mineral or chemical potassic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table 24. Import of Ag. Inputs to BiH from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	9,00	16,00	16,00	28,00	592,00	837,00	302,00
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up for retail sale or as preparations or articles, e.g. sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, and fly-papers	155,00	136,00	132,00	115,00	125,00	123,00	158,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	112,00	134,00	93,00	86,00	70,00	93,00	90,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers (excl. pure animal or vegetable fertilisers or mineral or chemical nitrogenous, phosphatic or potassic fertilisers); animal, vegetable, mineral or chemical fertilisers in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight of ≤ 10 kg	3,00	28,00	2,00	13,00	4,00	24,00	1,00
3103	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of ≤ 10 kg)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
3104	Mineral or chemical potassic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of ≤ 10 kg)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table 25. Import of Genetic Material to BiH from Germany, Value (in Thousand euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
051110	Bovine semen	4,00	17,00	0,00	27,00	0,00	20,00	12,00
051199	Products of animal origin, n.e.s., dead animals, unfit for human consumption (excl. fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates)	0,00	2,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
010221	Pure-bred cattle for breeding	454,00	683,00	327,00	111,00	377,00	435,00	422,00
0103	Live swine	196,00	0,00	19,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0104	Live sheep and goats	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0407	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower, chicory plants and roots (excl. bulbs, tubers and tuberous roots used for human consumption and chicory roots of the variety <i>cichorium intybus sativum</i>)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	37,00	18,00	7,00	0,00	3,00	18,00	12,00

Table 26. Import of Genetic Material to BiH from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
051110	Bovine semen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
051199	Products of animal origin, n.e.s., dead animals, unfit for human consumption (excl. fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates)	5,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
010221	Pure-bred cattle for breeding	0,00	55,00	115,00	349,00	431,00	335,00	381,00
010310	Pure-bred breeding swine	0,00	0,00	16,00	0,00	0,00	24,00	0,00
040711	Fertilised eggs for incubation, of domestic fowls	55,00	37,00	33,00	0,00	0,00	220,00	226,00
040721	Fresh eggs of domestic fowls, in shell (excl. fertilised for incubation)	0,00	0,00	0,00	21,00	27,00	58,00	35,00



KOSOVO*

Table 67. Export of Primary Ag. Products from Kosovo* to Germany, Value (in euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
01	Live animals						
02	Meat and edible meat offal						
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates						
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey						
05	Other products of animal origin						
06	Live plants and floricultural products		18856,00	1706,00	4656,00	9211,00	5430,00
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots, tubers	764177,00	1596046,00	1242880,00	1497342,00	2020582,00	1633259,00
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	2439170,00	3118964,00	1754760,00	1941744,00	1121067,00	1429091,00
09	Coffee, tea, mate, spices	466061,00	1030489,00	1466060,00	1019031,00	2256604,00	1564150,00
10	Cereals			1626,00	5479,00	0,00	5429,00
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	38494,00	57768,00	55251,00	72894,00	78326,00	65344,00
12	Oilseeds, oleaginous fruits	1709582,00	1834774,00	2283456,00	2385533,00	2524619,00	3043172,00

Source EU trade statistics

Table 68. Export of Ag. Products from Kosovo* to Germany, Quantity (in kg)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
01	Live animals						
02	Meat and edible meat offal						
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates						
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey						
05	Other products of animal origin						
06	Live plants and floricultural products		19500,00	370,00	7050,00	1704,00	3345,00
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots, tubers	656727,00	1389927,00	1078627,00	1078346,00	1062721,00	1186569,00
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	1167853,00	1380784,00	599114,00	652678,00	475175,00	497337,00
09	Coffee, tea, mate, spices	133708,00	292409,00	398469,00	221807,00	438852,00	315207,00
10	Cereals			1612,00	4559,00	0,00	2597,00
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	31321,00	77577,00	60281,00	75343,00	66973,00	73460,00
12	Oilseeds, oleaginous fruits	179190,00	198147,00	297132,00	267807,00	263692,00	320570,00

Source EU trade statistics

2 Source of data for Kosovo* are taken from the EU trade statistics



Table 69. Export of Processed Food from Kosovo* to Germany, Value (in euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0,00	685,00	1112,00	36709,00	1003112,00	971104,00	405880,00
16	Meat preparations		232786,00					
17	Sugars and sugar confectionary	7911,00	101667,00	79598,00	105797,00	368580,00	362987,00	464075,00
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	32012,00	117576,00	48702,00	78968,00	123016,00	416344,00	152248,00
19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	28121,00	91249,00	101312,00	153580,00	109999,00	809010,00	1149849,00
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	635567,00	1258956,00	1788496,00	1995113,00	2307234,00	2597277,00	
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	40982,00	28183,00	46864,00	39983,00	154944,00	81819,00	
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	450112,00	838869,00	1179848,00	1364528,00	2232800,00	3474863,00	
23	Residues and waste from the food industries	16,20	20,90	29,39	33,54	32,74	34,66	
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	68,70	63,10	86,52	105,02	119,22	137,05	

Table 70. Export of Processed Food from Kosovo* to Germany, Quantity (in kg)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	688,00	688,00	13000,00	821448,00	798958,00	260299,00	
16	Meat preparations		30037,00					
17	Sugars and sugar confectionary	7553,00	52987,00	42323,00	50702,00	206265,00	195344,00	234029,00
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	7901,00	45057,00	14965,00	26127,00	35570,00	80547,00	42964,00
19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	10829,00	54538,00	38035,00	95482,00	43557,00	296001,00	447616,00
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	397995,00	834563,00	1182347,00	1364045,00	1203396,00	1327182,00	
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	9079,00	13972,00	34064,00	28259,00	51404,00	39511,00	
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	508082,00	973753,00	1562670,00	1447786,00	2244591,00	3630543,00	
23	Residues and waste from the food industries	16,20	20,90	29,39	33,54	32,74	34,66	
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	68,70	63,10	86,52	105,02	119,22	137,05	



Table 71. Import of Primary Ag. Products to Kosovo* from Germany, Value (in euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
01	Live animals	348515,00	658740,00	826000,00	749625,00	1228625,00	1304300,00	
02	Meat and edible meat offal	1103420,00	963323,00	1476439,00	2131478,00	1470816,00	1421895,00	
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	13678,00	12099,00	51211,00	44775,00	43338,00	24509,00	38175,00
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	14523744,00	14449355,00	19317800,00	24691389,00	27618729,00	30592535,00	
05	Other products of animal origin	391581,00	305015,00	303833,00	372215,00	446400,00	421916,00	
06	Live plants and floricultural products	31566,00	70842,00	57969,00	79658,00	110710,00	56480,00	
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots, tubers	184399,00	126667,00	487752,00	796245,00	753548,00	1431953,00	
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	97624,00	141714,00	295823,00	216436,00	265737,00	305419,00	
09	Coffee, tea, mate, spices	66713,00	101180,00	99573,00	91140,00	124274,00	395250,00	
10	Cereals	8539,00	6056,00	11727,00	13527,00	24761,00	31597,00	
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	510726,00	509121,00	591345,00	696399,00	1021860,00	915272,00	
12	Oilseeds, oleaginous fruits	438260,00	309956,00	162577,00	118662,00	313559,00	166073,00	
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	28300,00	48128,00	52644,00	55047,00	118980,00	99210,00	
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	0,00	4300,00	7850,00	5610,00	1726,00	0,00	

Table 72. Import of Primary Ag. Products to Kosovo* from Germany, Quantity (in kg)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
01	Live animals	122608,00	294580,00	366415,00	289897,00	443229,00	427828,00
02	Meat and edible meat offal	2041249,00	1922556,00	2025886,00	1759220,00	663171,00	581539,00
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	3322,00	16802,00	10537,00	8239,00	3752,00	4877,00
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	7205429,00	7417689,00	8784164,00	8113724,00	9993066,00	9981049,00
05	Other products of animal origin	170238,00	44015,00	31052,00	26369,00	31807,00	87660,00
06	Live plants and floricultural products	27780,00	17987,00	16776,00	32466,00	71818,00	69515,00
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots, tubers	338948,00	219715,00	1709380,00	2702855,00	1803358,00	3191975,00
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	28530,00	18890,00	63946,00	37150,00	51266,00	57791,00
09	Coffee, tea, mate, spices	6549,00	12476,00	13336,00	8242,00	7630,00	179136,00
10	Cereals	5665,00	4255,00	9259,00	9154,00	13735,00	17101,00
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	616542,00	620160,00	709418,00	629964,00	688913,00	673676,00
12	Oilseeds, oleaginous fruits	37854,00	63032,00	43059,00	28189,00	32619,00	31865,00
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	2519,00	4698,00	3829,00	3732,00	7918,00	6289,00
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	0,00	1800,00	3600,00	2215,00	1821,00	0,00



Table 73. Import of Processed Food to Kosovo* from Germany, Value (in euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	196781,00	87714,00	55008,00	107332,00	66191,00	263758,00	1707234,00
16	Meat preparations	544972,00	488191,00	826922,00	1676788,00	2054879,00	2236373,00	1659511,00
17	Sugars and sugar confectionary	342123,00	365204,00	326423,00	454882,00	564180,00	1510537,00	3147092,00
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	2680143,00	2939241,00	3367271,00	3593329,00	4008440,00	4441618,00	4671737,00
19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	4739729,00	5743838,00	6546508,00	7095254,00	8537148,00	8223066,00	9921919,00
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	2001042,00	1580315,00	2738669,00	3438201,00	5009724,00	5376252,00	
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	5375134,00	5533807,00	7288589,00	7872162,00	10431829,00	12218546,00	
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1385242,00	1204360,00	1448243,00	1567653,00	2308980,00	2877931,00	
23	Residues and waste from the food industries	1231395,00	678785,00	335630,00	357498,00	430275,00	500254,00	
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	10997421,00	9961081,00	13697848,00	14482559,00	14907997,00	15653799,00	

Table 74. Import of Processed Food to Kosovo* from Germany, Quantity (in kg)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	184056,00	120489,00	42795,00	54177,00	34059,00	128846,00	951764,00
16	Meat preparations	155228,00	140864,00	250855,00	358119,00	410615,00	459557,00	320344,00
17	Sugars and sugar confectionary	66249,00	75595,00	60982,00	91107,00	80902,00	1601909,00	4543850,00
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	520337,00	584537,00	627899,00	633070,00	611229,00	630377,00	561990,00
19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	2220455,00	2635010,00	2989456,00	2857880,00	3076807,00	2906912,00	3194411,00
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	2414872,00	1690545,00	3032539,00	2885361,00	3503662,00	3516397,00	
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	1446771,00	1532808,00	2366969,00	2180701,00	2545737,00	2507455,00	
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1067720,00	975441,00	977008,00	949220,00	1462975,00	1953051,00	
23	Residues and waste from the food industries	1.051.330	594.409	246.758	270.795	264.832	307.648	
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	457649,00	403675,00	556939,00	535291,00	534000,00	523631,00	



Table 75. Import of Ag. Mechanization to Kosovo* from Germany, Value (in euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engine	8670,00	22896,00	6570,00	10480,00	53360,00	130359,00
8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine"	171824,00	91546,00	79377,00	70071,00	87246,00	160996,00
8424	Mechanical appliances, whether or not hand-operated, for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.; fire extinguishers, charged or not (excl. fire-extinguishing bombs and grenades); spray guns and similar appliances (excl. electric machines and apparatus for hot spraying of metals or sintered metal carbides of heading 8515); steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines; parts thereof, n.e.s.	274661,00	289213,00	333030,00	410864,00	388013,00	510355,00
8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (excl. sprayers and dusters); lawn or sports-ground rollers; parts thereof	59923,00	7152,00	30948,00	46406,00	18128,00	162655,00
8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce; parts thereof (other than machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables of heading 8437)	0,00	698,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5100,00
8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery (excl. refrigerating or heat treatment equipment, cream separators, clarifying centrifuges, filter presses and other filtering equipment); parts thereof	4753,00	6579,00	4302,00	7872,00	9424,00	361245,00
8435	Presses, crushers and similar machinery used in the manufacture of wine, cider, fruit juices or similar beverages (excl. machinery for the treatment of these beverages, incl. centrifuges, filter presses, other filtering equipment and domestic appliances); parts thereof	1914,00	5130,00	600,00	832,00	0,00	3241,00
8436	Agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, incl. germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders; parts thereof	604165,00	75154,00	83279,00	61349,00	153223,00	85678,00
8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables; machinery used in the milling industry or for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables (excl. farm-type machinery, heat treatment equipment, centrifugal dryers and air filters); parts thereof	20840,00	50,00	0,00	5000,00	14440,00	76663,00
8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	4942044,00	2329490,00	1931726,00	1679475,00	3279423,00	4866205,00



Table 76. Import of Ag. Mechanization to Kosovo* from Germany, Quantity (in kg)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engine	12430,00	14093,00	6690,00	17675,00	43232,00	99250,00
8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine"	55332,00	23438,00	78370,00	115230,00	55167,00	61956,00
8424	Mechanical appliances, whether or not hand-operated, for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.; fire extinguishers, charged or not (excl. fire-extinguishing bombs and grenades); spray guns and similar appliances (excl. electric machines and apparatus for hot spraying of metals or sintered metal carbides of heading 8515); steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines; parts thereof, n.e.s.	20513,00	12195,00	15136,00	17942,00	12640,00	16210,00
8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (excl. sprayers and dusters); lawn or sports-ground rollers; parts thereof	34202,00	13247,00	11517,00	19692,00	15581,00	19681,00
8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce; parts thereof (other than machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables of heading 8437)	0,00	60,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1500,00
8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery (excl. refrigerating or heat treatment equipment, cream separators, clarifying centrifuges, filter presses and other filtering equipment); parts thereof	292,00	406,00	339,00	273,00	220,00	129739,00
8435	Presses, crushers and similar machinery used in the manufacture of wine, cider, fruit juices or similar beverages (excl. machinery for the treatment of these beverages, incl. centrifuges, filter presses, other filtering equipment and domestic appliances); parts thereof	323,00	1329,00	39,00	63,00	0,00	156,00
8436	Agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, incl. germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders; parts thereof	111500,00	40649,00	17283,00	49034,00	102203,00	32384,00
8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables; machinery used in the milling industry or for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables (excl. farm-type machinery, heat treatment equipment, centrifugal dryers and air filters); parts thereof	26333,00	2,00	0,00	7241,00	3497,00	5088,00



