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1. An introduction to the rural areas of Serbia and Montenegro

Rural areas in Serbia are defined as spaces in which the main physical and geographical characteristic is predominantly the use of land for the production of biomass (agricultural and forestry land). According to the last Census (2002), approximately 50% of total population live in rural areas, and out of a total of 6,152 settlements in Serbia 189 are city settlements and 5,693 (97%) are rural. About 70% of rural settlements in Serbia are demographically endangered. Rural territory covers approximately 70% of the whole, mixed settlements cover about 25%, and cities about 5% of Serbian territory. There are no other empirical data on the characteristics of the rural areas. Criteria for LFAs have still not been developed.

In terms of the socio-cultural, demographic and economic aspects, Serbian rural areas are very heterogeneous ones. Differences in socio-economic development, demographic trends, and culture are equally marked. Generally, Serbian rural areas are characterised by depopulation, poor equipping in terms of infrastructure facilities and communal systems, as well as by a modest, insufficiently developed economic structure. In addition to these general assessments we can observe three types of villages, which are more or less differentiated in particular areas of the country:

- "Urbanised" villages – located near big cities as production and consumption centres (Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis, Kragujevac etc). Here agricultural production is intensive and oriented towards the market, while non-agricultural activities (SMEs) are not exclusively connected with food production. Demographic structure in these villages is more favourable than in other types of the villages, while infrastructure is frequently much better than in urban or suburb settlements. In these areas participation of mixed and non-agricultural households is greater compared to those purely agricultural. Dispersion of industry, as well as of other non-agricultural activities, has led to the more dynamic urbanisation, with a decreased difference in the standard of living compared to the urban areas, so the prospective of such settlements is more favourable.

Villages in "transitory" zones – these types of villages are the dominant ones in Serbia. We can find such villages in the areas with more intensive agricultural production. In those areas the rural ambient is relatively better preserved. Agricultural production in these areas is differentiated, reflecting the way in which the process of economic division was carried out in the preceding decade. There are seen to be bigger, economically stronger households with a greater area of their own farm or of rented land. They are usually important market producers and they engage an additional labour force on either a part-time or a full-time basis. These households are better equipped in terms of mechanisation, so some of them carry out agricultural contracting services for other farmers, and sometimes they are involved with some kind of trade or primary processing (e.g. feed mixing plants, mills, etc.). On the other hand there are households with only modestly sized own holdings, whose production is mainly the primary one, while the market surpluses are small and sporadic. Agricultural households are dominant compared to the mixed or non-agricultural ones, while other activities (if they are present) are closely linked with agriculture.

- "Empty" villages – these are rural settlements which are disappearing and where depopulation has left deep consequences such as senility and devastation. These villages are typically far from main communications, communal centres or big cities, and either they don't have much of a communal infrastructure or it is almost destroyed. Agriculture systems are extensive while the resources are neglected. Unfortunately these settlements are not solely characteristic the mountain and border country areas, but they can be noticed even in the most intensive agricultural regions e.g. Vojvodina (hillsides of Fruska Gora, Northeastern and Southern part of Banat).

The rural sector in Serbia has a diversity of agro-climatic conditions, infrastructure, access to markets, patterns of settlement, and non-agricultural resources and employment opportunities. Hence, not all policies and programs will favour all regions, and the response to given policies and programs will differ among regions. Therefore, many of the priorities, policies and programs designed to promote agricultural and rural development will benefit substantially from a regional focus.

Lowland Region (Field crop growing, livestock production)

This region comprises Vojvodina Province and the northern part of Central Serbia (Macva region). The Vojvodina is a distinct political and administrative entity, comprising 28 percent of the total land area of Serbia and 26 percent of the total population. There are fewer villages in the Vojvodina than in other regions, and there is a relatively low population density, but villages are linked by reasonable transport and communications networks. The region has a well-developed infrastructure.

Food production is the foundation of lowland rural economy. Large farms and the food-industry are mainly industrialised. Farmers' co-ops and other forms of associations based on common interests exist. The dominant branches are field crop growing, pig and poultry breeding and dairy-related cattle breeding. Producers in this region are more strongly market-oriented than in the other two regions. Vojvodina farmers account for most of the national marketed surplus of grains, oilseed, sugarbeet, pigs and poultry. Milk production is also strongly market-oriented. The Vojvodina also accounts for most of Serbia's agro-processing capacity for these commodities. Its strong commercial orientation is attributable to the high proportion of agricultural land farmed by socially-owned Agro Kombinats, and to a core of relatively large (50 hectare-500 hectare) private farms. Socially-owned agro-processors are a major element of agro-processing and marketing.

Hilly and highland region (livestock production, fruit growing, vineyards)

The Highland territory of Central Serbian uplands, including the valleys of larger rivers in southern Serbia and Kosovo and Metohija, comprise the livestock breeding, fruit growing and wine-growing region.

