## CENTER FOR CONSUMERS PROTECTION FORUM NIŠ

## **PROJECT : ACTIVE CONSUMERS**

PART OF PROJECT: FOOD PRICE MONITORING

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## FOOD PRICE MONITORING, CALCULATING THE VALUE OF THE MINIMAL AND AVERAGE CONSUMER BASKET AND STANDARD OF LIVING INDICATORS IN SOME CITIES IN SERBIA WITH THE AIM OF INFORMING CONSUMERS

METHODOLOGY

NIŠ, AUGUST 2011.

#### INTRODUCTION

Modern society is a consumer society. Very important problem today is satisfying the growing needs of the population. Consumers in the market face a number of dilemmas in the selection of products and services that help us to satisfy our needs efficiently and with small expenditures. Budgets for consumption should be big enough to satisfy consumer needs in a certain market condition.

Every human being and company is a consumer if it buys products and pays services which can satisfy its needs. In order to achieve its primary goals, consumer must be informed about the subject of consumption. As an economic entity, consumer must be rational in his actions. Active consumer should be an important factor in civil society. In addition, he must be protected against potential and actual threats to his rights. Protection of consumer rights is the achievement of modern societies which manifests throught active consumers role in exercising their rights in the market. One of the important aspects of the consumer protection is legislation.

Legal protection is very important for consumers in Serbia. It is also a step forward to Serbia joining the European Union. Active consumers are those consumers who know their right and obligations and that rights are recognized, i.e. guaranteed by law. There are also many kinds of protection of consumer rights.

Basic consumer rights are:

- 1. RIGHT TO SATISFY BASIC NEEDS which implies the availability of products, services, food, clothing, housing, health care and hygiene.
- 2. RIGHT TO SECURITY under which is considered the protection against goods and services which can be harmful or good that are prohinited.
- RIGHT TO INFORMATION under which is considered the disposal of all facts that are relevant to the product selection and protection against unfair commercial or product labels that are misleading.
- 4. RIGHT TO CHOOSE BETWEEN SEVERAL DIFFERENT PRODUCTS which includes a possibility to choose between different products at affordable prices with good quality guaranteed.
- 5. RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE under which we consider representation of consumer interests in the adoption and implementation of consumer policy.
- RIGHT TO EDUCATION under which we consider the aquisition of basic knowledge that is important in choosing products and services and knowledge about consumer rights and responsibilities.

- 7. RIGHT TO LEGAL PROTECTION in the statutory procedure in case of violation of rights and the right to reparation.
- 8. RIGHT TO HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT which involves the right to work and live in environment that is not harmful to health and welfare of the people and the availability of all data on the risks that come from the environment.

Serbian Government and the Ministry of Trade are implementing comprehensive and consistent consumer protection. That is obligatory under the Constitution and the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. Consumer Protection Act from 2005 and Trade Development Strategy from 2009 determined directions of consumer protection policy.

Given that one of the fundamental rights, according to the Consumer Protection Act, is right to information, the project team found it necessary to provide support to consumers and civil society in the field of collecting and analysing data and providing relevant information on prices of the products which are the part of the monthly consumer basket. This project has its aim and that is – to adequately provide all relevant information on food and drink prices in certain cities and certain markets to members of civil society.

Based on data about the minimal and average quantity of products and services for a month, the value of average and minimal consumer basket can be calculated and than compared with the income and it can be determined whether the average income in certain city is enough to cover that value of the consumer basket.

### **1. KEY FEATURES OF THE NEW CONSUMER BASKET**

Republican Bureau of Statistics in Serbia in cooperation with the Ministry of Trade decided to start the application of a new methodology in calculating the value of the average and minimal consumer basket. Based on the new statistical data on the size of an average family in Serbia, the new consumer basket refers to the monthly consumption of a 3-member family. This was done in order to harmonize standards of monitoring the value of the consumer basket with the OECD and EUROSTAT standards which are applied in EU. New method of calculation is one of the efforts that Serbia made under the process of stabilization and accession the EU in order to create conditions for harmonization and comparability of legislation, standards and procedures and methodologies in the field of processing of data related to consumer basket. Acceptance of laws, standards and procedures, that are applied in EU, in the general area of consumer protection is a necessary

condition defined in the Agreement on Stabilization and Association Agreement between Serbia and EU.