Table 77. Import of Ag. Inputs to Kosovo* from Germany, Value (in euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	328.559,00	238.125,00	93.379,00	41.934,00	7.208,00	7.348,00	17.850,00
3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	20,18	23,85	64,62	102,09	249,37	110,90	191,56
3103	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0,11	
3104	Mineral or chemical potassic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	n/a	n/a	n/a	46,00	0,00	9,00	
3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers (excl. pure animal or vegetable fertilisers or mineral or chemical nitrogenous, phosphatic or potassic fertilisers); animal, vegetable, mineral or chemical fertilisers in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight of <= 10 kg	33,89	7,53	41,89	20,44	33,98	65,97	41,97
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up for retail sale or as preparations or articles, e.g. sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, and fly-papers	84,00	223,95	139,17	90,73	76,50	130,67	146,72



Table 78. Import of Ag. Inputs to Kosovo* from Germany, Quantity (in kg)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up for retail sale or as preparations or articles, e.g. sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, and fly-papers	45,81	58,49	46,48	26,34	30,91	53,22	49,17
3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	38,74	47,74	114,84	127,03	331,79	230,37	403,45
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	20,89	51,46	35,73	13,45	0,09	0,30	5,51
3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers (excl. pure animal or vegetable fertilisers or mineral or chemical nitrogenous, phosphatic or potassic fertilisers); animal, vegetable, mineral or chemical fertilisers in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight of <= 10 kg	36,551	22,208	41,513	22,154	30,843	46,451	11,393
3104	Mineral or chemical potassic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)				0,084		0,035	
3103	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)						0,60	



MONTENEGRO

Table 27. Export of Primary Ag. Products from Montenegro to Germany, Value (in Million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0102	Live bovine animals	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,03
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,25	0,13	0,41	0,67
0409	Natural honey	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0604	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	0,03	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,14
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliaceous vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	0,11	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,04	0,01
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	0,10	0,19	0,24	0,53	0,35	0,11	0,28
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,00
0807	Melons, incl. watermelons, and papaws "papayas", fresh	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, back, white or red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes)	0,00	0,05	0,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,12	0,15	0,08	0,20	0,02	0,00	0,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	0,01	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	0,25	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,61	0,30	0,41
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (excl. edible nuts, olives, soya beans, groundnuts, copra, linseed, rape or colza seeds and sunflower seeds)	0,00	0,28	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	0,28	0,26	0,34	0,24	0,36	0,52	0,40



Table 28. Export of Primary Ag. Products from Montenegro to Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0102	Live bovine animals	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	3,00
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	0,00	0,00	13,00	23,00	9,00	29,00	103,00
0409	Natural honey	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0604	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	19,00
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	7,00	2,00	7,00	8,00	2,00	8,00	150,00
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliaceous vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	20,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	4,00	0,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	3,00	7,00	10,00	17,00	11,00	3,00	11,00
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	1,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	5,00	0,00	0,00
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	10,00	5,00	4,00	12,00	2,00	0,00	0,00
0807	Melons, incl. watermelons, and papaws "papayas", fresh	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	14,00
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, back, white or red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes)	0,00	5,00	51,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	41,00	45,00	20,00	41,00	15,00	0,00	0,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	1,00	9,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,00
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	79,00	0,00	144,00	0,00	135,00	67,00	126,00
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (excl. edible nuts, olives, soya beans, groundnuts, copra, linseed, rape or colza seeds and sunflower seeds)	0,00	78,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	101,00	104,00	120,00	78,00	112,00	150,00	112,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1005	Maize or corn	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0603	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0705	Lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0707	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1007	Grain sorghum	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1202	Groundnuts, whether or not shelled or broken (excl. roasted or otherwise cooked)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting, e.g. bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, ...	2,00	0,00	3,00	2,00	4,00	3,00	0,00

Table 32. Import of Primary Ag. Products to Montenegro from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	4754,00	5319,00	6409,00	5122,00	5131,00	7700,00	6499,00
0406	Cheese and curd	2119,00	1971,00	2562,00	2371,00	3185,00	3224,00	3391,00
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and ...	488,00	378,00	473,00	553,00	569,00	568,00	554,00
0209	Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, ...	78,00	130,00	263,00	197,00	129,00	172,00	157,00
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, ...	130,00	37,00	65,00	123,00	161,00	111,00	123,00
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliacious vegetables, fresh or chilled	72,00	335,00	188,00	96,00	36,00	85,00	112,00
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy ...	18,00	30,00	42,00	33,00	60,00	52,00	39,00
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked, e.g. hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled; germ ...	55,00	18,00	11,00	16,00	37,00	34,00	32,00
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	12,00	10,00	9,00	17,00	32,00	29,00	29,00
1107	Malt, whether or not roasted					23,00	43,00	21,00
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	5,00	4,00	8,00	13,00	13,00	28,00	18,00
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin	16,00	14,00	15,00	12,00	10,00	11,00	13,00
0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, ...	1,00	4,00		6,00	9,00	10,00	10,00
0305	Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, ...	3,00	5,00	5,00	6,00	8,00	9,00	8,00
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	3,00	2,00	2,00	5,00	9,00	8,00	7,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1008	Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and other cereals (excl. wheat and meslin, rye, barley, oats, ...	3,00						6,00
1105	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes							6,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not ...		0,00		1,00	3,00	26,00	4,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes ...	1,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	4,00	3,00	4,00
1006	Rice	5,00		0,00	2,00	3,00	2,00	4,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible ...	2,00	2,00	3,00	2,00	3,00	3,00	3,00
1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets	1,00						3,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, ...	3,00	4,00	13,00	7,00	1,00	2,00	2,00
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, ...						1,00	1,00
0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excl. coconuts, Brazil nuts and ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper ...	6,00	6,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
1001	Wheat and meslin							1,00
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (excl. edible nuts, olives, soya ...			0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, ...	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	9,00	1,00	1,00
1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches ...			5,00		2,00	1,00	1,00
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other ...	0,00	0,00			0,00	1,00	1,00
0303	Frozen fish (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)		1,00	1,00	1,00	2,00		0,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the ...	0,00					0,00	0,00
0102	Live bovine animals	17,00			34,00			
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	354,00			18,00	356,00	166,00	
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	19,00	20,00					
0207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and ...	202,00		21,00	20,00	20,00		
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	912,00	144,00	210,00	72,00	696,00	375,00	
0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled							
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared		0,00			0,00	0,00	



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split			1,00	1,00	1,00	2,00	
0903	Mate							
0905	Vanilla						0,00	
1108	Starches; inulin							
1109	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried				1,00	2,00		
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or ...						1,00	
1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting, e.g. bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, ...	1,00		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	

Table 33. Import of Processed Food to Montenegro from Germany, Value (in Million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	1521,00	1383,00	1579,00	1766,00	2505,00	2913,00	3193,00
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	371,00	424,00	690,00	1470,00	1964,00	2266,00	2360,00
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing ...	717,00	575,00	653,00	837,00	1038,00	1110,00	1557,00
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion ...	596,00	421,00	701,00	960,00	1168,00	1213,00	1494,00
2203	Beer made from malt	451,00	260,00	362,00	498,00	552,00	555,00	961,00
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	249,00	346,00	389,00	578,00	944,00	828,00	849,00
2004	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen (excl. preserved ...	0,00	21,00	63,00	462,00	1222,00	825,00	800,00
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	29,00	217,00	180,00	213,00	682,00	682,00	722,00
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening ...	128,00	134,00	213,00	266,00	594,00	599,00	663,00
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual ...	183,00	80,00	164,00	225,00	322,00	368,00	366,00
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	166,00	91,00	148,00	192,00	285,00	278,00	362,00
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	595,00	407,00	371,00	110,00	242,00	321,00	353,00
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, ...	42,00	33,00	47,00	80,00	251,00	235,00	281,00
1517	Margarine, other edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils and edible ...	1,00	0,00	87,00	232,00	112,00	195,00	249,00
2404	Products containing tobacco, reconstituted tobacco, nicotine, or tobacco or nicotine substitutes, ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	17,00	60,00	246,00
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, ...	53,00	46,00	70,00	112,00	150,00	196,00	234,00
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing ...	51,00	24,00	43,00	48,00	125,00	123,00	171,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	22,00	25,00	26,00	43,00	99,00	152,00	154,00
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous ...	333,00	16,00	48,00	71,00	92,00	110,00	125,00
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen ...	77,00	56,00	85,00	84,00	123,00	80,00	108,00
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn ...	30,00	16,00	3,00	41,00	66,00	96,00	99,00
2403	Manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, "homogenised" or "reconstituted" ...	23,00	2,00	32,00	65,00	42,00	104,00	89,00
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	17,00	13,00	16,00	23,00	40,00	56,00	77,00
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; food preparations consisting of finely homogenised ...	2,00	2,00	3,00	9,00	9,00	9,00	57,00
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar ...	10,00	10,00	11,00	20,00	33,00	37,00	46,00
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved (excl. smoked)	3,00	1,00	0,00	8,00	20,00	40,00	32,00
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, ...)	3,00	1,00	0,00	10,00	27,00	32,00	29,00
2206	Cider, perry, mead and other fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic ...	3,00	0,00	2,00	12,00	17,00	26,00	26,00
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, ...	18,00	14,00	9,00	14,00	16,00	35,00	21,00
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	6,00	16,00	20,00	20,00
2002	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	8,00	2,00	3,00	9,00	23,00	32,00	20,00
2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	4,00	2,00	4,00	7,00	10,00	9,00	15,00
1702	Other sugars, incl. chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; ...	4,00	5,00	15,00	10,00	18,00	23,00	12,00
1513	Coconut "copra", palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, ...	21,00	56,00	11,00	9,00	9,00	10,00	11,00
2209	Vinegar, fermented vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid	2,00	1,00	1,00	2,00	6,00	4,00	7,00
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	4,00	1,00	3,00	5,00	8,00	4,00	4,00
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,00
1509	Olive oil and its fractions obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical ...	0,00	2,00	1,00	0,00	1,00	4,00	3,00
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of ...	13,00	4,00	8,00	5,00	0,00	0,00	2,00

[illegible]



Table 34. Import of Processed Food to Montenegro from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2004	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen (excl. preserved ...		40,00	123,00	544,00	1124,00	764,00	778,00
2203	Beer made from malt	361,00	211,00	317,00	410,00	431,00	424,00	750,00
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing ...	518,00	426,00	419,00	466,00	507,00	535,00	642,00
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	74,00	104,00	164,00	344,00	514,00	543,00	569,00
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	253,00	341,00	326,00	412,00	595,00	542,00	550,00
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion ...	240,00	172,00	302,00	365,00	375,00	372,00	416,00
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	243,00	240,00	275,00	303,00	380,00	405,00	377,00
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening ...	74,00	61,00	77,00	81,00	227,00	230,00	239,00
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	6,00	83,00	66,00	52,00	154,00	161,00	188,00
1517	Margarine, other edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils and edible ...	0,00		53,00	96,00	55,00	101,00	124,00
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, ...	18,00	20,00	25,00	47,00	102,00	90,00	79,00
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual ...	41,00	20,00	42,00	56,00	72,00	78,00	77,00
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, ...	18,00	18,00	28,00	39,00	48,00	53,00	58,00
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing ...	11,00	7,00	11,00	11,00	39,00	48,00	50,00
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	25,00	16,00	26,00	31,00	41,00	41,00	45,00
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous ...	54,00	7,00	18,00	29,00	32,00	33,00	41,00
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen ...	55,00	33,00	54,00	34,00	50,00	29,00	36,00
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	7,00	8,00	9,00	15,00	28,00	35,00	28,00
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn ...	17,00	6,00	4,00	11,00	19,00	29,00	24,00
2206	Cider, perry, mead and other fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic ...	1,00		2,00	17,00	22,00	31,00	22,00
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar ...	7,00	8,00	9,00	14,00	23,00	20,00	18,00
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	7,00	6,00	8,00	9,00	14,00	18,00	17,00
2002	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	13,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	15,00	23,00	15,00
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added ...				6,00	15,00	17,00	13,00
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; food preparations consisting of finely homogenised ...	0,00	1,00	1,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	10,00
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, ...	5,00	4,00	3,00	4,00	5,00	10,00	7,00
2404	Products containing tobacco, reconstituted tobacco, nicotine, or tobacco or nicotine substitutes, ...					0,00	1,00	6,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	3,00	2,00	2,00	3,00	6,00	4,00	5,00
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	32,00	18,00	14,00	3,00	6,00	6,00	5,00
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, ...)	1,00	0,00		3,00	6,00	6,00	4,00
1513	Coconut "copra", palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, ...	4,00	10,00	1,00	1,00	2,00	2,00	2,00
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved (excl. smoked)	1,00	1,00		1,00	2,00	4,00	2,00
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	2,00	1,00	1,00	2,00	2,00	1,00	2,00
2209	Vinegar, fermented vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	4,00	2,00	2,00
2403	Manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, "homogenised" or "reconstituted" ...	0,00	0,00	1,00	2,00	1,00	3,00	2,00
1702	Other sugars, incl. chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; ...	0,00	1,00	2,00	1,00	3,00	4,00	1,00