The agricultural potential of this arable land is good nevertheless, with fertile soils and favorable climatic conditions. Production systems are fairly intensive as a result, and the region accounts for a large proportion of the national production of high-value fruit and vegetable crops. Ninety percent of berry fruits, which are a major export commodity, are produced in this region. There is also a high concentration of livestock, particularly cattle for milk production. Food production comprises the largest segment of the rural economy. Part-time farming is extremely common. The area has a fairly well developed infrastructure. Small and medium-sized farms and the foodstuff industry are well developed, but farmers' co-ops and other forms of associations of common interests are insufficiently developed and those that exist are poorly organized. The dominant sectors are livestock (cattle breeding), fruit growing and wine growing; field crop growing is also well developed, mostly for fodder. Vegetable growing is a complementary sector found in this region..

Mountain region (livestock production, tourism)

The mountainous land of eastern Serbia, southern Serbia, Kosovo and Metohija, western and south-western Serbia and Montenegro belongs to the livestock-breeding region. Most of the arable land and grassland, except for the high mountain pastures, was created by clearing forests.

Livestock production is the basis of the mountainous rural economy, founded on the available grassland resources. It is mostly extensive, rarely semi-intensive, and operated only by large state farms. The livestock breeding region is extremely depopulated, and the efforts by the great state farms to keep the population failed in the 80's. Rural communities tend to be located around pockets of arable land, and are small and highly dispersed. There are many small villages and a low overall population density. Together with the mountainous terrain these characteristics also render the provision of infrastructure very expensive, and so increase the isolation of villages from markets and each other. Agro-processing capacity is relatively small as a consequence and is directed to wine, tobacco, sheep, fruit and vegetables. Given the limited potential for agriculture, low levels of socio-economic development, and poor infrastructure and access to markets, aggregate agricultural production will probably contract further in the medium term. The perimeter of mountains, national parks, historical sites and national monuments that rings southern Serbia offers considerable potential for agro- and eco-tourism.

2. Annotated bibliography

Axis 1: Competitiveness of agricultural and forestry sectors

Citation	Bastajic, Lj. (2005). Available Manpower as the Factor of Farm Competitiveness, <i>Proceedings-Agricultural and Rural Development in European Integrations</i> , 369-379. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	Based on poll research that was conducted on 30 farms the author has recognized the effect of farm manpower availability on farm competitiveness. It has been concluded that at farms with smaller working hours fund, the farm size change has no big influence on yield size of the most frequently used crops. The relative indices of business results have tendencies to fall with the farm size increase, and the farm competitiveness is decreasing, expressed through the economy and farm income per ha of cultivable land. Farms with greater fund of available working hours have greater average yields of crops, with the farm size increase. In this farm group the relative indices of business results are increasing with the farm size increase. Also, with the farm size increase the farm competitiveness is increasing by all indices of business success. The Author is a researcher at Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade.

Citation	Bastajic, Lj., Jovanovic, Z., and Zornic, B. (2004). Livestock Inventory – A Factor in Competitiveness of Family Farms in Serbia, <i>Conference Materials, Washington DC, USA</i> , 323-332. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	A poll investigation on 30 family farms examined the influence of available livestock on the farms on their competitiveness. It was ascertained that the farms with smaller number of standard livestock heads are directed toward cattle breeding production and the farms with bigger number of standard livestock heads toward pig production. In the case of both groups of farms it is evident that with an increase of the farm size the indicators of the business results, both in absolute and relative numbers, also grow, and those results are the greatest in the case of farms over 10 ha. At the farms with a smaller number of standard livestock heads, other interval groups are more competitive in relation to the standard farm by all indicators of the business results. At the farms with a greater number of standard livestock heads, other interval groups are more competitive in relation to the farms of the size up to 3 ha, only in regard to the income of the farms, as per active member of household. The authors are professors in the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade and the Faculty of Agronomy, University of Kragujevac.

Citation	Bogdanov, N. (2004): Agriculture in international organization and position of Serbia, <i>Association of Agricultural Economists of Yugoslavia</i> , 1-161. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	The agrarian sector of Serbia has functioned in the course of 1990's in the conditions of the war environment, the disintegration of the unique economic system of SFRY, as well as isolation from international economic and trade flows. Besides being neglected in resources, organization and institutional respect, the agrarian sector has served during the mentioned period as a means of social crisis shocks' amortization. Comparative advantages in relation to other countries in the region being in transition as well as possibilities of more dynamic agricultural sector revitalization have been lost to a great extent due to the late transition. The reform processes initiated in 2000 have significantly caused the approaching of legislation toward the WTO regulations as well as toward liberalization of the agricultural products' market. The mechanisms of direct producer support, dispersion of support on greater number of products and advance payment had a stimulating influence, even on the change of primary agricultural production volume and structure. It is expected that joining international integrations, taking into consideration strategic importance as well as high sensitivity of the sector on one side, and rigorous procedures and regulations required by this process on the

	other one, will impose obligations of more dynamic structural adjustment as well as reforming of the agrarian economic sector in Serbia.
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Citation	Bogdanov, N., Bozic, D., and Muncan, P. (2004): Appraisal of effects of integration into WTO and EU on Serbian Agriculture, <i>Journal-Agricultural economics No 3-4</i> , 249-256. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	Entering of the country into international trade flows and the necessity of adopting the required regimes will have strong implications for the agro-industrial sector. The comparative advantages of Serbian agriculture, related to the neighboring countries, have been significantly decreased due to the late transition and adoption processes. In appraisal of the joining effects on the sector of Serbian agriculture multicriterial analysis (MCA) has been applied. This methodological approach enables minimization of risk and necessary adoption costs and also it provides realization of as great as possible benefit for national agriculture. Changes have been analysed as well as appraising both effects and limiting factors in the future integration processes on examples of the most sensitive parts of production chain.