The new average consumer basket contains 75 products whereas the minimal consumer basket includes 62 products. Both consumer baskets are calculated to satisfy needs of an average 3-member household in Serbia.

Considering that one of the aims of the project is to overview the price movements, it will be used the architecture of the average consumer basket, but in reduced form because it is used only a part of the consumer basket related to food and drink.

Prices of products that fall into this categories will be identified during monitoring-1) Wheat and wheat products, 2) Vegetables, 3) Fruit, 4) Fresh and processed meat, 5) Fish, 6) Oils and fats, 7) Milk, milk products and eggs, 8) Other food products i 9) Non-alcoholic drinks.

In Table 1 and Table 2 it is given the base for the analysis of the reduced average and minimal consumer basket which is used in the research – the products, the manufacturers, size of product packaginig, the amonut of the monthly needs, monthly costs and values for each commodity in the structure of the reduced average and minimal consumer basket. Here is shown only a part of the basket related to food and drink.

Table 1: Reduced average consumer basket that is used in the research

Retail store\_\_\_\_\_ City\_\_\_\_\_

Date and time of monitoring\_\_\_\_\_

Research worker\_\_\_\_\_

Articles	Packaging size Quantity	Price	Quantities from the consumer basket (for 1 month)	Value
Wheat and wheat products				
Rice	1,00 kg		1,00 kg	
White bread	1,00 kg		24,80 kg	
Other kinds of bread	1,00 kg		1,60 kg	
Burek	0,50 kg		0,50 kg	
Permanently salty biscuits	0,45 kg		0,45 kg	
Pasta, Fidelinka	0,50 kg		1,00 kg	
Frozen puff pastry, Frikom	0,50 kg		1,50 kg	
Wheat flour, Fidelinka, type 400	1,00 kg		4,50 kg	
Corn flour, the cheapest	1,00 kg		0,70 kg	
Vegetables				
Spinach	1,00 kg		0,80 kg	
Lettuce	1,00 kg		1,70 kg	
Cabbage	1,00 kg		4,40 kg	
Tomato	1,00 kg		4,30 kg	
Beans, Tetovac, packaging	1,00 kg		1,50 kg	
Frozen peas, Frikom	1,00 kg		0,80 kg	
Frozen green beans, Frikom	1,00 kg		0,80 kg	
Carrot	1,00 kg		1,60 kg	
Beet	1,00 kg		2,00 kg	
Onion	1,00 kg		2,80 kg	
Mushrooms	1,00 kg		0,50 kg	
Preserved cucumber, Nicom	0,80 kg		2,00 kg	
Potato	1,00 kg		13,00 kg	
Fruit				
Lemon	1,00 kg		0,50 kg	
Orange	1,00 kg		1,30 kg	
Banana	1,00 kg		1,50 kg	
Apple	1,00 kg		8,50 kg	