Table 35. Import of Ag. Machinery to Montenegro from Germany, Value (in million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8424	Mechanical appliances, whether or not hand-operated, for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.; fire extinguishers, charged or not (excl. fire-extinguishing bombs and grenades); spray guns and similar appliances (excl. electric machines and apparatus for hot spraying of metals or sintered metal carbides of heading 8515); steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines; parts thereof, n.e.s.	0,72	0,64	0,61	0,89	0,62	5,59	16,55
8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	1,28	0,40	0,60	1,09	0,78	1,31	2,34
8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (excl. sprayers and dusters); lawn or sports-ground rollers; parts thereof	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07
8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables; machinery used in the milling industry or for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables (excl. farm-type machinery, heat treatment equipment, centrifugal dryers and air filters); parts thereof	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04
8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce; parts thereof (other than machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables of heading 8437)	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01



Table 36. Import of Ag. Mechanization to Montenegro from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

[illegible]

Table 37. Import of Ag. Input to Montenegro from Germany, Value (in Thousand euro)

[illegible]

Table 38. Import of Agri Inputs to Montenegro from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

[illegible]

Table 39. Import of Genetic Material to Montenegro from Germany, Value (in Thousand euro)

[illegible]



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower, chicory plants and roots (excl. bulbs, tubers and tuberous roots used for human consumption and chicory roots of the variety <i>cichorium intybus sativum</i>)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	0,00	0,00

Table 40. Import of Genetic Material to Montenegro from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

[illegible]



NORTH MACEDONIA

Table 41. Export of Primary Ag. Products from North Macedonia to Germany, Value (in Million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0,06	0,13	0,07	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00
207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls, fresh, chilled or frozen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01
210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,04	0,50
307	Molluscs, fit for human consumption, even smoked, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00
406	Cheese and curd	0,00	0,03	0,05	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,02
407	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,10	0,00
410	Insects, turtles' eggs, birds' nests and other edible products of animal origin, n.e.s.	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
507	Ivory, tortoiseshell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns, antlers, hooves, nails, claws and beaks, unworked or simply prepared; powder and waste of these products (excl. cut to shape)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower, chicory plants and roots (excl. bulbs, tubers and tuberous roots used for human consumption and chicory roots of the variety cichorium intybus sativum)	5,88	6,47	6,96	7,70	6,58	0,19	0,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	1,24	1,47	0,12	0,00	0,29	7,97	9,60
0603	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0604	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,01
0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,00	0,01
703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,00
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled	0,20	0,19	0,03	0,01	0,26	0,06	0,02
706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
070700	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	0,14	1,14	1,51	2,54	2,22	1,90	2,10



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliacious vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	0,38	0,21	0,23	0,15	0,79	0,32	0,36
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	2,43	2,68	1,80	2,53	3,24	3,38	1,99
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,05	0,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	0,06	0,00	0,32	0,08	0,10	0,03	0,08
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01
802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excl. coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
803	Bananas, incl. plantains, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01
0807	Melons, incl. watermelons, and papaws "papayas", fresh	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,02	0,00
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,02
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh	0,18	0,48	0,54	0,29	0,25	0,85	0,12
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, back, white or red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes)	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	1,39	1,47	1,56	0,86	0,67	2,06	1,78
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	0,03	0,07	0,14	0,12	0,08	0,09	0,14
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	0,03	0,10	0,16	0,11	0,17	0,24	0,11
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	1,02	1,94	3,02	2,91	1,65	1,59	1,20
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, vanilla, cinnamon, cinnamon tree flowers, cloves [whole fruit], clove stems, nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin and caraway, and juniper berries)	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,08	0,10	0,11	0,11
1006	Rice	0,02	0,05	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01

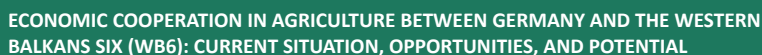
[illegible]



Table 42. Export of Primary Ag. Products from North Macedonia to Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,00	2.400,00	1.500,00
207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls, fresh, chilled or frozen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.700,00	1.800,00
210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	1.100,00	629,00
307	Molluscs, fit for human consumption, even smoked, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	668,00	76,00
404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,00	314,00	273,00
406	Cheese and curd	0,00	8,00	10,00	2,00	2,00	61,00	21,00
407	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	19,00	99,00	120,00
410	Insects, turtles' eggs, birds' nests and other edible products of animal origin, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	67,00	56,00
0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	0,00
507	Ivory, tortoiseshell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns, antlers, hooves, nails, claws and beaks, unworked or simply prepared; powder and waste of these products (excl. cut to shape)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	32,00	19,00
601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower, chicory plants and roots (excl. bulbs, tubers and tuberous roots used for human consumption and chicory roots of the variety cichorium intybus sativum)	89,00	106,00	127,00	130,00	111,00	142,00	171,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	20,00	23,00	3,00	0,00	5,00	27,00	15,00
0603	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	0,00	9,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	33,00	13,00
0604	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	17,00	34,00	32,00	11,00	5,00	42,00	0,00
0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	24,00	0,00	3,00	16,00	15,00	6,00	2,00
703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	0,00	22,00	4,00	13,00	1,00	3,00	7,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled	652,00	349,00	76,00	15,00	528,00	58,00	0,00
706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	48,00	0,00	7,00
070700	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	223,00	1.500,00	2.000,00	2.900,00	2.600,00	17,00	2,00
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliacious vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	169,00	144,00	44,00	60,00	135,00	0,00	0,00
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	3.100,00	3.400,00	2.200,00	2.400,00	2.200,00	1,00	6,00
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	2,00	4,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	4,00	0,00	30,00	2,00	3,00	0,00	0,00
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	9,00	8,00	16,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	3,00
802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excl. coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	4,00	2,00
803	Bananas, incl. plantains, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	20,00	0,00	0,00
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	8,00	8,00
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	8,00	17,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	0,00
0807	Melons, incl. watermelons, and papaws "papayas", fresh	20,00	0,00	0,00	64,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	58,00	12,00	0,00	20,00	18,00	0,00	0,00
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh	319,00	794,00	881,00	413,00	228,00	4,00	0,00
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, back, white or red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes)	0,00	0,00	25,00	0,00	0,00	9,00	0,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	1.300,00	1.300,00	1.400,00	558,00	458,00	0,00	0,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	17,00	27,00	60,00	67,00	28,00	2,00	0,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	4,00	18,00	30,00	20,00	22,00	3,00	28,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	370,00	464,00	765,00	604,00	318,00	0,00	0,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, vanilla, cinnamon, cinnamon tree flowers, cloves [whole fruit], clove stems, nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin and caraway, and juniper berries)	0,00	0,00	1,00	8,00	8,00	0,00	1,00
1006	Rice	26,00	48,00	6,00	4,00	4,00	1,00	0,00
1007	Grain sorghum	5,00	5,00	9,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1102	Cereal flours (excl. wheat or meslin)	1,00	1,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (excl. edible nuts, olives, soya beans, groundnuts, copra, linseed, rape or colza seeds and sunflower seeds)	0,00	2,00	6,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	182,00	191,00	122,00	144,00	137,00	0,00	0,00
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products, incl. unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum, of a kind used primarily for human consumption, n.e.s.	7,00	8,00	3,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets	22,00	0,00	11,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilage's and thickeners derived from vegetable products, whether or not modified,	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	2,70	4,29	5,12	5,03	5,54	3,97	3,96
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,00
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit (excl. prepared or preserved with vinegar, preserved with sugar but not laid in syrup, and jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, obtained by cooking)	0,12	0,03	0,07	0,04	0,13	0,13	0,07
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,00	0,01	0,47	1,66	0,57	0,00	0,00
2102	Yeasts, active or inactive; other dead single-cell micro-organisms, prepared baking powders (excl. single-cell micro-organisms packaged as medicaments)	0,98	0,00	0,73	2,57	1,80	0,54	1,23
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, whether or not prepared, and mustard	0,09	0,13	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,04
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; food preparations consisting of finely homogenised mixtures of two or more basic ingredients such as meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of <= 250 g	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	0,56	1,15	1,63	1,81	1,40	3,36	4,00
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	0,11	0,15	0,19	0,17	0,27	0,28	0,21
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added sugar, other sweetening matter or flavoured; ice and snow	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages (excl. fruit, nut or vegetable juices and milk)	0,09	0,19	0,25	0,36	0,59	0,37	0,87
2203	Beer made from malt	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol or grape must with added alcohol of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol	12,76	11,62	10,54	11,60	11,75	9,22	7,16
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (excl. compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages)	0,01	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,04	0,06	0,09
2209	Vinegar, fermented vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,02
2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption; greaves	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2308	Acorns, horse-chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products of a kind used in animal feeding, whether or not in the form of pellets, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	12,57	12,33	15,64	14,51	15,96	16,20	14,99
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	0,48	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,38



Table 44. Export of Processed Food from North Macedonia to Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol or grape must with added alcohol of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol	24.000,00	20.000,00	19.000,00	20.000,00	17.000,00	11.000,00	9.200,00
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	2.100,00	2.000,00	2.500,00	2.200,00	2.200,00	1.800,00	1.600,00
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	1.700,00	2.300,00	2.700,00	2.200,00	1.900,00	1.400,00	1.400,00
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	776,00	1.100,00	1.100,00	1.100,00	839,00	703,00	637,00
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	670,00	769,00	723,00	632,00	843,00	1.300,00	1.200,00
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages (excl. fruit, nut or vegetable juices and milk)	171,00	365,00	520,00	535,00	762,00	428,00	1.100,00
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,00	4,00	526,00	1.500,00	448,00	0,00	0,00
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	171,00	262,00	348,00	369,00	252,00	955,00	1.100,00
2002	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	293,00	430,00	385,00	382,00	286,00	339,00	234,00
2102	Yeasts, active or inactive; other dead single-cell micro-organisms, prepared baking powders (excl. single-cell micro-organisms packaged as medicaments)	243,00	0,00	171,00	618,00	376,00	106,00	237,00
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	194,00	228,00	196,00	211,00	222,00	220,00	201,00
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	15,00	50,00	64,00	93,00	131,00	149,00	107,00
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn flakes; cereals (other than maize "corn") in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked or otherwise prepared, n.e.s.	75,00	79,00	65,00	68,00	39,00	60,00	118,00
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	65,00	35,00	29,00	31,00	73,00	48,00	89,00
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, whether or not prepared, and mustard	34,00	84,00	49,00	23,00	32,00	9,00	12,00
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit (excl. prepared or preserved with vinegar, preserved with sugar but not laid in syrup, and jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, obtained by cooking)	82,00	12,00	26,00	14,00	39,00	38,00	21,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added sugar, other sweetening matter or flavoured; ice and snow	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,00	150,00	16,00	1,00
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, and meat extracts and juices)	0,00	44,00	46,00	24,00	18,00	32,00	30,00
2203	Beer made from malt	11,00	25,00	37,00	18,00	18,00	26,00	24,00
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	65,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	15,00
2209	Vinegar, fermented vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid	1,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	6,00	44,00	38,00
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (excl. compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages)	3,00	8,00	9,00	6,00	9,00	11,00	16,00
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	1,00	4,00	6,00	8,00	6,00	4,00	1,00
1518	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	0,00	25,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing < 40% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.; food preparations of milk, cream, butter milk, sour milk, sour cream, whey, yogurt, kephir, and similar goods of heading 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing < 5% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.	1,00	3,00	6,00	5,00	7,00	1,00	1,00
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	0,00	0,00	12,00	6,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
2004	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	0,00	3,00	3,00	2,00	3,00	5,00	0,00
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0,00	0,00	0,00	10,00	1,00	3,00	0,00
2308	Acorns, horse-chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products of a kind used in animal feeding, whether or not in the form of pellets, n.e.s.	3,00	0,00	2,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1702	Other sugars, incl. chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,00	4,00	0,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1517	Margarine, other edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils and edible fractions of different fats or oils (excl. fats, oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared, and mixtures of olive oils and their fractions)	2,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
1501	Pig fat, incl. lard, and poultry fat, rendered or otherwise extracted (excl. lard stearin and lard oil)	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; food preparations consisting of finely homogenised mixtures of two or more basic ingredients such as meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of ≤ 250 g	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	15,00
2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption; greaves	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table 45. Import of Primary Ag. Products to North Macedonia from Germany, Value (in Million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0406	Cheese and curd	10.026,00	9.290,00	11.259,00	14.068,00	13.022,00	16.186,00	15.546,00
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	3.726,00	4.241,00	3.500,00	3.579,00	2.772,00	2.311,00	2.934,00
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy ...	1.719,00	1.929,00	2.066,00	2.610,00	2.026,00	2.622,00	2.671,00
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and ...	1.893,00	2.028,00	2.179,00	2.170,00	2.251,00	2.463,00	2.607,00
0207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and ...	1.109,00	847,00	1.156,00	2.119,00	1.341,00	2.041,00	1.340,00
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	278,00	159,00	822,00	1.525,00	1.529,00	1.603,00	1.226,00
0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, ...	869,00	596,00	551,00	583,00	479,00	697,00	621,00
1105	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes	132,00	307,00	399,00	549,00	837,00	657,00	597,00
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin	456,00	194,00	191,00	286,00	377,00	607,00	568,00
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	708,00	549,00	418,00	1.066,00	1.155,00	1.206,00	415,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, ...	382,00	748,00	318,00	1.595,00	103,00	130,00	343,00
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other ...	322,00	294,00	330,00	298,00	230,00	250,00	330,00
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, ...	247,00	179,00	169,00	241,00	276,00	303,00	218,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes ...	52,00	114,00	112,00	52,00	137,00	118,00	192,00
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or ...	166,00	230,00	244,00	215,00	197,00	236,00	166,00
1108	Starches; inulin	106,00	124,00	148,00	0,00	120,00	189,00	140,00
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	0,00	59,00	144,00	337,00	146,00	203,00	135,00
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	60,00	39,00	31,00	61,00	372,00	319,00	129,00
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked, e.g. hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled; germ ...	213,00	288,00	286,00	256,00	102,00	93,00	93,00
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	83,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper ...	57,00	49,00	40,00	67,00	5,00	78,00	81,00
0209	Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, ...	145,00	122,00	163,00	102,00	0,00	67,00	75,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, ...	298,00	236,00	98,00	246,00	159,00	112,00	63,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	14,00	231,00	128,00	31,00
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	34,00	55,00	48,00	30,00	15,00	14,00	30,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	5,00	92,00	2,00	6,00	57,00	20,00	29,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	30,00	14,00	101,00	167,00	48,00	33,00	27,00
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or ...	79,00	24,00	14,00	49,00	41,00	41,00	21,00
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products ...	193,00	158,00	142,00	20,00	107,00	43,00	18,00
1301	Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins, balsams and other natural oleoresins	4,00	6,00	6,00	2,00	4,00	5,00	9,00
1007	Grain sorghum	4,00	4,00	3,00	0,00	4,00	6,00	6,00
1106	Flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried leguminous vegetables of heading ...	3,00	7,00	6,00	19,00	6,00	6,00	5,00
1208	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits (excl. mustard)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,00
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, whether or not minced, fresh, chilled or frozen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,00
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	2,00	2,00	17,00	11,00	34,00	2,00	1,00
0103	Live swine	54,00	54,00	53,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0105	Live poultry, "fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls"	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0301	Live fish	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0409	Natural honey	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0507	Ivory, tortoiseshell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns, antlers, hooves, nails, claws and ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0511	Animal products n.e.s.; dead animals of all types, unfit for human consumption	29,00	18,00	10,00	12,00	0,00	13,00	0,00