Citation	Despotovic, A., Jovanovic, M. and Bulatovic, B. (2002): Healthy safe food in Montenegro and its producing perspective, <i>Proceedings-Food production, factor of regional cooperation between Balkans countries</i> , 93-99. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	Agroecological condition in Montenegro indicated on extraordinary possibilities for development of sustainable agriculture. It is important to pay attention on probability of soil pollution because of its specific texture. According to evaluation of experts environment of Montenegro is less polluted than in industrial well-developed countries. Proof for that fact is that 26% territory of Montenegro is protected by law. Respection of ecological request in agricultural production will enable minting of environment and helt of local population, and production of exclusive products which will made Montenegro eco-touristic offer more specific and high profitable. Authors are researchers from Bioethical Institute – Podgorica.

Citation	Topisirovic, G.,and Zaric, V. (2004). Competitiveness of Serbian Agriculture. Study conducted for the Serbian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, <i>Research for the Serbian Agricultural Strategy</i> . (79 pages). (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	The Serbian Agriculture and Food-Processing Industry plays an important role in the contribution to the Serbian GDP, employment and exports. There is wide spread opinion that the Serbian Agricultural Sector could significantly contribute to the decreasing of the foreign trade commodity deficit. However, the sector indices show that situation is different, namely agriculture shows a deficit in foreign trade in the last several years, too. The main reason for the deficit is a low competitiveness of Serbian Agriculture. The objective of the study was to analyse the competitiveness of Serbian Agriculture and to provide recommendations for increasing competitiveness. The agricultural sector in this study is defined by the rules of the WTO (including Chapters 1-24), and some products form other Chapters of Standard International Classifications. So the comparison of agricultural sectors from other countries would be possible. Moreover, as Serbia aims to be a member of the EU and the WTO, the result could be used as a basis for negotiations. In this study Porter's 'Diamond Model' was used. The authors are researchers at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade.

Citation	Zaric, V. (2003). <i>Strategy of Serbian Enterprises Adjustment in the Conditions of Market Decreasing</i> . Proceedings-Symposium of Agricultural Scientist, "Agriculture and Rural Development". University of Belgrade, Faculty of Agriculture. Book of Proceedings. 369-379. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	This paper analyses the competitive strategy of Serbian enterprises in the situation where the market volume is reduced. The former SFRY was a market of more than 20

	<p>million consumers. The break down of the country creates, instead of one, at least seven markets each having on average no more 3 million consumers. Moreover, war conflict destroyed a huge part of the infrastructure and communications within the markets broke down. In new established states the markets were highly protected, and difficult to access from producers and traders from other countries. In especially difficult situations were those producers that in the past operated in all successors' countries of former SFRY, like some vegetable and fruit producers from Serbia. Additionally, as Serbia was under UN sanctions, export was only possibly by breaking the sanction rules, which for small producers was too expensive. Another possibility was to increase the shares on the domestic market. However, the purchasing power of domestic consumers goes down, because of declining wages. In order to survey, domestic producers are in hard competition with other domestic producers. The author is a lecturer at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade. .</p>
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Citation	Zaric, V. (2005). Competitiveness Analyses of Fish and Fish products from Serbia, <i>Proceedings-II International Conference "Fishery" Faculty of Agriculture University of Belgrade</i> , 175-189. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	This paper deals with the analysis of the competitiveness possibilities for fish and fish products from Serbia. The micro-analysis was applied using data of foreign trade at the lowest level of aggregation, namely on the product level. The results of the analysis show that there are very few products that are exported from the fishery sector, and there is a foreign trade deficit. Moreover, fishery products are not competitive at international market level, both in price and quality. Some changes in the sector occurred, but without significant effects on competitiveness. The establishment of clusters, as well as free trade, in the region provide more favorable conditions for the fishery. However, a precondition for improving the sector results is increased competitiveness of products. The author lectures at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade.

Axis 2: Improving the environment and countryside

Citation	Bogdanov, N., Sredojevic, Z. and Rodic, V. (2005). Economic aspects of organic agriculture in Serbia, <i>Monograph – Organic Agricultural production</i> , 261-301. Faculty of Agriculture University of Belgrade. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	There is no doubt that the Serbia has favourable natural conditions for organic production. In this paper major characteristics of main macro-regions in Serbia are presented as well as their capability for organic production. But, how much of organic production will be represented in production structure mainly depends of its profitability and competitiveness comparing with conventional production and other line of agricultural production. Authors are professors at Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade and Novi Sad.