Cleaned walnuts	1,00 kg	0,30 kg
Prunes (plums)	1,00 kg	0,10 kg
Meat	, 0	
Beef	1,00 kg	0,70 kg
Pork	1,00 kg	4,00 kg
Chicken, the cheapest	1,00 kg	4,50 kg
Beef liver	1,00 kg	0,20 kg
Dried pork ribs	1,00 kg	0,40 kg
Dried pork neck	1,00 kg	0,30 kg
Bacon	1,00 kg	0,50 kg
Sausage, Carnex	1,00 kg	1,00 kg
Hot dogs, Carnex	1,00 kg	0,45 kg
Ham, Carnex	1,00 kg	0,20 kg
Mortadela, Carnex	1,00 kg	1,40 kg
Liver paste, Carnex	1,00 kg	0,40 kg
Fish		
Sea fish	1,00 kg	1,10 kg
Sardines in oil	0,125 kg	0,20 kg
Oils and fats		
Margarine, Dobro jutro	0,50 kg	0,50 kg
Margarine for cooking, Dijamant	0,25 kg	
Edible oil, Dijamant	1,00	3,00 kg
Seam, the cheapest	1,00 kg	0,70 kg
Milk, milk products and eggs		
Fresh milk	1,00	13,50 l
Durable milk, 2,8%mf, Moja kravica	1,00	3,00 l
Yogurt, small, 3,2%mf, Moja kravica	1,00	6,5 l
White cheese, Imlek	1,00 kg	3,00 kg
Kajmak, Imlek	1,00 kg	0,30 kg
Cheese (for pizza), Imlek	1,00 kg	0,30 kg
Sour cream, Moja kravica	0,18kg	0,60 kg
Eggs	10 komada	63 komada
Other products		
Sugar, the cheapest	1,00 kg	3,50 kg
Honey, the cheapest	1,00 kg	0,20 kg
Cookies, Plazma	0,15kg	0,85 kg
Chocolate for eating and cooking,	0,10 kg	0,10 kg
Poslastina, Bambi		
Milk chocolate, Najlepše želje	0,10 kg	0,20 kg
Candies, Negro	0,10 kg	0,20 kg
Eurokrem, Takovo	1,00 kg	0,30 kg

Ketchup, Polimark	0,5 l	0,25 kg
Vinegar, the cheapest	1,00 l	0,40 l
Mayonnaise, Polimark	0,51	0,15 l
Kitchen salt, Tuzlanska	1,00 kg	0,30 kg
Aleva paprika, Horgoška	0,25 kg	0,25 kg
Začin C	0,25 kg	0,30 kg
Concentrated soup, Yumis	1 pakovanje	3 pakovanja
Non alcoholic drinks		
Coffee, Grand	0,10 kg	1 kg
Tea, chamomile, Yumis	1 kutija	1 kutija
Mineral water, Knjaz Miloš	1,50 l	71
Natural spring water, Aqua Viva	5,00 l	71
Coca Cola	2,00 l	2,00 l
Peach juice, Nektar	1,00 l	21
Clear juice, apple, Nektar	1,00 l	21

Total value of the average consumer basket

Table 2: Reduced minimal consumer basket that is used in the research

Reatil store\_\_\_\_\_ City\_\_\_\_\_ Date and time of monitoring\_\_\_\_\_\_

Research worker\_\_\_\_\_

Articles	Packaging size Quantity	Price	Quantity from the consumer basket (for 1 month)	Values
Wheat and wheat products				
Rice	1,00 kg		1,00 kg	
White bread	1,00 kg		22,00 kg	
Other kinds of bread	1,00 kg		2,50 kg	
Permanently salty biscuits	0,45 kg		0,20kg	
Pasta, Fidelinka	0,50 kg		1,00 kg	
Wheat flour, Fidelinka, type 400	1,00 kg		4,50 kg	
Corn Flour, the cheapest	1,00 kg		0,50 kg	
Vegetables				
Spinach	1,00 kg		0,50 kg	
Lettuce	1,00 kg		1,50 kg	
Cabbage	1,00 kg		5,50 kg	
Tomato	1,00 kg		1,40 kg	
Beans, Tetovac, Packaging	1,00 kg		1,50 kg	
Frozen peas, Frikom	1,00 kg		0,70 kg	
Frozen green beans, Frikom	1,00 kg		0,50 kg	
Carrot	1,00 kg		0,80 kg	
Beet	1,00 kg		1,00 kg	
Onion	1,00 kg		2,00 kg	
Preserved cucumber, Nicom	0,80 kg		1,00 kg	
Potato	1,00 kg		7,50 kg	
Fruit				
Lemon	1,00 kg		0,20 kg	
Orange	1,00 kg		1,00 kg	
Banana	1,00 kg		1,00 kg	
Apple	1,00 kg		5,00 kg	
Prunes (plums)	1,00 kg		0,10 kg	