Table 46. Import of Primary Ag. Products to North Macedonia from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0406	Cheese and curd	3.198,00	3.055,00	3.311,00	2.873,00	3.409,00	3.649,00	3.637,00
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and ...	1.613,00	1.721,00	1.884,00	1.625,00	1.431,00	1.476,00	1.583,00
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	1.888,00	1.881,00	2.002,00	1.771,00	947,00	802,00	1.039,00
0207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and ...	1.230,00	1.187,00	1.240,00	1.549,00	924,00	1.434,00	999,00
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy ...	418,00	528,00	479,00	379,00	391,00	389,00	373,00
1105	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes	88,00	252,00	336,00	388,00	434,00	312,00	309,00
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	379,00	339,00	178,00	507,00	813,00	941,00	293,00
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, ...	346,00	241,00	212,00	225,00	239,00	280,00	194,00
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled		457,00	910,00	1.723,00	390,00	190,00	154,00
1108	Starches; inulin	162,00	208,00	276,00		138,00	207,00	138,00
0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, ...	403,00	162,00	123,00	131,00	114,00	204,00	129,00
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked, e.g. hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled; germ ...	301,00	452,00	447,00	286,00	116,00	111,00	124,00
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	92,00	56,00	320,00	199,00	181,00	235,00	109,00
0209	Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, ...	212,00	173,00	242,00	65,00		63,00	77,00
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	32,00	20,00	15,00	40,00	144,00	113,00	49,00
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin	45,00	21,00	20,00	29,00	39,00	39,00	32,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, ...	65,00	117,00	71,00	38,00	17,00	24,00	32,00
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other ...	22,00	11,00	27,00	19,00	12,00	21,00	28,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, ...	22,00	42,00	34,00	58,00	67,00	41,00	24,00
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products ...	310,00	265,00	178,00	2,00	51,00	45,00	22,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes ...	11,00	14,00	20,00	9,00	23,00	18,00	22,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper ...	15,00	12,00	9,00	14,00	1,00	20,00	19,00
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or ...	19,00	25,00	28,00	24,00	20,00	22,00	13,00
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled							11,00
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or ...	11,00	9,00	2,00	14,00	8,00	9,00	10,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	6,00	3,00	29,00	47,00	8,00	9,00	7,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	3,00	6,00	5,00	3,00	1,00	0,00	3,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	0,00	24,00	0,00	0,00	10,00	3,00	3,00
1007	Grain sorghum	2,00	3,00	2,00		2,00	2,00	3,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous ...)				1,00	11,00	5,00	1,00
1106	Flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried leguminous vegetables of heading ...	1,00	1,00	1,00	3,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
1208	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits (excl. mustard)							1,00
1301	Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins, balsams and other natural oleoresins	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, whether or not minced, fresh, chilled or frozen							0,00
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	1,00	1,00	7,00	6,00	24,00	1,00	0,00
0102	Live bovine animals		53,00		140,00	54,00		
0103	Live swine	18,00	36,00	42,00				

Table 47. Import of Ag. Mechanization to North Macedonia from Germany, Value (in million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	7,40	4,11	4,43	6,31	9,15	5,82	5,47
8424	Mechanical appliances, whether or not hand-operated, for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.; fire extinguishers, charged or not (excl. fire-extinguishing bombs and grenades); spray guns and similar appliances (excl. electric machines and apparatus for hot spraying of metals or sintered metal carbides of heading 8515); steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines; parts thereof, n.e.s.	0,71	3,08	3,64	0,74	0,72	1,25	1,43
8436	Agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, incl. germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders; parts thereof	1,03	0,45	0,23	0,03	0,52	0,10	0,66
8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce; parts thereof (other than machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables of heading 8437)	0,41	0,49	0,36	0,66	0,41	2,79	0,74
8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine"	0,11	0,33	0,30	0,43	0,36	0,39	0,26
8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (excl. sprayers and dusters); lawn or sports-ground rollers; parts thereof	0,16	0,05	0,12	0,19	0,35	0,26	0,22
8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables; machinery used in the milling industry or for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables (excl. farm-type machinery, heat treatment equipment, centrifugal dryers and air filters); parts thereof	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,04	0,02
8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engine	0,04	0,06	0,05	0,02	0,06	0,02	0,01
8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery (excl. refrigerating or heat treatment equipment, cream separators, clarifying centrifuges, filter presses and other filtering equipment); parts thereof	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00



Table 48. Import of Ag. Mechanization to North Macedonia from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	2100,00	1200,00	1100,00	971,00	1400,00	1300,00	1400,00
8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce; parts thereof (other than machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables of heading 8437)	63,00	101,00	96,00	73,00	78,00	275,00	97,00
8436	Agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, incl. germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders; parts thereof	213,00	85,00	69,00	8,00	92,00	38,00	208,00
8424	Mechanical appliances, whether or not hand-operated, for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.; fire extinguishers, charged or not (excl. fire-extinguishing bombs and grenades); spray guns and similar appliances (excl. electric machines and apparatus for hot spraying of metals or sintered metal carbides of heading 8515); steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines; parts thereof, n.e.s.	23,00	125,00	139,00	15,00	18,00	24,00	24,00
8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine"	7,00	14,00	100,00	40,00	34,00	51,00	80,00
8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (excl. sprayers and dusters); lawn or sports-ground rollers; parts thereof	15,00	8,00	22,00	32,00	17,00	44,00	47,00
8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engine	37,00	4,00	18,00	22,00	24,00	38,00	13,00
8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables; machinery used in the milling industry or for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables (excl. farm-type machinery, heat treatment equipment, centrifugal dryers and air filters); parts thereof	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	1,00	3,00
8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery (excl. refrigerating or heat treatment equipment, cream separators, clarifying centrifuges, filter presses and other filtering equipment); parts thereof	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00

Table 49. Import of Ag. Inputs to North Macedonia from Germany, Value (in Thousand euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up for retail sale or as preparations or articles, e.g. sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, and fly-papers	460,00	549,00	355,00	341,00	253,00	314,00	347,00
3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	23,00	32,00	37,00	37,00	80,00	19,00	83,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	298,00	236,00	98,00	246,00	159,00	112,00	63,00
3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers (excl. pure animal or vegetable fertilisers or mineral or chemical nitrogenous, phosphatic or potassic fertilisers); animal, vegetable, mineral or chemical fertilisers in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight of <= 10 kg	4,00	2,00	3,00	6,00	6,00	14,00	3,00
3103	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
3104	Mineral or chemical potassic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table 50. Import of Ag. Inputs to North Macedonia from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

[illegible]



SERBIA

Table 53. Export of Primary Ag. Products from Serbia to Germany, Value (in Million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	95,51	110,61	131,45	156,48	123,10	118,66	113,92
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	1,84	1,61	2,55	10,74	12,12	14,64	29,86
1205	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken	2,53	6,05	24,87	22,64	32,34	31,29	25,21
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	4,86	5,92	7,95	7,99	8,37	10,41	10,37
070700	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	4,51	3,56	7,84	4,36	5,21	8,15	8,52
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, back, white or red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes)	2,99	7,65	9,82	6,21	5,32	5,43	6,05
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	3,25	3,56	4,70	4,98	4,98	6,22	5,44
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliacious vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	1,94	2,56	2,87	2,72	6,11	3,57	5,10
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	0,69	1,45	1,50	1,55	2,41	2,32	3,88
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh	1,86	2,76	1,99	2,61	2,35	3,92	3,14
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta	1,17	0,95	1,15	1,79	1,82	1,43	1,56
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	2,04	2,61	4,14	3,01	4,00	3,56	1,52
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	0,03	0,05	0,06	0,21	0,17	0,64	1,06
1208	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits (excl. mustard)	0,60	0,79	0,66	0,56	0,65	0,53	0,99
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,20	0,49	0,96
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	3,62	2,58	1,97	3,38	1,98	1,73	0,87
1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	0,39	0,32	1,26	0,46	1,31	1,22	0,54
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	0,28	0,43	0,21	0,24	0,26	0,35	0,50
1005	Maize or corn	6,80	4,64	2,16	4,03	2,01	4,04	0,43



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,25	0,33	0,32	0,30
1106	Flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried leguminous vegetables of heading 0713, of sago and manioc, arrowroot and salep, Jerusalem artichoke, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content of heading 0714, produce of chapter 8 "Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons"	0,00	0,01	0,08	0,06	0,14	0,13	0,28
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products, incl. unroasted chicory roots of the variety <i>Cichorium intybus sativum</i> , of a kind used primarily for human consumption, n.e.s.	0,14	0,16	0,18	0,15	0,33	0,38	0,22
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper of the genus <i>Piper</i> , fruit of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i> , vanilla, cinnamon, cinnamon tree flowers, cloves [whole fruit], clove stems, nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin and caraway, and juniper berries)	0,08	0,11	0,09	0,23	0,22	0,26	0,19
0406	Cheese and curd	0,44	0,69	0,83	0,62	0,77	0,43	0,15
1102	Cereal flours (excl. wheat or meslin)	0,05	0,10	0,11	0,13	0,12	0,10	0,15
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	0,05	0,03	0,04	0,01	0,03	0,06	0,14
0505	Skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers, whether or not with trimmed edges, and down, not further worked than cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation; powder and waste of feathers or parts of feathers	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,13
1001	Wheat and meslin	0,27	0,05	0,75	0,11	0,13	0,31	0,13
1004	Oats	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,13	0,02	0,16	0,12
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	0,07	0,08	0,10	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,08
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads	0,00	0,04	0,07	0,05	0,05	0,09	0,07
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	0,03	0,02	0,04	0,05	0,09	0,12	0,07
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilage's and thickeners derived from vegetable products, whether or not modified,	0,07	0,03	0,03	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,07
0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,05	0,02	0,06
0807	Melons, incl. watermelons, and papaws "papayas", fresh	0,00	0,17	0,01	0,02	0,05	0,00	0,06
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled	0,08	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,05
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,13	0,17	0,25	0,17	0,05
0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excl. coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts)	0,00	0,12	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,05
1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,04	0,05	0,05
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (excl. edible nuts, olives, soya beans, groundnuts, copra, linseed, rape or colza seeds and sunflower seeds)	0,03	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,03	0,05
0603	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	0,03	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,04
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,04
1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken	38,91	33,81	18,33	4,61	0,43	0,40	0,04
409	Natural honey	0,67	2,15	1,45	0,52	0,22	0,29	0,03



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1108	Starches; inulin	0,04	0,03	0,54	0,51	0,78	0,87	0,03
0705	Lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02
0604	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,01
0803	Bananas, incl. plantains, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,09	0,01	0,01
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,01
0812	Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,20	0,00	0,01
1003	Barley	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,05	0,02	0,01
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,01
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked, e.g. hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground (excl. cereal flours, and husked and semi- or wholly milled rice and broken rice)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0,06	0,07	0,04	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or flavoured or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, fruit, nuts or cocoa, and yogurt may additionally contain chocolate, spices, coffee, plants or cereals	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0410	Insects, turtles eggs, birds' nests and other edible products of animal origin, n.e.s.	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,00
0507	Ivory, tortoiseshell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns, antlers, hooves, nails, claws and beaks, unworked or simply prepared; powder and waste of these products (excl. cut to shape)	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00
0511	Animal products n.e.s.; dead animals of all types, unfit for human consumption	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,00
0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00
0714	Roots and tubers of manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets; sago pith	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons, incl. watermelons, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, or in water with other additives	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,04	0,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
1002	Rye	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,00
1006	Rice	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00
1105	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin	0,00	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00
1213	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,00
1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets	0,01	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting, e.g. bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, osier, raffia, cleaned, bleached or dyed cereal straw, and lime bark	0,31	0,33	0,29	0,08	0,03	0,00	0,00
1404	Vegetable products, n.e.s.	0,02	0,05	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00