Citation	Jovanovic-Gavrilovic, B. (2002). The Importance of Rural Employment in the Conditions of the Serbian Economy Transition, <i>Monograph- Institutional Reforms and Transition of agribusiness in Republic of Serbia</i> , 1, 29-38. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	The post-war development of Serbia's economy was followed by accelerated processes of deagrarization and urbanization, leading to numerous negative effects. Almost no working population has remained in the rural regions, and agriculture was seriously neglected. With the inclusion into process of transition, the problem of unemployment appeared in the cities and the issue about returning to the villages and to agriculture emerged. The solution to the problem of unemployment in Serbia should be searched in the scope of the modern concept «integral rural development», capable to offer many opportunities for employment, as the experience of the European Union pointed to. Author is professor at Faculty of Economy, University of Belgrade.

Citation	Jovanovic-Gavrilovic, B. (2004). Concept of Sustainable Rural Development and its Importance for European Union Countries and Serbia, <i>Monograph- Institutional Reforms and Transition of agribusiness in Republic of Serbia</i> , 3, 57-67. Belgrade. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	The concept of Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development (SARD) has a long prehistory. However, this idea was more comprehensively formulated not earlier than at the den Bosch Conference on Agriculture and Environment, in 1991. This was followed by very influential summits held in Rio de Janeiro and Johannesburg that contribute to further affirmation of the SARD. In the article, the term of sustainable agricultural and rural development is determined in greater details. Moreover, it is stated that in the focus of one's interest in sustainable development generally, and in SARD as its integral part, are the people and their welfare, both at the present and in the future. The concept of sustainability is global, dynamic and multidimensional in nature. It includes environmental, social and economic goals, which must be taken into consideration simultaneously. The Amsterdam Treaty accepted the sustainable development as the goal of the EU in 1997. The experience gained in this field in the EU is also significant for our country, which seeks to join the European integration process. Author is professor at Faculty of Economy, University of Belgrade.

Citation	Lovre, K., Gajic, M. and Zekic, S. (2002). Challenges for sustainable agricultural development and policy in southeastern European countries in European countries in European integration processes, <i>Proceedings - Food production, factor of regional cooperation between Balkans countries</i> , 27-34. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	All South-eastern European Countries have been going through a severe agricultural depression since their planned economies collapsed in the early 1990s. It has now become clear that transition process is far more complex and likely to be much more protracted than was first expected. The agricultural policies of Communist era resulted in considerable environmental problems, which are still present to varying degrees even after a considerable decrease in agricultural inputs during past decade. On the other hand, SEECs still retain a significant proportion in Europe's biodiversity. However, in view of future EU membership and accompanying policies, the question is to what extent the requirements of environmental protection and nature conservation will be taken into account in the SEECs policy formulation. Authors are professors and teaching assistant at Faculty of Economy, University of Subotica.

Citation	Rodic, V., Sogic, S. and Supic, N. (2005). Environmental pollution in phase of food consumption, <i>Proceedings of the EKO- International Conference Eco-Conference on Environmental Protection of Urban and Suburban Areas</i> . (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	Food production forever increasing population causes pollution growth. That pollution originates from production of agricultural inputs, primary agriculture, processing of agricultural products, and food-consumption. The significant increase in consumption of prepared food causes an increase of organic matter and wrapping materials in litter, which as type of waste are often disregarded. In this paper the authors analyze the possibilities for re-usage of this type of waste, as well as the willingness of the inhabitants of Novi Sad to participate in process of waste separation in their households. In order to assess their willingness a survey was carried out. Some basic results obtained are given in the paper. Author is professor at Faculty of Agriculture, University of Novi Sad.

Citation	Rural Development and Environmental Protection (2005). <i>XI International Conference "Vlasina Encounters 2005"</i> . Conference Proceedings. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	This answers questions about how to look and find balance between environmental protection and needs for technological and economic improvement, authors from

	faculties and institutes from Serbia and European countries are giving through following sections. It also looks at Global questions on rural development and environmental protection; environmental status and measures for preservation of biodiversity; organic agriculture-contribution to rural development and environmental protection; economical and ecological aspects of sustainable development, tourism as development possibilities for development of rural areas and environmental protection.
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Citation	Stojanovic, Ž. (2004). Derivative Market and Sustainable Development, <i>Monograph-Institutional Reforms and Transition of agribusiness in Republic of Serbia</i> , 3, 67-81. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	This paper's objective is to prove that derivative markets can play important role in environmental problems solving. By making the market for agro and pollution rights, derivatives can be used to create more effective and transparent agricultural and environmental policy. Besides the fact that the market for tradable rights can approve implementation of efficiently designed agricultural policy and develop economically efficient system of environmental problem solving, it would be able to meet the agricultural producers need for hedging. Production and environmental rights play an important role in economics of European Union. Farms are increasingly being affected by policies that involved production and environmental rights. In those conditions, futures are effective and efficient tool for managing price risk. Activities made in order to create such a system are compatible with intendancies of the international organizations in developing conditions for sustainable human development concept implementation. Author is professor at Faculty of Economy, University of Belgrade.