Meat		
Beef	1,00 kg	0,40 kg
Pork	1,00 kg	1,80 kg
Chicken, the cheapest	1,00 kg	2,80 kg
Beef liver	1,00 kg	0,20 kg
Dried pork ribs	1,00 kg	0,30 kg
Bacon	1,00 kg	0,30 kg
Sausage, Carnex	1,00 kg	0,20 kg
Hot dogs, Carnex	1,00 kg	0,20 kg
Pork sausage, Carnex	1,00 kg	0,50 kg
Mortadela, Carnex	1,00 kg	0,90 kg
Liver paste, Carnex	1,00 kg	0,30 kg
Fish		
Sea fish	1,00 kg	0,50 kg
Sardines in oil	0,125 kg	0,125 kg
Oils and fats		
Margarine, Dobro jutro	0,50 kg	0,30 kg
Margarine for cooking, Dijamant	0,25 kg	
Edible oil, Dijamant	1,00	3,00 kg
Seam, the cheapest	1,00 kg	0,50 kg
Milk, milk products and eggs		
Fresh milk	1,00 l	13,00 l
Yogurt, 3,2%mf, Moja kravica	1,00	3,00 l
White cheese, Imlek	1,00 kg	2,00 kg
Kajmak, Imlek	1,00 kg	0,30 kg
Sour cream, Moja kravica	0,18kg	0,30kg
Eggs	10 komada	48 komada
Other products		
Sugar, the cheapest	1,00 kg	2,50 kg
Cookies, Plazma	0,15kg	0,60 kg
Milk chocolate, Najlepše želje	0,10 kg	0,20 kg
Candies, Negro	0,10 kg	0,10 kg
Eurokrem, Takovo	1,00 kg	0,15 kg
Ketchup, Polimark	0,5 l	0,20 kg
Vinegar, the cheapest	1,00 l	0,20 l
Salt, Tuzlanska	1,00 kg	0,25 kg
Aleva paprika, Horgoška	0,25 kg	0,10 kg
Začin C	0,25 kg	0,25 kg
Non alcoholic drinks		
Coffee, Grand	0,10 kg	0,60 kg
Mineral water, Knjaz Miloš	1,50 l	3,00 l

Natural spring water, Aqua Viva	5,00 l	3,00 l
Coca Cola	2,00 l	2,50 l
Peach juice, Nektar	1,00 l	1,00 l
Apple juice, Nektar	1,00 l	2,00 l

## Total value of the minimal consumer basket

#### 2. COLLECTING DATA AT THE MARKETS

Members of the research team go to retail stores on the last day of every month in order to collect prices of the products from the consumer basket. The aim is to get precise information about standard of living in the southern, northern and central Serbia. The research covers two kinds of retail stores - supermarkets and hypermarkets in Nish, Leskovac, Jagodina, Belgarde and Novi Sad.

Under supermarkets we consider stores with sales area of at least 400 m<sup>2</sup> where is usually sold food and where is selfservice present. In the project we chose stores with this characteristics and the same companies in different cities in order to have better comparison. Because of that, the results of the research are comparable and that helps us to anlayse standard of living in different areas in Serbia with different level of development.

Analysis covers these supermarkets:

- in Niš: IDEA, Roda, Maxi
- in Leskovac: IDEA, Roda
- in Jagodina: IDEA, Roda, Maxi
- in Belgrade: IDEA, Roda, Maxi
- in Novi Sad : IDEA, Roda, Maxi

Price monitoring will be done in hypermarkets also. Under hypermarkets we consider stores with sales area over 2000  $m^2$  where is sold food and other products which are not food which cover 50% of the sales area. They also have a lot of parking places and some of the are always open, they work 24/7.

Analysis covers these hypermarkets:

- in Niš: Merkator, Tempo
- in Leskovac: Merkator
- in Belgrade: Merkator, Tempo
- in Novi sad: Merkator, Tempo

Just like in case of supermarkets, analysis of product prices will be done at hypermarkets in diffeerent cities .