Table 54. Export of Primary Ag. Products from Serbia to Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	1,00	1,00	2,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	1,00
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0,00	20,00	0,00	0,00	7,00	9,00	4,00
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or flavoured or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, fruit, nuts or cocoa, and yogurt may additionally contain chocolate, spices, coffee, plants or cereals	0,00	2,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	14,00
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads	1,00	8,00	11,00	6,00	4,00	11,00	5,00
0406	Cheese and curd	105,00	154,00	172,00	92,00	92,00	54,00	22,00
0409	Natural honey	256,00	392,00	228,00	91,00	48,00	75,00	5,00
0410	Insects, turtles' eggs, birds' nests and other edible products of animal origin, n.e.s.	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	2,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	1,00	0,00	0,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0505	Skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers, whether or not with trimmed edges, and down, not further worked than cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation; powder and waste of feathers or parts of feathers	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	2,00
0507	Ivory, tortoiseshell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns, antlers, hooves, nails, claws and beaks, unworked or simply prepared; powder and waste of these products (excl. cut to shape)	28,00	38,00	13,00	36,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0511	Animal products n.e.s.; dead animals of all types, unfit for human consumption	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	18,00	0,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	1,00	32,00	18,00	34,00	97,00	126,00	106,00
0603	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	1,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,00	6,00
0604	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared	1,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	2,00	1,00
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	71,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	0,00	16,00	17,00	31,00	18,00	22,00	63,00
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliacious vegetables, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	15,00	19,00	29,00	0,00
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled	226,00	93,00	44,00	2,00	20,00	17,00	461,00
0705	Lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	15,00
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	0,00	2,00	85,00	117,00	154,00	66,00	32,00
070700	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	10000,00	4500,00	17000,00	8600,00	11000,00	11000,00	16000,00
0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	0,00	4,00	2,00	2,00	0,00	2,00	0,00
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliacious vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables)	668,00	1600,00	1300,00	1400,00	2100,00	1400,00	2200,00
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	4800,00	3000,00	2400,00	3100,00	1500,00	1200,00	643,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	72,00	98,00	109,00	263,00	232,00	774,00	1100,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	1400,00	1400,00	1900,00	1700,00	1400,00	1900,00	1800,00
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	155,00	46,00	28,00	7,00	25,00	45,00	124,00
0714	Roots and tubers of manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets; sago pith	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excl. coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts)	0,00	22,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	22,00
0803	Bananas, incl. plantains, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	2,00	1,00	4,00	1,00	1,00
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	3,00	11,00	30,00	28,00	45,00
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	22,00	0,00	11,00	5,00	3,00
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	2,00	4,00	10,00	22,00	7,00	19,00	24,00
0807	Melons, incl. watermelons, and papaws "papayas", fresh	0,00	311,00	21,00	42,00	66,00	7,00	117,00
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	299,00	104,00	168,00	49,00	40,00	13,00	74,00
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh	4300,00	5700,00	3100,00	5100,00	2700,00	3600,00	1300,00
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, back, white or red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes)	1700,00	2100,00	2500,00	1300,00	1200,00	1100,00	994,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	72000,00	69000,00	58000,00	53000,00	52000,00	51000,00	34000,00
0812	Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	120,00	0,00	3,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible fruits, and mixtures of edible and dried fruits or of edible nuts (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, citrus fruit and grapes, unmixed)	230,00	287,00	499,00	1200,00	855,00	1100,00	1100,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons, incl. watermelons, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, or in water with other additives	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	19,00	1,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	148,00	302,00	318,00	265,00	389,00	346,00	464,00
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	1,00	3,00	5,00	7,00	13,00	16,00	9,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta	274,00	219,00	262,00	354,00	261,00	200,00	200,00
0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00
0909	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	669,00	638,00	978,00	608,00	763,00	670,00	367,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, vanilla, cinnamon, cinnamon tree flowers, cloves [whole fruit], clove stems, nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin and caraway, and juniper berries)	28,00	46,00	35,00	78,00	68,00	70,00	50,00
1001	Wheat and meslin	961,00	119,00	2500,00	284,00	465,00	1200,00	455,00
1002	Rye	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	103,00	95,00	0,00
1003	Barley	0,00	0,00	25,00	0,00	155,00	71,00	34,00
1004	Oats	0,00	0,00	0,00	410,00	72,00	473,00	351,00
1005	Maize or corn	25000,00	2600,00	2300,00	943,00	418,00	713,00	157,00
1006	Rice	0,00	0,00	2,00	3,00	0,00	3,00	1,00
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	0,00	25,00	4,00	37,00	11,00	79,00	12,00
1102	Cereal flours (excl. wheat or meslin)	48,00	149,00	156,00	152,00	121,00	113,00	156,00
1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets	0,00	0,00	21,00	55,00	59,00	83,00	77,00
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked, e.g. hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground (excl. cereal flours, and husked and semi- or wholly milled rice and broken rice)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	25,00
1105	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
1106	Flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried leguminous vegetables of heading 0713, of sago and manioc, arrowroot and salep, Jerusalem artichoke, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content of heading 0714, produce of chapter 8 "Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons"	0,00	0,00	3,00	2,00	3,00	6,00	12,00
1108	Starches; inulin	107,00	74,00	1400,00	636,00	1600,00	2100,00	73,00
1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken	109000,00	92000,00	37000,00	6200,00	370,00	693,00	50,00
1205	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken	6800,00	15000,00	50000,00	34000,00	73000,00	71000,00	49000,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	183,00	421,00	2700,00	8,00	935,00	210,00	461,00
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (excl. edible nuts, olives, soya beans, groundnuts, copra, linseed, rape or colza seeds and sunflower seeds)	26,00	29,00	14,00	3,00	0,00	3,00	11,00
1208	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits (excl. mustard)	788,00	1800,00	830,00	509,00	568,00	439,00	799,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	106,00	134,00	44,00	22,00	42,00	50,00	87,00
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin	0,00	4,00	8,00	8,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered	677,00	746,00	1100,00	1100,00	837,00	989,00	831,00
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products, incl. unroasted chicory roots of the variety <i>Cichorium intybus sativum</i> , of a kind used primarily for human consumption, n.e.s.	39,00	43,00	64,00	80,00	87,00	63,00	31,00
1213	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets	0,00	115,00	25,00	66,00	31,00	45,00	10,00
1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets	35,00	14,00	10,00	12,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilage's and thickeners derived from vegetable products, whether or not modified,	14,00	1,00	1,00	3,00	2,00	2,00	2,00
1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting, e.g. bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, osier, raffia, cleaned, bleached or dyed cereal straw, and lime bark	487,00	473,00	360,00	92,00	25,00	0,00	0,00
1404	Vegetable products, n.e.s.	7,00	23,00	12,00	4,00	3,00	0,00	0,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1506	Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (excluding pig fat, poultry fat, fats of bovine animals, sheep and goats, fats of fish and other marine animals, lard stearin, lard oil, oleo stearin, oleo-oil, tallow oil, wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	72,00	666,00
1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified)	15000,00	6300,00	5600,00	7100,00	5700,00	5700,00	2900,00
1509	Olive oil and its fractions obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical or other physical means under conditions that do not lead to deterioration of the oil, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cottonseed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	1100,00	413,00	262,00	210,00	1100,00	2500,00	981,00
1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0,00	0,00	0,00	1500,00	383,00	122,00	0,00
1515	Fixed vegetable or microbial fats and oils, incl. jojoba oil, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (excl. soya-bean, groundnut, olive, palm, sunflower-seed, safflower, cottonseed, coconut, palm kernel, babassu, rape, colza and mustard oil)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1517	Margarine, other edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils and edible fractions of different fats or oils (excl. fats, oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared, and mixtures of olive oils and their fractions)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1518	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	589,00	0,00	123,00	706,00	0,00
1520	Glycerol, crude; glycerol waters and glycerol lye's	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	0,00	0,00	1,00	4,00	0,00	2,00	1,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, and meat extracts and juices)	15,00	54,00	32,00	39,00	30,00	37,00	43,00
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1702	Other sugars, incl. chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel	4,00	5,00	3,00	4,00	4,00	10,00	0,00
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	35,00	98,00	98,00	108,00	268,00	242,00	292,00
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	304,00	423,00	354,00	374,00	460,00	503,00	374,00
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing < 40% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.; food preparations of milk, cream, butter milk, sour milk, sour cream, whey, yogurt, kephir, and similar goods of heading 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing < 5% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.	80,00	19,00	54,00	23,00	10,00	50,00	128,00
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared	19,00	466,00	577,00	990,00	848,00	1100,00	2200,00
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn flakes; cereals (other than maize "corn") in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked or otherwise prepared, n.e.s.	23,00	60,00	81,00	89,00	102,00	248,00	163,00
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	872,00	1400,00	1500,00	1400,00	1700,00	1800,00	2400,00
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	1400,00	2300,00	3800,00	6800,00	6100,00	5600,00	7000,00
2002	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	3,00	4,00	23,00	34,00	9,00	54,00	53,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2004	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	39,00	168,00	119,00	299,00	281,00	13,00	105,00
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	2700,00	3300,00	2900,00	3800,00	3800,00	3100,00	4500,00
2006	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other edible parts of plants, preserved by sugar "drained, glacé or crystallised"	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	2000,00	1800,00	2400,00	1900,00	1400,00	2000,00	2200,00
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit (excl. prepared or preserved with vinegar, preserved with sugar but not laid in syrup, and jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, obtained by cooking)	2100,00	2400,00	2600,00	1800,00	1900,00	2100,00	1800,00
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	5100,00	3900,00	3400,00	2700,00	1700,00	2700,00	1400,00
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of these products or with a basis of coffee, tea or maté; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	34,00	58,00	51,00	33,00	36,00	8,00	4,00
2102	Yeasts, active or inactive; other dead single-cell micro-organisms, prepared baking powders (excl. single-cell micro-organisms packaged as medicaments)	11,00	27,00	10,00	2,00	0,00	22,00	474,00
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, whether or not prepared, and mustard	148,00	140,00	205,00	182,00	273,00	290,00	328,00
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; food preparations consisting of finely homogenised mixtures of two or more basic ingredients such as meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of ≤ 250 g	309,00	309,00	407,00	291,00	56,00	54,00	51,00
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	327,00	145,00	162,00	155,00	372,00	3800,00	4300,00
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	690,00	1200,00	1700,00	2100,00	1400,00	2000,00	2200,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added sugar, other sweetening matter or flavoured; ice and snow	46,00	144,00	330,00	193,00	207,00	430,00	294,00
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages (excl. fruit, nut or vegetable juices and milk)	2300,00	8100,00	11000,00	59000,00	4200,00	4700,00	6500,00
2203	Beer made from malt	47,00	43,00	165,00	368,00	134,00	254,00	313,00
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol or grape must with added alcohol of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol	165,00	148,00	154,00	72,00	146,00	100,00	45,00
2205	Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes, flavoured with plants or aromatic substances	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2206	Cider, perry, mead and other fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s. (excluding beer, wine or fresh grapes, grape must, vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plants or aromatic substances)	1,00	2,00	7,00	4,00	6,00	7,00	5,00
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (excl. compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages)	384,00	356,00	364,00	352,00	437,00	395,00	370,00
2209	Vinegar, fermented vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	7,00
2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption; greaves	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00
2304	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	7,00	6,00	23,00	10000,00	33,00	3400,00	48,00
2306	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable or microbial fats or oils (excl. from soya-bean oil and groundnut oil)	0,00	201,00	137,00	24,00	0,00	1,00	0,00

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2308	Acorns, horse-chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products of a kind used in animal feeding, whether or not in the form of pellets, n.e.s.	36,00	155,00	0,00	0,00	20,00	2500,00	2600,00
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	2700,00	2600,00	3900,00	3700,00	3800,00	2600,00	1900,00
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	750,00	404,00	456,00	425,00	558,00	917,00	708,00
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	172,00	91,00	106,00	78,00	82,00	74,00	249,00
2403	Manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, "homogenised" or "reconstituted" tobacco, tobacco extracts and tobacco essences (excl. products of 2404 and cigars, incl. cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	586,00	68,00	2,00

Table 55. Export of Processed Food from Serbia to Germany, Value (in Million euro)

[illegible]



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1518	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	0,67	0,00	0,13	0,67	0,00
1520	Glycerol, crude; glycerol waters and glycerol lye's	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,01	0,00
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, and meat extracts and juices)	0,05	0,32	0,11	0,14	0,14	0,17	0,20
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1702	Other sugars, incl. chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	0,08	0,23	0,26	0,30	0,61	0,54	0,69
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	0,84	1,28	1,16	1,36	1,95	2,32	1,94
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing < 40% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.; food preparations of milk, cream, butter milk, sour milk, sour cream, whey, yogurt, kephir, and similar goods of heading 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing < 5% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.	0,16	0,02	0,15	0,05	0,03	0,28	0,43
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared	0,04	1,15	1,64	3,59	3,68	3,83	7,08
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn flakes; cereals (other than maize "corn") in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked or otherwise prepared, n.e.s.	0,08	0,22	0,37	0,35	0,46	1,11	0,76
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	2,86	4,52	5,01	5,13	7,02	6,76	8,51
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	1,40	2,29	3,49	6,65	6,89	7,73	9,84
2002	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,04	0,01	0,08	0,06
2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2004	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	0,03	0,11	0,08	0,27	0,34	0,04	0,12
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	2,12	2,63	2,86	4,44	4,98	4,14	6,13
2006	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other edible parts of plants, preserved by sugar "drained, glacé or crystallised"	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	2,66	2,79	3,82	4,35	2,50	3,22	4,30



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2304	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	0,00	0,01	0,02	7,41	0,04	1,89	0,04
2306	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable or microbial fats or oils (excl. from soya-bean oil and groundnut oil)	0,00	0,08	0,05	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
2308	Acorns, horse-chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products of a kind used in animal feeding, whether or not in the form of pellets, n.e.s.	0,03	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,49	0,53
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	3,38	3,68	6,17	10,48	10,98	8,84	6,16
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	3,83	1,97	2,02	1,66	2,74	5,29	4,54
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	6,12	2,87	3,68	3,05	4,46	5,57	20,58
2403	Manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, "homogenised" or "reconstituted" tobacco, tobacco extracts and tobacco essences (excl. products of 2404 and cigars, incl. cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,50	0,21	0,01