Axis 3: Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification

Citation	Boganov, N. (2005). Rural Development -EU Policy, Current State and Prospects in Serbia, <i>Proceedings-Agricultural and Rural Development in European Integrations</i> , 82-92. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	This paper deals with current situation in Serbian rural sector compare with EU countries (vitality, employment, institutional and infrastructure development). The experience and models used in EU countries, especially in NMSs should be useful for Serbia in process of design rural development strategy. By the end of 20 th century the concept of rural development got the same importance both in EU countries and countries being in transition. Within the concept of rural development both groups of counties try to find mechanisms for as much as possible efficient and painless necessary transformation of agrarian sector caused by EU expansion as well as by WTO expansion. There are not universal, usual parameters for evaluation of the measurements directed towards rural development. Nor are there those parameters that could be monitored and compared in the time dimension. The supporting mechanisms as well as institutional regulations which are being used in particular countries, whose effects have been tested, are significant experiences in preparation of Serbia for the start of more sophisticated approach to this development topics. The author is professor at Faculty of Agricultural, University of Belgrade

Citation	Bogdanov, N. and Bozic, D. (2005): Changes in the ownership and economic structure of family farms in Serbia during transition, <i>Monograph – Family farms of Serbia in changes</i> , 91-108. Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	In Serbia a significant decline of the total number of family farms was recorded between the two polls (1991-2002). Family farms are characterized by small-sized property and a substantial fragmentation of holdings. Also, due to the changes in the ownership structure of these farms business efficacy was affected as well. In addition to these changes, some substantial changes in the socio-economic structure of farms

	focused on increasing the number of non-agricultural farms were recorded as well. Finally, it is recording that family farms are losing vitality due to the ever-decreasing manpower.
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Citation	Bogdanov, N., Hopic, S. and Antic, M. (2003). Analysis of existing situation in rural areas of Central Serbia by utilization of PLA and PRA methods, <i>Proceedings-Food production, factor of regional cooperation between Balkans countries</i> , 295-304. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	Making of relevant decisions concerning agricultural development requires a great number of indicators of not only quantitative nature. For this purpose there are used the fast evaluation methods of the existing situation in rural areas in collaboration with local population (PLA; PRA; RRA etc.) by which it is completed the analysis obtained on the basis of statistical data. PLA and PRA methods have been used as methodological procedures in realization of investment projects aiming at agricultural development as well as decrease of poverty in the villages of Sumadija. Those results are presented at an example of one village in the form of the basic information that could be obtained by these methods. The analysis procedure itself was not described in details in order to be in accordance with the purpose of research. This paper is result from authors work on the project dealing with support to poor households having limited agriculture resources.

Citation	Bozic, D. and Bogdanov, N. (2005). Changes in the socio-demographic structure of the family farms members in Serbia, <i>Monograph – Family farms of Serbia in changes</i> , 68-89. Faculty of Agriculture University of Belgrade. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	In Serbia family farms are of major importance in the organization of agricultural production. The basic quantity of manpower determining rural development on the whole is known to be concentrated on these farms. The objective of the study was to analyze the changes in the socio-demographic structure of the members of the Serbian family farms and according to some regions (Central Serbia and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina) during the period between two censuses (1991-2002). Significant transformation of the social and demographic structure of family farm members in Serbia was provoked by intensive deagrarization. Farms were mostly abandoned by the physically most vital and able members, having a substantial degree of literacy. Those left residing were older, physically exhausted, with a low degree of literacy. The total number of household members declined from 1991 to 2002 by 28.7%. In addition, during the same investigational period the number of private farmers representing the actual active rural population declined by 44.3%. The objective was to analyse the structure of all household members of the family farms analysed with regard to sex, age and education. Authors are professors at Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade.

Citation	Gajic, M. et al. (2004). Rural Development Financing Model for the Republic of Serbia, <i>Monograph- Institutional Reforms and Transition of agribusiness in Republic of Serbia</i> , 3, 149-161. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	The development of the financial model geared towards the rural economy of the Republic of Serbia must stream from revitalized specialized agricultural financial institution. Under the presumption of long term macroeconomic stability, operationalization of the agricultural and rural development system must be proceeded by the fundamental long term definition of both the agricultural and rural development policy and it must also have as a foundation a reformed legal system. Authors are professors from Faculty of Economy, University of Novi Sad.

Citation	Jelic, S. and Jovanovic, T. (2004). Labour in Agricultural Husbandry in Function of Rural Development of Serbia, <i>Proceedings -Capital in Agriculture</i> , 161-167.
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	(Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	Serbia has favorable condition for agricultural and rural development because of its significant resources in: nature, agro ecology, population and labor. However, many difficulties followed this process of development because of inherited ownership structure of husbandry, social structure of population, place, function and role of agriculture in rural and economy development, but also in development of agricultural policy itself. From the total number of households in Serbia, 30,89% have agricultural husbandry (farm). In rural areas from the total amount of households 60,96% are agricultural husbandries (farms). Farms are small and parceled out because of ownerships are pulverous and scattered. From the total number of agricultural husbandries in Serbia, 27,5% have land lesser than 2 hectares and only 5,52% bigger than 10 hectares. Recruitment of agricultural husbandries will contribute not only to their development but also to rural development, improvement of financial status of population and overall development of agriculture. Therefore is necessary to create prerequisites for development of comparative advantages of modern agriculture in rural areas. Authors are profesor and teaching assisant at Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade.

