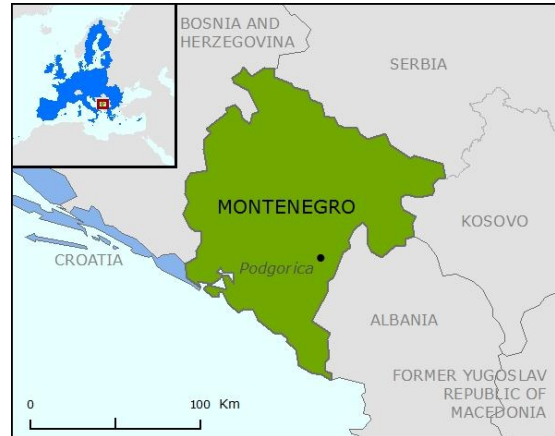


Montenegro

Bilateral relations in agriculture



Main Country Indicators 2013

	Montenegro	All Western Balkan countries ¹	EU28
Total area (km ²)	13 812	218 727	4 385 992
Population (million)	0.6	18.2	506.7
Population density (per km ²)	46.2	92.6	120
GDP (current USD)	4.4 billion	94.7 billion	17.3 trillion
GDP per capita (current USD)	7 126	31 036	34 240
GDP growth (% change with previous year)	3.5	2.3	0.1

Sources: Eurostat, World Bank

¹ The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo* (*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence)

Trade Statistics

EU28 **exports** of agricultural products to Montenegro (2013): EUR 159 million

EU28 **imports** of agricultural products from Montenegro (2013): EUR 6 million

More statistical information

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/trade-analysis/statistics/outside-eu/montenegro_en.pdf

Latest update November 2014



Agriculture in Montenegro

Montenegro has a surface area of 13 812 square kilometers with agricultural land accounting for 38% (517 000 hectares) of the total territory. The largest share of agricultural land resources consists of pasture and grassland (88%), which is used extensively. Covering a relatively small area and benefiting from a Mediterranean climate, Montenegro's agriculture is quite diversified - from growing olives and citrus fruits in the coastal region, through to early seasonal vegetables and tobacco in the central parts and extensive sheep breeding in the north. Agriculture is by far the largest activity of the rural population - more than 60 000 households obtain their income partly or entirely from agriculture. Food production and agriculture play an important role in Montenegro's economy, representing around 7% of GDP (2012).

EU agricultural trade relations with Montenegro

The Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) gives Montenegro unlimited duty-free access to the EU market for all basic agricultural products with the exceptions of baby-beef and wine, for which duty-free quotas apply. Montenegro benefits from duty-free quotas of 800 tons for baby-beef and 16 000 hl for quality wine. The SAA provides gradual improved market access for Community exports to Montenegro, albeit asymmetric, unilateral protection of Community geographical indications for agricultural and fishery products and a wine and spirit protocol granting reciprocal concessions for certain wines and also reciprocal protection and control of wine, spirit drinks and aromatised wine names.

Montenegro joined the Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) on 6 September 2007 and is a member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Montenegro is a net importer of food products. Neighbouring Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) countries are the main exporting/importing destinations, accounting for around 80% of the trade. Serbia is the main partner, accounting for over 55% of agricultural imports and 40% of total exports.

EU-Montenegro relations

Montenegro participates in the Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP) and in October 2007 signed a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the EU, which entered into force in May 2010. In 2008, Montenegro applied for EU membership and in December 2010 the Council granted candidate status. Accession negotiations were launched in June 2012 and a number of chapters have been opened so far, in particular Chapter 23 – Judiciary and fundamental rights and Chapter 24 – Justice, freedom and security.

General information about EU-trade with Western Balkans can be found here:

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/western-balkans/>