Table 56. Export of Processed Food from Serbia to Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages (excl. fruit, nut or vegetable juices and milk)	2300,00	8100,00	11000,00	59000,00	4200,00	4700,00	6500,00
1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified)	15000,00	6300,00	5600,00	7100,00	5700,00	5700,00	2900,00
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	1400,00	2300,00	3800,00	6800,00	6100,00	5600,00	7000,00
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	2700,00	3300,00	2900,00	3800,00	3800,00	3100,00	4500,00
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	5100,00	3900,00	3400,00	2700,00	1700,00	2700,00	1400,00
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	2700,00	2600,00	3900,00	3700,00	3800,00	2600,00	1900,00
2304	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	7,00	6,00	23,00	10000,00	33,00	3400,00	48,00
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit (excl. prepared or preserved with vinegar, preserved with sugar but not laid in syrup, and jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, obtained by cooking)	2100,00	2400,00	2600,00	1800,00	1900,00	2100,00	1800,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	2000,00	1800,00	2400,00	1900,00	1400,00	2000,00	2200,00
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	690,00	1200,00	1700,00	2100,00	1400,00	2000,00	2200,00
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	872,00	1400,00	1500,00	1400,00	1700,00	1800,00	2400,00
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	1100,00	413,00	262,00	210,00	1100,00	2500,00	981,00
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	327,00	145,00	162,00	155,00	372,00	3800,00	4300,00
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared	19,00	466,00	577,00	990,00	848,00	1100,00	2200,00
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	750,00	404,00	456,00	425,00	558,00	917,00	708,00
2308	Acorns, horse-chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products of a kind used in animal feeding, whether or not in the form of pellets, n.e.s.	36,00	155,00	0,00	0,00	20,00	2500,00	2600,00
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	304,00	423,00	354,00	374,00	460,00	503,00	374,00
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages (excl. compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages)	384,00	356,00	364,00	352,00	437,00	395,00	370,00
1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0,00	0,00	0,00	1500,00	383,00	122,00	0,00
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; food preparations consisting of finely homogenised mixtures of two or more basic ingredients such as meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, put up for retail sale as infant food or for dietetic purposes, in containers of ≤ 250 g	309,00	309,00	407,00	291,00	56,00	54,00	51,00
1518	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	589,00	0,00	123,00	706,00	0,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added sugar, other sweetening matter or flavoured; ice and snow	46,00	144,00	330,00	193,00	207,00	430,00	294,00
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, whether or not prepared, and mustard	148,00	140,00	205,00	182,00	273,00	290,00	328,00
2203	Beer made from malt	47,00	43,00	165,00	368,00	134,00	254,00	313,00
2004	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen (excl. preserved by sugar, and tomatoes, mushrooms and truffles)	39,00	168,00	119,00	299,00	281,00	13,00	105,00
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	35,00	98,00	98,00	108,00	268,00	242,00	292,00
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol or grape must with added alcohol of an actual alcoholic strength of > 0,5% vol	165,00	148,00	154,00	72,00	146,00	100,00	45,00
2403	Manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, "homogenised" or "reconstituted" tobacco, tobacco extracts and tobacco essences (excl. products of 2404 and cigars, incl. cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	586,00	68,00	2,00
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn flakes; cereals (other than maize "corn") in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal), pre-cooked or otherwise prepared, n.e.s.	23,00	60,00	81,00	89,00	102,00	248,00	163,00
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	172,00	91,00	106,00	78,00	82,00	74,00	249,00
2306	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable or microbial fats or oils (excl. from soya-bean oil and groundnut oil)	0,00	201,00	137,00	24,00	0,00	1,00	0,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing < 40% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.; food preparations of milk, cream, butter milk, sour milk, sour cream, whey, yogurt, kephir, and similar goods of heading 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing < 5% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s.	80,00	19,00	54,00	23,00	10,00	50,00	128,00
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of these products or with a basis of coffee, tea or maté; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof	34,00	58,00	51,00	33,00	36,00	8,00	4,00
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, and meat extracts and juices)	15,00	54,00	32,00	39,00	30,00	37,00	43,00
2002	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	3,00	4,00	23,00	34,00	9,00	54,00	53,00
1506	Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (excluding pig fat, poultry fat, fats of bovine animals, sheep and goats, fats of fish and other marine animals, lard stearin, lard oil, oleo stearin, oleo-oil, tallow oil, wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	72,00	666,00
2102	Yeasts, active or inactive; other dead single-cell micro-organisms, prepared baking powders (excl. single-cell micro-organisms packaged as medicaments)	11,00	27,00	10,00	2,00	0,00	22,00	474,00
1702	Other sugars, incl. chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel	4,00	5,00	3,00	4,00	4,00	10,00	0,00
2206	Cider, perry, mead and other fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s. (excluding beer, wine or fresh grapes, grape must, vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plants or aromatic substances)	1,00	2,00	7,00	4,00	6,00	7,00	5,00



Table 57. Import of Primary Ag. Products to Serbia from Germany, Value (in Million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0406	Cheese and curd	19791,00	22753,00	29790,00	42787,00	36886,00	48364,00	37527,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not ...	913,00	364,00	824,00	1807,00	964,00	2362,00	12379,00
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and ...	7502,00	8161,00	9433,00	11711,00	13409,00	13849,00	11514,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, ...	3700,00	2548,00	1846,00	4247,00	4401,00	6331,00	5607,00
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	849,00	888,00	1678,00	4342,00	3880,00	4604,00	3920,00
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy ...	2445,00	2721,00	3343,00	4799,00	4475,00	5064,00	3614,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes ...	1248,00	1596,00	1707,00	2553,00	3472,00	3424,00	2956,00
1105	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes	2145,00	1964,00	1397,00	1606,00	2254,00	2126,00	2072,00
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	280,00	811,00	1160,00	2659,00	2104,00	2152,00	2046,00
0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excl. coconuts, Brazil nuts and ...	482,00	768,00	967,00	1470,00	975,00	1555,00	2022,00
0102	Live bovine animals	552,00	726,00	913,00	755,00	1348,00	1992,00	1624,00
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	24,00	4,00	382,00	877,00	1048,00	1037,00	1480,00
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	699,00	690,00	1846,00	4633,00	4071,00	5561,00	1101,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous ...	437,00	454,00	464,00	557,00	987,00	537,00	821,00
0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, ...	950,00	884,00	588,00	748,00	682,00	1095,00	756,00
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	910,00	976,00	1403,00	1006,00	857,00	555,00	729,00
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin	935,00	997,00	1027,00	918,00	780,00	776,00	708,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible ...	205,00	166,00	327,00	346,00	402,00	628,00	596,00
0408	Birds eggs, not in shell, and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by steaming or by boiling in ...	429,00	417,00	406,00	425,00	641,00	1073,00	565,00
0801	Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled	153,00	217,00	390,00	519,00	505,00	501,00	561,00
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	293,00	348,00	314,00	442,00	551,00	579,00	528,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, ...	382,00	357,00	335,00	389,00	471,00	516,00	487,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (excl. edible nuts, olives, soya ...	277	259	409	657	685	783	469
1109	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	246,00	453,00	452,00
0207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and ...	1148,00	973,00	1120,00	1385,00	449,00	447,00	440,00
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked, e.g. hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled; germ ...	411,00	575,00	404,00	578,00	658,00	623,00	435,00
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other ...	851,00	733,00	722,00	775,00	866,00	670,00	434,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the ...	88,00	176,00	120,00	123,00	175,00	199,00	398,00
0303	Frozen fish (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	90,00	117,00	143,00	282,00	386,00	261,00	386,00
1107	Malt, whether or not roasted	151,00	162,00	210,00	176,00	449,00	448,00	352,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	637,00	600,00	974,00	562,00	487,00	411,00	278,00
1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	65,00	33,00	44,00	4,00	4,00	83,00	244,00
1002	Rye	79,00	140,00	188,00	361,00	366,00	238,00	231,00
0705	Lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	194,00
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	41,00	114,00	25,00	39,00	300,00	21,00	182,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper ...	69,00	90,00	127,00	219,00	201,00	273,00	174,00
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products ...	590,00	720,00	995,00	2246,00	539,00	994,00	173,00
1108	Starches; inulin	121	31	30	80	221	126	163
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	83,00	62,00	84,00	91,00	89,00	85,00	152,00
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	62,00	132,00	265,00	207,00	143,00	106,00	142,00
1301	Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins, balsams and other natural oleoresins	89,00	80,00	75,00	18,00	62,00	98,00	125,00
1005	Maize or corn	314,00	168,00	171,00	0,00	89,00	300,00	124,00
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	81	62	117	164	174	131	120
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	57,00	327,00	111,00	139,00	136,00	159,00	113,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	9,00	23,00	21,00	7,00	7,00	11,00	73,00
1008	Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and other cereals (excl. wheat and meslin, rye, barley, oats, ...	8,00	4,00	11,00	6,00	53,00	24,00	64,00
0604	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses ...	27,00	41,00	30,00	51,00	48,00	61,00	61,00
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled	0,00	0,00	65,00	10,00	0,00	232,00	57,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0409	Natural honey	177,00	57,00	111,00	14,00	174,00	97,00	50,00
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliacious vegetables, edible ...	0,00	2,00	0,00	12,00	3,00	2,00	49,00
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	14354	14044	0	13	16	4	45
1102	Cereal flours (excl. wheat or meslin)	22	29	19	30	60	47	40
1106	Flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried leguminous vegetables of heading ...	2,00	12,00	3,00	11,00	32,00	82,00	37,00
1006	Rice	28,00	23,00	71,00	13,00	25,00	39,00	35,00
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or ...	84,00	178,00	67,00	24,00	40,00	65,00	25,00
1003	Barley	4,00	10,00	19,00	19,00	14,00	11,00	22,00
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, ...	1,00	2,00	14,00	25,00	13,00	15,00	17,00
1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken	14,00	19,00	30,00	44,00	52,00	3,00	17,00
0410	Insects, turtles' eggs, birds' nests and other edible products of animal origin, n.e.s.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	8,00	16,00
1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches ...	2,00	4,00	8,00	43,00	12,00	14,00	16,00
0511	Animal products n.e.s.; dead animals of all types, unfit for human consumption	196,00	248,00	142,00	195,00	274,00	351,00	14,00
0601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower, ...	0,00	8,00	0,00	0,00	32,00	30,00	13,00
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, ...	241,00	306,00	0,00	0,00	13,00	4,00	12,00
0905	Vanilla	2,00	1,00	0,00	25,00	7,00	22,00	11,00
0307	Molluscs, fit for human consumption, even smoked, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, ...	4,00	1,00	1,00	9,00	2,00	36,00	8,00
0305	Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, ...	2,00	1,00	9,00	5,00	7,00	29,00	8,00
1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets	16,00	8,00	7,00	18,00	19,00	17,00	8,00
0309	Flours, meals and pellets of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, fit ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	7,00
1205	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken	273,00	22,00	35,00	67,00	39,00	36,00	7,00
0906	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	2,00	8,00	4,00	5,00	8,00	10,00	5,00
1404	Vegetable products, n.e.s.	236,00	172,00	287,00	503,00	163,00	96,00	4,00
0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms	2	4	3	5	0	13	4
0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	0	0	0	37	6	0	3
0407	Birds eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	2,00	3,00	2,00	3,00	1,00	1,00	3,00
0603	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	11,00	2,00	2,00	3,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0308	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0505	Skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers, ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	34,00	36,00	0,00	0,00
0510	Ambergris, castoreum, civet and musk; cantharides; bile, whether or not dried; glands and other ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, ...)	0,00	3,00	8,00	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or ...	765,00	626,00	14,00	11,00	5,00	0,00	0,00
0501	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0506	Bones and horn-cores and their powder and waste, unworked, defatted, simply prepared, treated ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table 58. Import of Primary Ag. Products to Serbia from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	1.935,00	1.790,00	4.364,00	12.912,00	10.928,00	10.520,00	10.804,00
0406	Cheese and curd	5.962,00	6.915,00	8.450,00	8.708,00	8.527,00	10.436,00	8.151,00
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and ...	6.302,00	6.914,00	7.844,00	7.884,00	7.678,00	7.790,00	6.421,00
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not ...	558,00	226,00	461,00	968,00	408,00	1.271,00	3.903,00
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	309,00	571,00	685,00	1.328,00	1.132,00	1.041,00	991,00
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	311,00	279,00	724,00	1.744,00	1.970,00	2.229,00	979,00
1105	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes	1.352,00	1.221,00	1.064,00	1.110,00	1.078,00	960,00	912,00
0207	Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and ...	2.055,00	1.942,00	1.964,00	1.911,00	532,00	472,00	666,00
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked, e.g. hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled; germ ...	650,00	909,00	656,00	809,00	833,00	811,00	623,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, ...)	375,00	376,00	426,00	343,00	313,00	546,00	580,00
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split	545,00	557,00	838,00	614,00	482,00	293,00	542,00
1107	Malt, whether or not roasted	231,00	258,00	347,00	205,00	451,00	569,00	500,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous ...)	292,00	272,00	177,00	164,00	348,00	231,00	500,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0405	Butter, incl. dehydrated butter and ghee, and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy ...	556,00	697,00	716,00	677,00	810,00	712,00	484,00
0102	Live bovine animals	186,00	316,00	396,00	290,00	459,00	600,00	451,00
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes ...	635,00	618,00	477,00	445,00	459,00	536,00	332,00
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (excl. edible nuts, olives, soya ...	235,00	305,00	395,00	373,00	238,00	339,00	322,00
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliacious vegetables, fresh or chilled	94,00	529,00	113,00	139,00	502,00	44,00	310,00
1109	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried					76,00	287,00	301,00
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	239,00	181,00	276,00	282,00	277,00	245,00	267,00
0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (excl. coconuts, Brazil nuts and ...	54,00	76,00	145,00	206,00	112,00	226,00	244,00
0705	Lettuce "Lactuca sativa" and chicory "Cichorium spp.", fresh or chilled				4,00			236,00
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	2,00	1,00	105,00	146,00	184,00	193,00	183,00
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled			338,00	26,00		710,00	162,00
1108	Starches; inulin	143,00	27,00	28,00	71,00	165,00	63,00	129,00
1002	Rye	66,00	119,00	143,00	229,00	215,00	141,00	128,00
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products ...	518,00	788,00	951,00	1.413,00	420,00	1.032,00	120,00
0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, ...	290,00	146,00	99,00	81,00	56,00	172,00	114,00
0303	Frozen fish (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	40,00	46,00	61,00	137,00	130,00	104,00	108,00
1008	Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and other cereals (excl. wheat and meslin, rye, barley, oats, ...	3,00	1,00	4,00	2,00	48,00	24,00	97,00
1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin	114,00	120,00	120,00	105,00	88,00	111,00	93,00
0813	Dried apricots, prunes, apples, peaches, pears, papaws "papayas", tamarinds and other edible ...	20,00	14,00	34,00	38,00	33,00	58,00	71,00
0801	Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled	40,00	43,00	81,00	96,00	63,00	67,00	70,00
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured	28,00	61,00	46,00	58,00	74,00	66,00	56,00
0408	Birds eggs, not in shell, and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by steaming or by boiling in ...	72,00	66,00	69,00	53,00	50,00	109,00	49,00
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	92,00	80,00	80,00	67,00	52,00	65,00	45,00
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried	38,00	27,00	39,00	44,00	38,00	34,00	45,00
0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the ...	18,00	39,00	13,00	9,00	16,00	23,00	44,00
1102	Cereal flours (excl. wheat or meslin)	56,00	70,00	44,00	63,00	72,00	75,00	38,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliaceous vegetables, edible ...	0,00	1,00	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	37,00
1211	Plants and parts of plants, incl. seeds and fruits, of a kind used primarily in perfumery, ...	40,00	42,00	32,00	39,00	36,00	49,00	35,00
0710	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	60,00	121,00	308,00	246,00	61,00	28,00	33,00
1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	5,00	4,00	2,00	2,00	1,00	3,00	23,00
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other ...	63,00	45,00	38,00	34,00	34,00	29,00	23,00
1006	Rice	21,00	15,00	47,00	9,00	14,00	20,00	22,00
1003	Barley	7,00	9,00	22,00	18,00	10,00	9,00	20,00
0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric "curcuma", thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (excl. pepper ...	11,00	12,00	16,00	17,00	26,00	29,00	19,00
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	12,00	78,00	31,00	25,00	20,00	20,00	18,00
1005	Maize or corn	32,00	19,00	19,00	1,00	23,00	30,00	12,00
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	6.442,00	5.865,00		4,00	4,00	1,00	11,00
0909	Seeds of anis, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	2,00	3,00	5,00	1,00	2,00	1,00	11,00
1301	Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins, balsams and other natural oleoresins	11,00	11,00	9,00	1,00	7,00	13,00	10,00
0409	Natural honey	35,00	12,00	17,00	2,00	24,00	14,00	9,00
1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets	22,00	11,00	9,00	21,00	19,00	17,00	8,00
0604	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses ...	4,00	5,00	4,00	6,00	5,00	7,00	7,00
1106	Flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried leguminous vegetables of heading ...	0,00	2,00	1,00	5,00	12,00	18,00	7,00
1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches ...	2,00	3,00	9,00	29,00	5,00	6,00	7,00
1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken	7,00	8,00	13,00	14,00	16,00	1,00	6,00
0601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower, ...		1,00			3,00	3,00	4,00
1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or ...	32,00	78,00	28,00	6,00	8,00	13,00	4,00
0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, ...	253,00	255,00			5,00	1,00	3,00
1404	Vegetable products, n.e.s.	102,00	79,00	123,00	164,00	47,00	28,00	3,00
0307	Molluscs, fit for human consumption, even smoked, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, ...	1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	4,00	2,00
0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen				4,00	1,00		1,00
0305	Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, ...	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	4,00	1,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, ...	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
0511	Animal products n.e.s.; dead animals of all types, unfit for human consumption	25,00	29,00	3,00	11,00	2,00	7,00	1,00
0906	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	1,00	1,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
0309	Flours, meals and pellets of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, fit ...							0,00
0407	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0410	Insects, turtles' eggs, birds' nests and other edible products of animal origin, n.e.s.						0,00	0,00
0508	Coral and similar materials, shells of molluscs, crustaceans or echinoderms, cuttle-bone, powder ...	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0603	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, ...				0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0905	Vanilla	0,00	0,00		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		1,00	0,00
1205	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken	21,00	1,00	2,00	10,00	3,00	2,00	0,00
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	1,00		0,00				
0103	Live swine	947,00	1,00				138,00	
0104	Live sheep and goats	2,00			1,00		10,00	
0105	Live poultry, "fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls"	7,00	3,00	2,00	1,00	3,00	8,00	
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, ...		0,00	0,00		0,00		
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled							
0205	Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen							
0208	Meat and edible offal of rabbits, hares, pigeons and other animals, fresh, chilled or frozen ...							
0209	Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, ...	2.937,00	3.069,00					
0210	Meat and edible offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or ...	122,00	90,00	6,00	3,00	1,00		
0301	Live fish							
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excl. fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)							
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, whether or not minced, fresh, chilled or frozen	83,00	100,00	14,00	68,00	40,00	19,00	
0308	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, ...							
0501	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair							