Citation	Lakic, N. and Popovic, B. (2005). Observation units in rural investigation and their classification, <i>Monograph – Family farms of Serbia in changes</i> , 1-23. Faculty of Agriculture University of Belgrade. (Source: Serbia Montenegro) 188-197
Annotation	Generally the same units are analyzed according to the same or different properties in various fields of research. Statistical definitions are expected to ensure an adequate choice of units, wholeness of observation and identical contents of statistical information. Experts engaged in the fields of geography, agriculture, sociology etc., were consulted about contributing to the formulation of statistical definitions of observation units in rural research. The aim of the study was to present precise definitions of persons, households, farms and settlements including their most important structure and the changes involved. Methodological changes in defining these units during census were stressed. In addition, a comparison was made with the methodological procedures in other countries and it was pointed out that our censuses have been methodologically harmonized with international standards. Authors are professor and teaching assistant at Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade.

Citation	Markovic K. and Mihajlovic L. (2004). Reforms of Land Policy in Function of Sustainable Development of Agriculture and Rural Area in Tranzitional Countries, <i>Monograph- Institutional Reforms and Transition of agribusiness in Republic of Serbia</i> , 3, 91-105. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	Although they did not have unique perspective to the agricultural land reform, mutual experience of countries in transition shows without doubt that, despite their historical, economic and cultural differences, they have the same aim – to maintain stable development of agriculture as well as rural economy. Regarding the fact that some of those countries became members of EU, and the rest is streaming towards full membership in EU and tightened relationship with international community, it can be expected that they are going to procced further with reforms in order to fulfil their separate and mutual strategic aims and goals. However, this paper is discoussing only certain elements of land reform policy that is, even though very important, only a part of global reform processes in those countries. Judging by their experience in reform activities, including those in domain of land reform, those countries achieved different results. Apart from that, sense that it must be procced with reforms gives a certain hope that this group of countries will respond with success to different challenges of global economic flows. Authors are professors at Faculty of Agriculture, University of Novi Sad.

Citation	Miletic, R. and Todorovic, M. (2005). Tourism in the Function of Rural Development and Experiences of European Countries, <i>Proceedings-Agricultural and Rural Development in European Integration</i> , 66-73. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
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Annotation	In this paper are examined the interconnectedness and mutuality of links and relationships between rural areas and tourism. Tourism is inevitably an alternative direction of economic development in the large rural spaces of the Republic of Serbia. The paper analyzes and favourably ascertains the potentials here, which are important if Serbia is to take part in modern processes of development and integration. Also, in the paper are presented the experiences of several other European countries in developing their tourist business in rural spaces. Authors are researchers at the Geographical Institute "Jovan Cvijic", Belgrade
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Citation	Muncan, P. and Živkovic, D. (2005). Effect of production structure on family farm size <i>Monograph – Family farms of Serbia in changes</i> , 188-197. Faculty of Agriculture University of Belgrade. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	Family farm models were used in order to study the effect of production structure on its size, i.e. the relationship between the income of family farms focused on different productions and living expenses. The models were based on real technological, organizational and economic conditions of family farms involved in field crop production, vegetable production and field crop/vegetable production in both lowland regions and hill and mountain regions which were hypothesized to be focused on both field crop and cattle production harmonized with the structure and output of field crop production. Based on the models presented it was hypothesized that the business activities of the family farms were run according to the principle "external income - external expenditures". The index of a successful family farm used was that of the gross financial result (contribution margin). Authors are professors at Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade.

Citation	Rikalovic G. (2004). New Agricultural and Rural Policy in Focus of National Development Strategy, <i>Monograph- Institutional Reforms and Transition of agribusiness in Republic of Serbia</i> , 3, 41-48. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	This paper is offering the frame of agricultural and rural policy as important factor in generating strategy of economic development of Serbia. At first, we explain general view on national development strategy, then a brief display agricultural situation and the state in rural area. After that, we present arguments and causes for entrepreneur agricultural and rural policy as effective element in defining development strategy, as for stimulating and support rural entrepreneurship. Author is professor at Faculty of Economy, University of Belgrade.

Citation	Ševarlic, M. and Vasiljevic, Z. (2004). Financing Rural Development Policy Measures in EU Countries-possible Directions for Serbia, <i>Monograph- Institutional Reforms and Transition of agribusiness in Republic of Serbia</i> , 3, 137-149. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	The rural development policy promoted by Agenda 2000 has established common framework for the future development of rural regions throughout EU, promoting one competitive multifunctional rural sector, encouraging founding out of alternative sources of income in rural regions together will strengthening agri-environment measures in agri-regions. In June 2003 the Council of Ministers reached an agreement on further reform of the Common Agricultural Policy and consequently the financing policy has been adjusted to the new objectives structure of multifunctional rural development. In this paper there have been analyzed measures of the rural development policy within EU Member States (MS) with stress on common framework for all MS, then possibility for distinctions of some MS/regions depending on specific characteristics, as well as financing policy for particular measures. Finally, there is analyzed possible application of cited measures into rural development policy of Republic of Serbia. Authors are professors at Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade.