We took into consideration all these characteristics when we were choosing stores for our project. We also chose the same categories of stores and the same companies in listed cities.

Research workers will collect prices of the products in Table 1 and table 2 in listed supermarkets and hypermarkets. This means that they will be filling in column 3 in those

tables. When collecting prices, it must not be used some other quantity or manufacturer. It must be taken into consideration only the price of a product from the list where are also given precise quantities and manufacturer for each product. If some product is missing at the market, research worker does not write anything. Later, Microsoft Excel counts the average prices for that missing product based on the prices at other markets.

### 3. ARRANGING DATA AND CALCULATING THE VALUE OF THE AVERAGE AND MINIMAL CONSUMER BASKET IN LISTED CITIES AND MARKETS

Value of the average and minimal consumer basket is calculated based on the collected prices at markets. That is done for every market- last column in Table 1 and Table 2. Based on the prepared formulae in Microsoft Excel, the value of the average and minimal consumer basket can be calculated for each market and than for a certain city. Average consumer basket for a city is an arithmetic mean of the values of consumer baskets for all markets in that city.

The way of getting the average consumer basket is: Average consumer basket consists of food and drink, and all listed product categories from Table 1 are included. There are articles in each category and the quantity for each of them is defined in the official consumer basket of the Republican Bureau of Statistics. Research team defines products in each group, i.e. As wheat flour from Table 1 we use Fidelinka type 400 in 1 kg packaginig. Price for a 1 kg is multiplied by the quantity defined in the consumer basket (4,5) and than we get the value of one component from the consumer basket – wheat flour. In this way, we get all other values that are in consumer basket. (Annex 1 and 2)

The analysis is done for the same product, same manufacturer, same quantity but at different markets. This way we get comparable and very useful information for consumers.

Analysis shows us the average value of the consumer basket in certain retail store and in each city. This project also includes specifying the exact value of the average consumer basket at every market which is very useful for active consumers because it tells them how much money do they need if they want to buy something at a particular market. This way they are informed about all good buying opportunities at certain market. Based on that they can decide where to go shopping and that is the aim of this project – to give the right to information to active consumers.

#### 4. SPATIAL COMPARISON

After calculating the vaerage value of the value of the consumer basket for every city they must be compared so that we could see the difference between them. The difference is expressed in dinars and in percentages – as the ratio between the average value of the consumer basket in two cities which we compare.

Project should also provide comparison of the results and the official data of the Republican Bureau of Statistics, but the official consumer basket will be reduced and there will be compared only food and drink categories. This applies to minimal and average consumer basket.

#### 5. TIME COMPARISON

Monitoring is continuous during the project. Research workers collect prices on the last day of every month and analysis is done by the middle of next month. Publication of results is by the end of every second month in the journal The Active Consumer which is published by FORUM organisation for consumer protection. In addition, in accordance with the objectives of the project, quarterly analysis will be published in separate publication. Press conference will be quarterly organized also and all the results of the research will be presented there.

Under time comparison we consider the determination of the difference between the average value of the consumer basket in two consecutive months for every city. The difference is expressed in dinars and percentages – as the ratio between the value of the consumer basket for two months that we compare.

Analysis will also include calculation of the quarterly, semiannual and annual average of the relevant size as well as identifying trends.

Partial analysis of price movements can give consumers useful information about the price increase or decrease for products in the basket. It will be possible to compare the rate of inflation with the rate that shows us that increase or decrease.

# 6. COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE VALUE OF THE CONSUMER BASKET AND THE AVERAGE EARNINGS

Based on the data of Republican Bureau of Statistics about the average earnings for every city in this research, research workers compare calculated values of the consumer basket with earnings in every city. The difference is expressed in dinars and in percentages – as the ratio between the earnings and the average value of the consumer basket.

This comparison helps us to see are the earnings in Nish, Leskovac, Jagodina, Belgrade and Novi Sad enough to cover all monthly expensess in one 3-member household.

### 7. COMPARISON OF THE DATA FROM THE RESEARCH AND THE OFFICIAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON THE VALUE OF THE AVERAGE CONSUMER BASKET

Based on the data of Republican Bureau of Statistics which are related to the value of the average and minimal consumer basket, consumer basket from the research is compared with that official consumer basket for every city – Nish, Leskovac, Jagodina, Belgrade and Novi Sad. The difference is expressed in dinars and percentages- as the ratio between the value of the official consumer basket and the consumer basket from the research.

This comparison is used to express the difference in purchasing power and standard of living of the population in those cities.

#### CONCLUSION

Research according to the above given methodology will provide a permanent and relevant information primarly to consumers, members of civil society. Information will be easily understandable and comparable so that consumer right to information is applied. the research information can be used by the local community and policy makers at senior levels of government.

This project is a kind of alternative to official statistical data. Average consumer basket for a city is not adequate information for consumers. Republican Bureau of Statistics does not give the value of the consumer basket according to a certain store. Consumers need information on the whole and parts of the consumer basket as well as clearly stated value of the consumer basket in certain store in their city, so that they could know how much money to put aside to buy food in a certain store and to decide where is the best place to buy.

This project provides adequate information needed by consumers to see their purchasing power. The results will be indicators of standard of living in some cities. Determined differences between purchasing power in different cities and regions could be a message to economic policy creators to react and direct their actions to reduce those differences. For all these reasons this project is justified and meaningful.

## ANNEX 1.

Table3. New average consumer basket in the Republic of Serbia, for a 3-member household, for june 2011.

Product	Unit of measure	Quantity	Price	Value
Food and non alcoholic drinks				23068.50
Wheat and wheat products	dinars			4114.25
Rice	Kg	1,00	128.53	128.53
White bread	Kg	24,80	98.47	2442.04
Other kinds of bread	Kg	1,60	171.19	273.91
Burek	Kg	0,50	299.17	149.58
Permanently salty biscuits	Kg	0,45	492.63	221.69
Pasta	Kg	1,00	146.68	146.68
Frozen puff pastry	Kg	1,50	219.45	329.18
Wheat flour	Kg	4,50	66.43	298.92
Corn flour	Kg	0,70	176.74	123.72
Vegetables	Dinars			2856.18
Spinach	Kg	0,80	97.84	78.27
Lettuce	Kg	1,70	89.61	152.34
Cabbage	Kg	4,40	18.37	80.81
Tomato	Kg	4,30	74.74	321.38
Beans	Kg	1,50	187.02	280.53
Frozen peas	Kg	0,80	202.68	162.14
Frozen green beans	Kg	0,80	203.66	162.93
Carrot	Kg	1,60	71.21	113.93
Beet	Kg	2,00	76.45	152.91
Onion	Kg	2,80	52.04	145.70
Mushrooms	Kg	0,50	190.47	95.24
Preserved cucumber	Kg	2,00	194.05	388.09
Potato	Kg	13,00	55.53	721.92

Fruit	Dinars			1563.52
Lemon	Kg	0,50	117.03	58.51
Orange	Kg	1,30	106.23	138.09
Banana	Kg	1,50	101.93	152.90
Apple	Kg	8,50	102.98	875.30
Cleaned walnuts	Kg	0,30	1037.01	311.10
Prunes (plums)	Kg	0,10	276.13	27.61
Meat	Dinars			5882.42
Beef	Kg	0,70	515.49	360.84
Pork	Kg	4,00	380.18	1520.71
Chicken	Kg	4,50	241.35	1086.08
Beef liver	Kg	0,20	128.61	25.72
Dried pork ribs	Kg	0,40	391.83	156.73
Dried pork neck	Kg	0,30	894.16	268.25
Bacon	Kg	0,50	613.40	306.70
Sausage	Kg	1,00	971.70	971.70
Hot dogs	Kg	0,45	404.02	181.81
Ham	Kg	0,20	696.00	139.20
Mortadela	Kg	1,40	462.76	647.86
Liver paste	Kg	0,40	542.06	216.82
Fish	Dinars			448.43
Sea fish	Kg	1,10	287.46	316.21
Sardines in oil	Kg	0,20	661.14	132.23
Oils and fats	Dinars			658.02
Margarine	Kg	0,50	254.49	127.25
Edible oil	L	3,00	147.71	443.13
Seam	Kg	0,70	125.22	87.65
Milk, milk products and eggs	Dinars			3896.61
Fresh milk	L	13,50	66.85	902.41
Durable milk	L	3,00	85.65	256.96
Yogurt	L	6,50	91.73	596.22
White cheese	Kg	3,00	297.22	891.67
Kajmak	Kg	0,30	603.06	180.92

Cheese for pizza	Kg	0,30	790.54	237.16
Sour creme	L	0,60	196.94	118.17
Eggs	A piece	63	11.32	713.10
Other products				1702.62
Sugar	Kg	3,50	107.04	374.65
Honey	Kg	0,20	419.41	83.88
Cookies, Petit Beurre	Kg	0,85	236.20	200.77
Chocolate for eating and cooking	Kg	0,10	827.22	82.72
Milk chocolate	Kg	0,20	977.84	195.57
Candies	Kg	0,20	537.40	107.48
Eurokrem	Kg	0,30	605.57	181.67
Ketchup	Kg	0,25	173.89	43.47
Vinegar	L	0,40	63.76	25.50
Mayonnaise	Kg	0,15	297.39	44.61
Kitchen salt	Kg	0,30	34.87	10.46
Aleva paprika	Kg	0,15	1050.41	157.56
Začin C	Kg	0,30	270.37	81.11
Concentrated soup	A piece	3	37.72	113.16
Non alcoholic drinks				1946.44
Coffee	Kg	1,00	911.32	977.32
Теа	Packaging	1	38.27	38.27
Mineral and natural spring water	L	7,00	27.34	191.38
Coca Cola	L	7,00	65.98	461.87
Peach juice	L	2,00	86.52	173.03
Apple juice	L	2,00	85.29	170.58
01. Food and non alcoholic drinks	Dinars			23068.50
02. Alcoholic drinks and	Dinars			3193.15
cigarettes	Dinars			3116.48
03. Clothes and shoes				
04. Housing, electricity,	Dinars			10672.35
gas 05. Housing, furniture				

06. Health	Dinars	2451.43
07. Transport		
08. Comunications	Dinars	2073.45
09. Recreation and	Dinars	4842.32
culture	Dinars	1537.97
10. Education	Dinars	2264.11
11. Restaurants and	Dinars	425.30
hotels	Dinars	630.41
12. Other goods and	Dinars	1806.33
services		
BASKET VALUE	Dinars	56081.80

## ANNEX 2.

Table 4: New minimal consumer basket in the Republic of Serbia , for 3-member household, for june 2011.

Product	Unit of measure	Quantity	Price	Value
Food and non alcoholic drink				14552.14
Wheat and wheat products	dinars			3355.34
Rice	Kg	1,00	128.53	128.53
White bread	Kg	22,00	98.47	2166.33
Other kinds of bread	Kg	2,50	171.19	427.98
Permanently salty biscuits	Kg	0,20	492.63	98.53
Pasta	Кg	1,00	146.68	146.68
Wheat flour	Кg	4,50	66.43	298.92
Corn flour	Kg	0,50	176.74	88.37
Vegetables	Dinars			2163.84
Spinach	Kg	0,50	97.84	48.92
Lettuce	Kg	1,50	89.61	492.85
Cabbage	Kg	5,50	18.37	27.55
Tomato	Kg	1,40	74.74	74.74
Beans	Kg	1,50	187.02	261.83
Frozen peas	Kg	0,70	202.68	304.02
Frozen green beans	Kg	0,50	203.66	142.56
Carrot	Kg	0,80	71.21	35.60
Beet	Kg	1,00	76.45	61.16
Onion	Kg	2,00	52.04	104.07
Preserved cucumber	Kg	1,00	194.05	194.05
Potato	Kg	7,50	55.53	416.49
Fruit	Dinars			774.06
Lemon	Kg	0,20	117.03	23.41