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0502	Pigs, hogs or boars' bristles and hair; badger hair and other brush making hair; waste of ...	2,00	6,00	3,00	1,00	0,00	1,00	
0505	Skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers, ...				4,00	5,00		
0506	Bones and horn-cores and their powder and waste, unworked, defatted, simply prepared, treated ...							
0507	Ivory, tortoiseshell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns, antlers, hooves, nails, claws and ...							
0510	Ambergris, castoreum, civet and musk; cantharides; bile, whether or not dried; glands and other ...							
0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled							
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh ...					9,00		
0707	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled			151,00	484,00	254,00	1.239,00	
0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled							
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water ...			10,00				
0714	Roots and tubers of manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar ...	86,00	52,00					
0803	Bananas, incl. plantains, fresh or dried					0,00		
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried							
0807	Melons, incl. watermelons, and papaws "papayas", fresh							
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh							
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh			19,00				
0810	Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, black, white or red currants, gooseberries and ...	20,00						
0812	Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved, e.g. by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur ...	0,00		0,00		0,00		
0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons, incl. watermelons, fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved ...	1,00	7,00					
0903	Mate							
0907	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems	1,00	1,00	0,00			1,00	
1001	Wheat and meslin	8,00	18,00					
1004	Oats							
1007	Grain sorghum		1,00					
1202	Groundnuts, whether or not shelled or broken (excl. roasted or otherwise cooked)							
1203	Copra							
1204	Linseed, whether or not broken						2,00	
1208	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits (excl. mustard)							



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1213	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form ...							
1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting, e.g. bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, ...	1,00	2,00	4,00	3,00	0,00		

Table 59. Import of Processed Food to Serbia from Germany, Value (in Million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	23286,00	24641,00	29850,00	34110,00	35493,00	43395,00	44386,00
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	17266,00	21631,00	26506,00	30172,00	33015,00	38547,00	35374,00
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	17896,00	12047,00	14465,00	20497,00	24952,00	27267,00	30490,00
1804	Cocoa butter, fat and oil	1049,00	1876,00	144,00	789,00	749,00	14746,00	27720,00
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion ...	10229,00	12598,00	15142,00	20370,00	22310,00	22594,00	18039,00
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing ...	7225,00	9353,00	9457,00	11251,00	14405,00	16346,00	17052,00
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	8073,00	10249,00	10214,00	12573,00	13289,00	15774,00	16803,00
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	5051,00	4637,00	4204,00	6455,00	10775,00	13534,00	15451,00
2403	Manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, "homogenised" or "reconstituted" ...	2198,00	2250,00	5595,00	4913,00	8990,00	14111,00	15025,00
1805	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	362,00	339,00	1113,00	2666,00	1806,00	2971,00	10542,00
2004	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen (excl. preserved ...	2489,00	2227,00	3185,00	4602,00	6597,00	7650,00	7776,00
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	2374,00	3281,00	3962,00	4579,00	5059,00	6234,00	5061,00
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening ...	1756,00	1935,00	2313,00	2557,00	3727,00	4223,00	4890,00
2203	Beer made from malt	3203,00	2594,00	2833,00	3324,00	3170,00	3545,00	4206,00
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, ...	1618,00	1799,00	2211,00	2603,00	3373,00	4602,00	3839,00
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	2168,00	3129,00	3760,00	5480,00	5196,00	5021,00	3752,00
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	1391,00	1949,00	1730,00	2778,00	2257,00	3650,00	2780,00
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	415,00	513,00	630,00	924,00	1208,00	1741,00	2675,00
1517	Margarine, other edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils and edible ...	259,00	120,00	88,00	626,00	79,00	225,00	1773,00
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing ...	1438,00	2240,00	2863,00	3314,00	3814,00	3255,00	1707,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of ...	1081,00	1590,00	896,00	1059,00	1367,00	823,00	1677,00
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, ...	1078,00	1132,00	1286,00	1946,00	1996,00	2998,00	1582,00
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn ...	853,00	1134,00	1288,00	1507,00	1683,00	1716,00	1341,00
1702	Other sugars, incl. chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; ...	974,00	962,00	1005,00	1730,00	1709,00	1410,00	1177,00
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous ...	400,00	465,00	1072,00	1598,00	2114,00	1724,00	1119,00
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, ...	755,00	720,00	956,00	1370,00	1454,00	1314,00	1032,00
1513	Coconut "copra", palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, ...	61,00	308,00	217,00	695,00	444,00	806,00	1031,00
1505	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom, incl. lanolin	583,00	660,00	684,00	502,00	340,00	788,00	1020,00
2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other ...	89,00	166,00	398,00	481,00	235,00	113,00	923,00
2206	Cider, perry, mead and other fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic ...	83,00	152,00	237,00	395,00	283,00	374,00	763,00
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; food preparations consisting of finely homogenised ...	107,00	153,00	244,00	211,00	313,00	311,00	717,00
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	1777,00	1723,00	330,00	640,00	833,00	1098,00	681,00
2404	Products containing tobacco, reconstituted tobacco, nicotine, or tobacco or nicotine substitutes, ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	23,00	1207,00	308,00	572,00
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, ...	208,00	283,00	335,00	650,00	558,00	1000,00	569,00
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar ...	322,00	308,00	493,00	688,00	1031,00	1394,00	562,00
2303	Residues of starch manufacture and similar residues, beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of ...	161,00	382,00	497,00	277,00	446,00	441,00	488,00
2102	Yeasts, active or inactive; other dead single-cell micro-organisms, prepared baking powders ...	880,00	768,00	967,00	690,00	1044,00	353,00	420,00
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen ...	280,00	264,00	403,00	596,00	454,00	288,00	401,00
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual ...	568,00	864,00	673,00	845,00	938,00	757,00	390,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2308	Acorns, horse-chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable ...	3,00	22,00	8,00	7,00	28,00	126,00	333,00
1518	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, ...	296,00	285,00	488,00	426,00	459,00	273,00	316,00
1516	Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, ...	99,00	96,00	230,00	329,00	150,00	168,00	288,00
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, ...	171,00	377,00	397,00	404,00	547,00	730,00	281,00
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, ...	215,00	184,00	49,00	70,00	27,00	19,00	181,00
1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically ...	21,00	23,00	14,00	10,00	7,00	10,00	97,00
1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified)	832,00	405,00	1838,00	396,00	379,00	34,00	90,00
1509	Olive oil and its fractions obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical ...	4,00	4,00	2,00	2,00	3,00	9,00	72,00
1515	Fixed vegetable or microbial fats and oils, incl. jojoba oil, and their fractions, whether ...	111,00	63,00	111,00	88,00	79,00	136,00	72,00
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added ...	21,00	22,00	20,00	15,00	9,00	4,00	70,00
1520	Glycerol, crude; glycerol waters and glycerol lye's	56,00	21,00	37,00	137,00	114,00	117,00	64,00
2207	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of $\geq 80\%$; ethyl alcohol and other spirits, ...	69,00	76,00	109,00	95,00	29,00	20,00	64,00
1521	Vegetable waxes, beeswax, other insect waxes and spermaceti, whether or not refined or coloured ...	18,00	25,00	55,00	74,00	17,00	32,00	33,00
2209	Vinegar, fermented vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid	13,00	5,00	8,00	13,00	8,00	15,00	31,00
2002	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	10,00	10,00	11,00	20,00	20,00	27,00	23,00
1603	Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	4,00	12,00
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved (excl. smoked)	9,00	15,00	12,00	38,00	12,00	10,00	4,00
2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	8,00	18,00	18,00	25,00	2,00	5,00	3,00
1504	Fats and oils and their fractions of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined (excl. ...	13,00	6,00	4,00	8,00	6,00	1,00	2,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1703	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	2,00
1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1802	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2305	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2306	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting ...	73,00	131,00	120,00	57,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1510	Other oils and their fractions, obtained solely from olives, whether or not refined, but not ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	0,00
1803	Cocoa paste, whether or not defatted	320,00	20,00	10,00	403,00	32,00	407,00	0,00
2307	Wine lees; argol	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1506	Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically ...	55,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1522	Degras; residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1501	Pig fat, incl. lard, and poultry fat, rendered or otherwise extracted (excl. lard stearin and ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1502	Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats (excl. oil and oleo stearin)	118,00	65,00	24,00	0,00	40,00	0,00	0,00
1503	Lard stearin, lard oil, oleo stearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil (excluding emulsified, mixed or ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1801	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the sifting, ...	9,00	5,00	17,00	49,00	0,00	3,00	0,00
1903	Tapioca and substitutes therefor prepared from starch, in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, ...	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1508	Groundnut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	3,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2006	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other edible parts of plants, preserved by sugar "drained, ...	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2205	Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes, flavoured with plants or aromatic substances	23,00	46,00	46,00	46,00	78,00	45,00	0,00