Citation	Stevanovic, Dj., Jelic, S. and Jovanovic T. (2005). Social-demographical structure of
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	population in Serbia, <i>Monograph - Family farms of Serbia in changes</i> , 49-67. Faculty of Agriculture University of Belgrade. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	In this work was analyzed social-demographical structure of population in Serbia according to age, gender, working activity, schooling and literacy. Especial attention was given to rural population. Change of socio-demographical structure is evident according to all relevant data. Population in Serbian villages is evidently older than ever. Village population, beside agriculture as the most significant activity, also take part in manufacturing industry, commerce, building construction, traffic, health care, education. Population structure according to schooling and literacy show that the most of population is without any school, illiterate and live in rural areas. Population structure will continue to change not only in village but also in whole society, and this process will have influence on change in family husbandry and households. Having in mind all mentioned above it is necessary to take a series of measures to assure overall development and renewal of Serbian villages and family husbandries

Citation	Stojanovic, Ž. and Vujatovic-Zakic, Z. (2004). Rural World Renesans-projections for 21 st Century, <i>Monograph- Institutional Reforms and Transition of agribusiness in Republic of Serbia</i> , 3, 1-27. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	This paper Starts from the fact that place of agriculture in economic-civilization development has been treated on the different ways throughout more than one quarter of millennium. It is considered as long enough period for the history complex summarizing of contradictory accesses to this economic sector of vital importance to human race survive. That history, reviewed in the first part of this paper, testifies about ignoration and favourization of agriculture, at the end shows its way of reversibility. The most recent access to the economic development theory and practice, named neoruralism, in the second part of this paper is analyzed from the rural world 'renesans' point of view. Today, it is realized by integral rural development concept application. European Union is especially favourazing programs that are essential part of the most recent "multifunctional agriculture development model", because agriculture is demonstrated as the most complex and difficult area of transition countries harmonization with EU. In the third part of this paper important intention had been devoted to those problems analyze in Serbia. Authors are professors at Faculty of Economy, University of Belgrade.

Citation	Stojanovic, Ž. and Zakic, Z. (2002). Concept of the Integral Rural Development in European Union and Possibilities of Using Their Experience in Serbia, <i>Monograph- Institutional Reforms and Transition of agribusiness in Republic of Serbia</i> , 1, 207-224. (Source: Serbia Montenegro)
Annotation	This starts from the fact that Serbia has been too far from introducing of the concept integrated rural development (IRD) into the strategy and policy of total development and unavoidability a more radical reform in this domain. This paper pays particular attention to the implementation of the concept of IRD in the European Union. The concept was introduced through Common agricultural policy reform starting from the end of 1960s. At the beginning of the 21st century EU is deeply involved into applying the principles of rurality presented through socio-economic and regional-economic development of the Union. Diversity and innovation of rural economy is centred. The evolution of the concept IRD in the European Union in particular is connected with agriculture, environment and quality of life and economic development and cohesion. Authors are professors at Faculty of Economy, University of Belgrade.

3. Current availability of statistical data

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ¹
GDP/capita (EU-25 = 100)	GDP/capita (abs. value)	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965)	2004	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia for relevant years
Rate of unemployment (% active population)	Unemployment (abs. number)	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) since 2001 according International classification	2004	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia for relevant years
Rate of female unemployment	Female unemployment (abs. value)	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia for relevant years
Rate of young people (<25 y.o.) unemployment	Young people unemployment (abs. value)	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia for relevant years
% of GVA in primary sector	GVA in primary sector (abs. value)	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia for relevant years
% employment in primary sector	Employment in primary sector (abs. number)	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	should be calculated from Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia for relevant years
Importance of young people (5-14) %	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,2002	2002	Data available from Census
Importance of middle people (15-54 + 54-64) %	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,2002	2002	Data available from Census
Importance of age people (>=65) %	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,2002	2002	Data available from Census
% employment in Secondary sector	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	should be calculated from Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia for relevant years
% employment in Third sector	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	should be calculated from Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia for relevant years

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Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ²
% of self-employed + family workers	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1995	2004	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia, and Survey of labour force
% Long-term unemployment	=longer than 8 years	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia for relevant years
Share of population covered by LAG's	Population covered by LAG's (abs. number)				
% farmers with basic and full education attained	Farmers with basic and full education attained (abs. number)	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,2002	2002	Data available from Census
Labour productivity in agriculture (EU-25 = 100) - total and by sector.	Labour productivity in agriculture (abs. value) - total and by sector.	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	should be calculated as GDP/No of employees
% farmers < 35 years	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,2002	2002	Data available from Census
% farmers >= 55 years	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,2002	2002	Data available from Census
GFCF in agriculture / UAA (€/ha)	GFCF in agriculture (abs. value)				
Share of GVA in food industry	Gross Value Added in food industry (abs. value)	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia
GVA /employee in food industry	Gross Value Added in food industry	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia
GFCF in food industry / UAA (€/ha)	GFCF in food industry (abs. value)	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	should be calculated, imprecise
% farms < 1 ESU	number of farms < 1 ESU	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,2002	2002	Data available from Census Should be calculated
Farm size (ha) average and distribution	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,2002	2002	Data available from Census Should be calculated