Orange	Kg	1,00	106.23	106.23
Banana	Kg	1,00	101.93	101.93
Apple	Kg	5,00	102.98	514.88
Prunes (plums)	Kg	0,10	276.13	27.61
Meat	Dinars			2899.29
Beef	Kg	0,40	515.49	206.19
Pork	Kg	1,80	380.18	684.32
Chicken	Kg	2,80	241.35	675.78
Beef liver	Kg	0,20	128.61	25.72
Dried pork ribs	Kg	0,30	391.83	117.55
Dried prok neck	Kg	0,30	613.40	184.02
Sausage	Kg	0,20	971.70	194.34
Hot dogs	Kg	0,20	404.02	151.46
Pork sausage	Kg	0,50	696.00	80.80
Mortadela	Kg	0,90	462.76	416.48
Liver paste	Kg	0,30	542.06	162.62
Fish	Dinars			226.37
Sea fish	Kg	0,50	287.46	143.73
Sardines in oil	kg	0,125	661.14	82.64
Oils and fats	Dinars			582.08
Margarine	Kg	0,30	254.49	76.35
Edible oil	L	3,00	147.71	443.13
Seam	kg	0,50	125.22	62.61
Milk, milk products and eggs	Dinars			2521.93
Fresh milk	L	13,00	66.85	868.99
Yogurt	L	3,00	91.73	275.18
White cheese	Kg	2,00	297.22	594.45
Kajmak	Kg	0,30	603.06	180.92
Sour creme	L	0,30	196.94	59.08
Eggs	A piece	48	11.32	543.32
Other products				978.35
Sugar	Kg	2,50	107.04	267.61
Cookies, Petit Beurre	Kg	0,60	236.20	141.72

Milk chocolate	Kg	0,20	977.84	195.57
Candies	Kg	0,10	537.40	53.74
Eurokrem	Kg	0,15	605.57	90.84
Ketchup	Kg	0,20	173.89	34.78
Vinegar	L	0,20	63.76	12.75
Kitchen salt	Kg	0,25	34.87	8.72
Aleva paprika	Kg	0,10	1050.41	105.04
Začin C	Kg	0,25	270.37	67.59
Non alcoholic drinks				1050.86
Coffee	Kg	0,60	911.32	546.79
Mineral and natural spring water	L	3,00	27.34	82.02
Coca cola	L	2,50	65.98	164.95
Peach juice	L	1,00	86.52	86.52
Apple juice	L	2,00	85.29	170.58
01. Food and non	Dinars			
alcoholic drinks				14552.14
02. Alcoholic drinks and	Dinars			
cigarettes	Dinars			1799.01
03. Clothes and shoes				
04. Housing, electricity, gas	Dinars			1198.74
05. Housing, furniture 06. Health	Dinars			5488.33
•	Dinars			5488.33 1282.77
06. Health				
06. Health 07. Transport 08. Comunications 09. Recreation and	Dinars			1282.77
06. Health 07. Transport 08. Comunications 09. Recreation and culture				1282.77 1129.24
06. Health 07. Transport 08. Comunications 09. Recreation and culture 10. Education	Dinars Dinars			1282.77 1129.24 1957.62 734.95 871.90
06. Health 07. Transport 08. Comunications 09. Recreation and culture 10. Education 11. Restaurants and	Dinars Dinars Dinars			1282.77 1129.24 1957.62 734.95
06. Health 07. Transport 08. Comunications 09. Recreation and culture 10. Education 11. Restaurants and hotels	Dinars Dinars Dinars Dinars			1282.77 1129.24 1957.62 734.95 871.90
06. Health 07. Transport 08. Comunications 09. Recreation and culture 10. Education 11. Restaurants and	Dinars Dinars Dinars Dinars Dinars			1282.77 1129.24 1957.62 734.95 871.90 109.60