Table 60. Import of Processed Food to Serbia from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	7224,00	8398,00	9034,00	8955,00	8299,00	10049,00	11027,00
2004	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen (excl. preserved ...	3540,00	3237,00	4861,00	4972,00	5580,00	6041,00	6658,00
2106	Food preparations, n.e.s.	6537,00	6568,00	7352,00	7302,00	6778,00	7075,00	6537,00
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	765,00	878,00	932,00	952,00	1124,00	2541,00	5420,00
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing ...	4066,00	4670,00	5314,00	5333,00	5884,00	6224,00	5062,00
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion ...	4371,00	5416,00	6603,00	8011,00	7303,00	6650,00	4695,00
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	3925,00	4990,00	6122,00	6450,00	5890,00	5906,00	4391,00
2203	Beer made from malt	3192,00	2876,00	3407,00	3773,00	3023,00	3272,00	3488,00
2202	Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening ...	1499,00	1705,00	2363,00	1840,00	2259,00	2645,00	2710,00
2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	726,00	721,00	709,00	1001,00	1504,00	1758,00	2026,00
2403	Manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, "homogenised" or "reconstituted" ...	270,00	281,00	723,00	613,00	1039,00	1729,00	1914,00
1804	Cocoa butter, fat and oil	206,00	361,00	33,00	213,00	119,00	950,00	1633,00
1805	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	191,00	165,00	454,00	936,00	553,00	626,00	1310,00
2103	Sauce and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal, ...	760,00	813,00	916,00	926,00	1091,00	1258,00	1109,00
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	848,00	1271,00	1384,00	1847,00	1485,00	1452,00	1014,00
2206	Cider, perry, mead and other fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic ...	119,00	196,00	314,00	578,00	360,00	489,00	951,00
1517	Margarine, other edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils and edible ...	243,00	67,00	16,00	228,00	14,00	139,00	949,00
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	1036,00	590,00	560,00	888,00	1119,00	1131,00	913,00
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	542,00	708,00	643,00	869,00	638,00	1125,00	826,00
1704	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa, incl. white chocolate	659,00	1046,00	1239,00	1225,00	1154,00	1254,00	808,00
2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar ...	392,00	381,00	703,00	926,00	1014,00	1296,00	620,00
2303	Residues of starch manufacture and similar residues, beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of ...	112,00	308,00	498,00	196,00	281,00	314,00	509,00
2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other ...	68,00	125,00	313,00	296,00	120,00	58,00	497,00
1513	Coconut "copra", palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, ...	28,00	425,00	180,00	911,00	540,00	511,00	495,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80%; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous ...	199,00	258,00	405,00	615,00	605,00	637,00	420,00
1702	Other sugars, incl. chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; ...	720,00	611,00	732,00	898,00	617,00	508,00	417,00
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products, e.g. corn ...	418,00	514,00	548,00	586,00	496,00	493,00	373,00
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood or insects (excl. sausages and similar products, ...	231,00	259,00	350,00	412,00	418,00	645,00	319,00
2009	Fruit juices, incl. grape must, and vegetable juices, unfermented, not containing added spirit, ...	465,00	495,00	631,00	1004,00	735,00	428,00	289,00
2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing ...	362,00	438,00	586,00	590,00	595,00	426,00	250,00
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed with meat or other substances or otherwise prepared, ...	134,00	164,00	182,00	304,00	228,00	352,00	186,00
2102	Yeasts, active or inactive; other dead single-cell micro-organisms, prepared baking powders ...	843,00	508,00	1010,00	452,00	441,00	120,00	150,00
2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; food preparations consisting of finely homogenised ...	33,00	48,00	93,00	68,00	90,00	79,00	149,00
2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of ...	170,00	214,00	125,00	122,00	135,00	87,00	139,00
1520	Glycerol, crude; glycerol waters and glycerol lye's	148,00	49,00	98,00	171,00	195,00	220,00	123,00
2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen ...	96,00	83,00	154,00	223,00	168,00	109,00	114,00
2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, ...	92,00	185,00	207,00	187,00	209,00	275,00	110,00
1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, offal or blood; food preparations based on these products	500,00	449,00	85,00	144,00	147,00	195,00	108,00
1505	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom, incl. lanolin	75,00	91,00	73,00	43,00	37,00	72,00	106,00
1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, ...	153,00	128,00	33,00	31,00	16,00	7,00	99,00
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines; grape must, partly fermented and of an actual ...	255,00	499,00	360,00	419,00	341,00	244,00	98,00
1518	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, ...	124,00	102,00	146,00	113,00	114,00	88,00	95,00
2201	Waters, incl. natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added ...	14,00	17,00	54,00	16,00	11,00	3,00	89,00
2308	Acorns, horse-chestnuts, marc and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable ...	2,00	44,00	5,00	3,00	6,00	27,00	63,00
1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically ...	9,00	6,00	8,00	4,00	4,00	6,00	55,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1516	Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, ...	39,00	29,00	88,00	104,00	30,00	37,00	55,00
2209	Vinegar, fermented vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid	9,00	5,00	5,00	9,00	10,00	11,00	29,00
1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified)	1254,00	561,00	2294,00	306,00	370,00	11,00	26,00
2404	Products containing tobacco, reconstituted tobacco, nicotine, or tobacco or nicotine substitutes, ...				0,00	18,00	5,00	11,00
1509	Olive oil and its fractions obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical ...	1,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	9,00
2207	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of $\geq 80\%$; ethyl alcohol and other spirits, ...	15,00	7,00	6,00	11,00	0,00	3,00	9,00
2002	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	12,00	9,00	5,00	15,00	8,00	15,00	8,00
1515	Fixed vegetable or microbial fats and oils, incl. jojoba oil, and their fractions, whether ...	26,00	16,00	29,00	18,00	8,00	8,00	7,00
1521	Vegetable waxes, beeswax, other insect waxes and spermaceti, whether or not refined or coloured ...	2,00	3,00	6,00	7,00	2,00	5,00	4,00
1703	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar						3,00	3,00
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved (excl. smoked)	1,00	5,00	3,00	4,00	2,00	2,00	2,00
1603	Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	0,00				0,00	0,00	1,00
2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	3,00	6,00	6,00	8,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
1504	Fats and oils and their fractions of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined (excl. ...	2,00	1,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,00	0,00



Table 61. Import of Ag. Mechanization to Serbia from Germany, Value (in Million euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	37,70	33,52	32,11	39,04	64,33	33,84	47,18
8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce; parts thereof (other than machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables of heading 8437)	12,84	15,06	18,64	18,39	20,37	17,24	16,15
8424	Mechanical appliances, whether or not hand-operated, for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.; fire extinguishers, charged or not (excl. fire-extinguishing bombs and grenades); spray guns and similar appliances (excl. electric machines and apparatus for hot spraying of metals or sintered metal carbides of heading 8515); steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines; parts thereof, n.e.s.	6,57	6,98	7,74	14,31	9,94	12,65	9,60
8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (excl. sprayers and dusters); lawn or sports-ground rollers; parts thereof	5,96	5,45	7,23	8,83	6,47	6,59	7,83
8436	Agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, incl. germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders; parts thereof	2,91	3,47	2,44	4,42	5,47	6,66	7,26
8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine"	1,21	1,26	0,88	1,07	0,97	1,02	1,13
8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables; machinery used in the milling industry or for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables (excl. farm-type machinery, heat treatment equipment, centrifugal dryers and air filters); parts thereof	0,43	0,73	2,42	1,09	0,74	1,13	0,48
8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery (excl. refrigerating or heat treatment equipment, cream separators, clarifying centrifuges, filter presses and other filtering equipment); parts thereof	0,37	0,41	0,10	0,21	0,12	0,72	0,40
8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engine	0,10	0,09	0,07	0,11	0,17	0,33	0,37
8435	Presses, crushers and similar machinery used in the manufacture of wine, cider, fruit juices or similar beverages (excl. machinery for the treatment of these beverages, incl. centrifuges, filter presses, other filtering equipment and domestic appliances); parts thereof	0,03	0,01	0,31	0,03	0,12	0,35	0,02



Table 62. Import of Ag. Mechanization to Serbia from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	8000,00	7500,00	5700,00	5100,00	8100,00	7100,00	8100,00
8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, incl. straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce; parts thereof (other than machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables of heading 8437)	1500,00	1700,00	2100,00	1900,00	1800,00	1600,00	1500,00
8436	Agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, incl. germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders; parts thereof	1600,00	881,00	501,00	883,00	1100,00	1200,00	1200,00
8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (excl. sprayers and dusters); lawn or sports-ground rollers; parts thereof	776,00	653,00	874,00	966,00	596,00	673,00	732,00
8424	Mechanical appliances, whether or not hand-operated, for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.; fire extinguishers, charged or not (excl. fire-extinguishing bombs and grenades); spray guns and similar appliances (excl. electric machines and apparatus for hot spraying of metals or sintered metal carbides of heading 8515); steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines; parts thereof, n.e.s.	379,00	216,00	311,00	400,00	240,00	332,00	356,00
8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine"	116,00	91,00	131,00	152,00	89,00	109,00	151,00
8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables; machinery used in the milling industry or for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables (excl. farm-type machinery, heat treatment equipment, centrifugal dryers and air filters); parts thereof	59,00	61,00	155,00	72,00	48,00	58,00	23,00
8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engine	14,00	15,00	9,00	21,00	46,00	106,00	71,00
8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery (excl. refrigerating or heat treatment equipment, cream separators, clarifying centrifuges, filter presses and other filtering equipment); parts thereof	8,00	13,00	3,00	4,00	2,00	134,00	4,00
8435	Presses, crushers and similar machinery used in the manufacture of wine, cider, fruit juices or similar beverages (excl. machinery for the treatment of these beverages, incl. centrifuges, filter presses, other filtering equipment and domestic appliances); parts thereof	1,00	1,00	66,00	1,00	5,00	12,00	22,00



Table 63. Import of Ag. Inputs in Serbia from Germany, Value (in Thousand euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers (excl. pure animal or vegetable fertilisers or mineral or chemical nitrogenous, phosphatic or potassic fertilisers); animal, vegetable, mineral or chemical fertilisers in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight of <= 10 kg	420,00	693,00	651,00	949,00	671,00	661,00	657,00
3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	97,00	226,00	301,00	698,00	1,32	420,00	470,00
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up for retail sale or as preparations or articles, e.g. sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, and fly-papers	24,35	22,41	28,31	23,02	30,18	15,77	10,68
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	3,70	2,55	1,85	4,25	4,40	6,33	5,61
3103	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
3104	Mineral or chemical potassic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00

Table 64. Import of Ag. Inputs to Serbia from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up for retail sale or as preparations or articles, e.g. sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, and fly-papers	2500,00	2500,00	2600,00	2300,00	2600,00	1700,00	1600,00
3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	92,00	229,00	289,00	466,00	1800,00	526,00	622,00
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	375,00	376,00	426,00	343,00	313,00	546,00	580,00



CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers (excl. pure animal or vegetable fertilisers or mineral or chemical nitrogenous, phosphatic or potassic fertilisers); animal, vegetable, mineral or chemical fertilisers in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight of <= 10 kg	1300	1100	463	576	435	450	344
3104	Mineral or chemical potassic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00
3103	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00

Table 65. Import of Genetic Material to Serbia from Germany, Value (in Thousand euro)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	3700,00	2548,00	1846,00	4247,00	4401,00	6331,00	5607,00
1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets	2,00	4,00	8,00	43,00	12,00	14,00	16,00
51110	Bovine semen	147,00	188,00	107,00	163,00	229,00	312,00	0,00
51199	Products of animal origin, n.e.s., dead animals, unfit for human consumption (excl. fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates)	32,00	58,00	18,00	15,00	27,00	21,00	6,00
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	2,00	0,00	19,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0102	Live bovine animals	552,00	594,00	913,00	755,00	1348,00	1992,00	1624,00
0103	Live swine	2718,00	22,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	577,00	0,00
0104	Live sheep and goats	20,00	0,00	0,00	18,00	0,00	110,00	0,00
0105	Live poultry, "fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls"	450,00	180,00	106,00	41,00	187,00	82,00	0,00
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0,00	3,00	8,00	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00
0407	Birds eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	2,00	3,00	2,00	3,00	1,00	1,00	3,00
0601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower, chicory plants and roots (excl. bulbs, tubers and tuberous roots used for human consumption and chicory roots of the variety cichorium intybus sativum)	0,00	8,00	0,00	0,00	32,00	30,00	13,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	437,00	454,00	464,00	557,00	987,00	537,00	821,00



Table 66. Import of Genetic Material to Serbia from Germany, Quantity (in Tons)

CODE	Product label	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1209	Seeds, fruits and spores, for sowing (excl. leguminous vegetables and sweetcorn, coffee, tea, maté and spices, cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, and seeds and fruit used primarily in perfumery, medicaments or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes)	75,00	376,00	426,00	343,00	313,00	546,00	580,00
1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets	2,00	3,00	9,00	29,00	5,00	6,00	7,00
51110	Bovine semen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
51199	Products of animal origin, n.e.s., dead animals, unfit for human consumption (excl. fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates)	24,00	29,00	2,00	11,00	1,00	7,00	0,00
0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0102	Live bovine animals	186,00	316,00	396,00	290,00	459,00	600,00	451,00
0103	Live swine	947,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	138,00	0,00
0104	Live sheep and goats	2,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	10,00	0,00
0105	Live poultry, "fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls"	7,00	3,00	2,00	1,00	3,00	8,00	0,00
0106	Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, and microorganic cultures etc.)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0407	Birds eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower, chicory plants and roots (excl. bulbs, tubers and tuberous roots used for human consumption and chicory roots of the variety cichorium intybus sativum)	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	3,00	3,00	4,00
0602	Live plants incl. their roots, cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, and chicory plants and roots)	292,00	272,00	177,00	164,00	348,00	231,00	499,00