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Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ³
Farm size (ESU) and distribution	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,2002	2002	Data available from Census Should be calculated
Number of farms	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,2002	2002	Data available from Census
Utilized agricultural area (ha)	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,2002	2002	Data available from Census
Agricultural Work Unit	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,2002	2002	Data available from Census Should be calculated
GFCF in forestry / area of forest available for wood supply (€/ha)	GFCF in forestry (abs. value)				
GVA /employee in forestry	Gross Value Added in forestry	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia
Employment in forestry sector	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia, Bulletin for Forest in Republic of Serbia for relevant years
area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS)	= area of FAWS not available, only cut wood in brutto mass m³	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1963	2003	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia Bulletin for Forest in Republic of Serbia
ownership (% area of FAWS under private ownership)	= ownership of cut wood in brutto mass m³	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1963	2003	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia Bulletin for Forest in Republic of Serbia
average size of holding (of total forest area) by type of ownership (ha)	=	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
% UAA under Natura 2000	Agriculture areas under Natura 2000 (abs. value)				
% forest area under Natura 2000	Forestry areas under Natura 2000 (abs. number)				
Trends of index of population of farmland birds	=number of main variety of birds	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1965	2003	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia Bulletin for Forest in Republic of Serbia

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Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ⁴
% UAA of High Nature Value Farmland areas	High Nature Value farmland areas (abs. number)				
% UAA of extensive agriculture	area of extensive agriculture (abs. number)				
% UAA with low grazing LU/ha	area of extensive livestock (abs. number)				
% area LFA (mountainous)	=				
% area LFA (non mountainous)	=				
% area Natura 2000	=				
gross nutrient balance: surplus of nitrogen in kg/ha	=				
% UAA designated as nitrate vulnerable zone	=				
% irrigated area	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia	1975	2003	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia Bulletins of water supply until 1993.
annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in surface water	=	By main rivers	1980 per 3 years	2002	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia, Bulletin for Meteorology
annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in ground water	=				
concentrations of pesticides in ground and surface waters	=	Not available			
% UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops	UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops (abs. number)				
share of agriculture in total production of renewable energy	total production of renewable energy by agriculture (abs. number)				
share of agriculture in GHG emissions	emissions of GHG by agriculture (abs. number)				
Soil : areas at risk of soil erosion (in risk level)	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia	1975, since 1993 on three years	2002.	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia Bulletin for water supply until 1993.
% UAA under organic farming	UAA under organic farming (abs. number)				
Protective forests – soil, water and other		Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1965	2004	Statistical Yearbook, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia
Measurement in relative	Measurement in absolute	Geographical area:	Available	Latest	Source⁵

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terms	terms	level of disaggregation	since	available period	
Land use (% land cover agriculture / forestry / <i>nature</i>)	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1964	2004	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia
% holders with other gainful activity	Holders with other gainful activity (abs. value)				Not available
% employment in non-agricultural sector	Employment in non-agricultural sector				<i>should be calculated</i> from Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia for relevant years
Number of micro enterprises / 1000 hab	Number of micro enterprises (abs. value)	Serbia, region	2002	2003	Working paper: Enterprise in Serbia accoring size in 2002. and 2003. year, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia
% GVA in non-agricultural sector	GVA in non-agricultural sector				Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Statistical Bureau of Republic of Serbia for relevant years
Number of beds (in hotels, camping, etc) / km ²	Number of beds (in hotels, camping, etc)	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, , region, <i>tourists destination for 2005</i>	1965.	2005.	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Office, Statistic Office of Republic of Serbia <i>For 2005. year Report UT-10, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia</i>
% of households having access to internet at home	households having access to internet at home (abs. value)	Serbia, region		estimated data for 2004.	Survey on households consumption, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
DSL and cable modem coverage	DSL and cable modem coverage	Not available			
Share of GVA in services	GVA in <i>services</i> (abs. value)	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	(1965) 2001	2004	Should be calculated ,but imprecise
Net migration rate	=	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1988	2002	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia Publication: Demographic Statistic, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
% of active population of adults participating in life long training	active population of adults participating in life long training (abs. number)				
% persons with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment (25_64)	persons (25_64) with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,	2002	Data available from Census
% females with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment (25_64)	females (25_64) with (Medium + High) educational attainment	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,	2002	Data available from Census

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Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ⁶
% area in rural areas	% of rural settlements in total number	Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,	2002	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia, Census
% population in rural areas		Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality, settlements	1961,1971,1981,1991,	2002	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia, Census
density population in rural areas		Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality, settlements	1961,1971,1981,1991,	2002	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia, Census <i>Should be calculated, but imprecise</i>
<i>% GVA in rural areas</i>		Not available			
<i>% employment in rural areas</i>		Serbia & Montenegro (SCG), Serbia, region, municipality	1961,1971,1981,1991,	2002	Statistical Yearbooks, Federal Statistical Bureau, Bureau for Statistic of Republic of Serbia, according Census <i>Should be calculated, but imprecise</i>

⁶ using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources