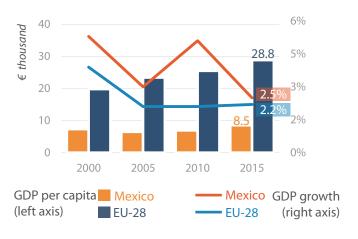
At a glance Infographic March 2017



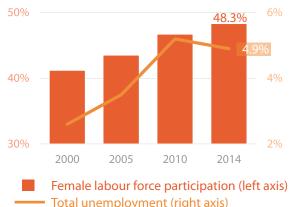


Mexico: Economic indicators and trade with EU

GDP per capita (€) and annual growth (%) in Mexico and the EU-28



Mexico total unemployment and female labour market participation



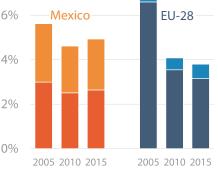
Total unemployment (right axis)

FDI and remittances to Mexico and the EU-28

Public finances, monetary and financial data





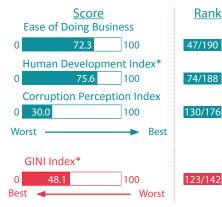


Public debt (% of GDP) Surplus/deficit (% of GDP)

 MX peso/euro exchange rate (right axis) Inflation rate MX (%, left axis)

Remittances received (% of GDP) FDI net inflows (% of GDP)

Mexico business environment and socio-economic indicators



47/190

Rank

The Ease of Doing Business's 'distance to frontier' score assesses the overall level of regulatory performance of a country. It ranges from 0='lowest performance' to 100='the frontier', the best performance observed worldwide each year.

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures the average achievement in key dimensions of human development. It is based on life expectancy at birth, average duration of education and GDP per capita. It ranges from 0 to 100. 'High human development countries' (UN) are in the range between 70 and 80.

The Corruption Perception Index measures the perceived levels of public-sector corruption worldwide. Scores range from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). In 2016, two thirds of countries scored below 50.

The **GINI Index** measures the deviation of the distribution of income among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. It is hence a measure of inequality in income distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.

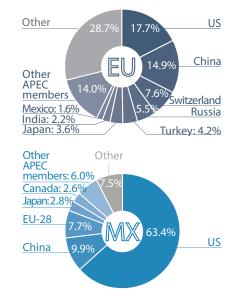


EU trade with Mexico



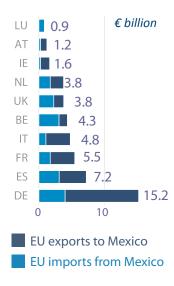
Main trade partners (2016)

Trade in goods, exports plus imports

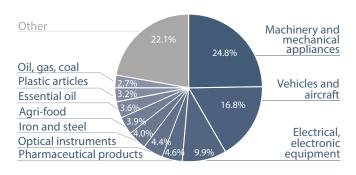


Top EU partners (2016)

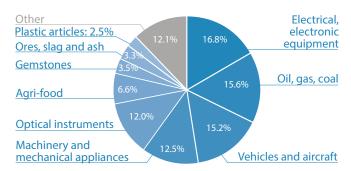
Trade in goods



EU exports of goods to Mexico (2016)



EU imports of goods from Mexico (2016)



EU external aid to Mexico (2015, disbursements)



EIB preferential loans and LAIF grants to Mexico:

EIB finance contracts signed on energy (2010) and industry (2011), and credit lines (2014). LAIF refers to the period from 2010 to 2014.



Notes

GlobalStat is a project developed by the European University Institute's Global Governance Programme (Italy) and the Francisco Manuel dos Santos Foundation (Portugal). Data Sources for Page 1: GDP figures, inflation and exchange rates are from IMF WEO (October 2016) and Eurostat (2016); Labour market data are from World Bank WDI based on ILO KILM (2016); FDI and remittances data are estimates from World Bank staff based on IMF BoP data (2016); HDI and GINI indexes are from UNDP HDR (2015) and are re-scaled (*) from 0 - 1 to 0 - 100 for better comparability; CPI is from Transparency International (2016); Doing Business data are from the World Bank Group - Doing Business Unit (2017). Data sources for page 2: EU trade with Mexico, Main trade partners (EU), Top EU partners (goods), EU exports of goods to Mexico (%) and EU imports of goods from Mexico (%) are from ComExt, Eurostat; Other APEC members = Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam; main trade partners (Mexico) are from IMF; Other APEC members = Australia, Chile, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand; EU external aid to Mexico (2015, disbursements) are from European Commission; EIB preferential loans and LAIF grants to Mexico are from EIB (European Investment bank) and LAIF (Latin America Investment Facility, a new 'blending' financial instrument, combining grants - non-refundable EU contributions - with other resources, such as loans, to obtain additional financing).

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