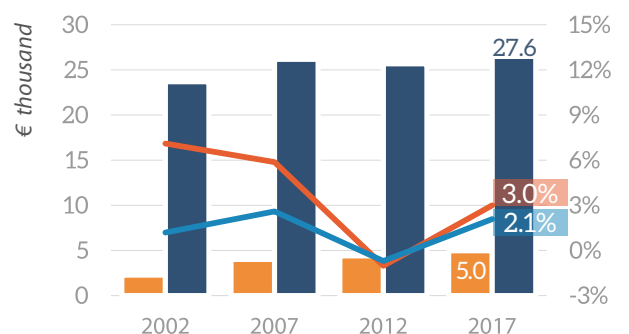


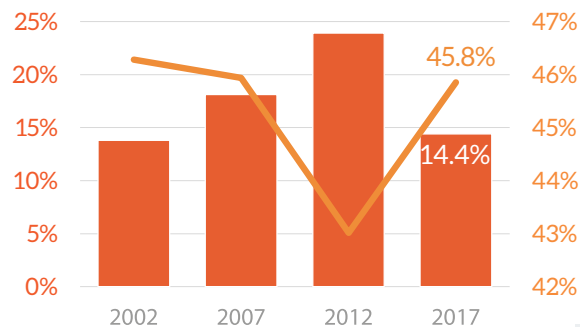
Serbia: Economic indicators and trade with EU

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



GDP per capita (left axis) ■ Serbia ■ EU-28 — Serbia GDP growth (right axis) — EU-28

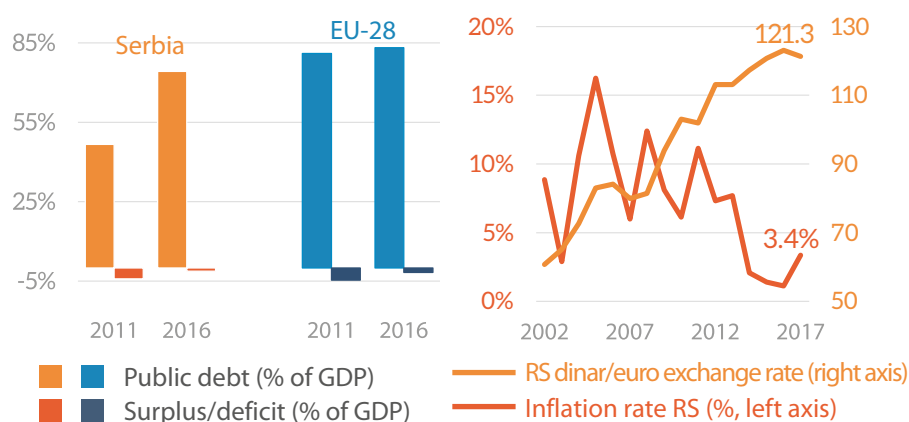
Serbia total unemployment and female labour market participation



■ Total unemployment (left axis) — Female labour force participation (right axis)

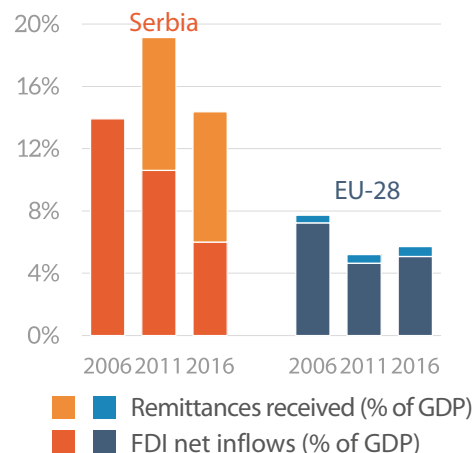
EU-28 (2017)
7.7%
51.0%

Public finances, monetary and financial data



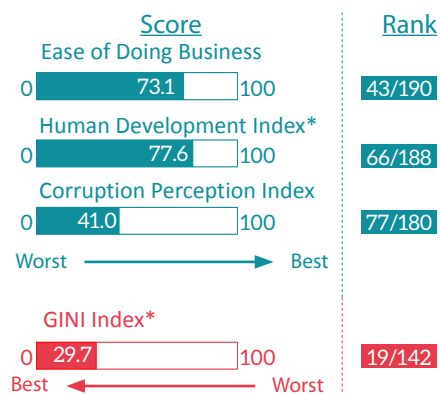
■ Public debt (% of GDP) ■ Surplus/deficit (% of GDP) — RS dinar/euro exchange rate (right axis) — Inflation rate RS (%) (left axis)

FDI and remittances to Serbia and the EU-28



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

Serbia business environment and socio-economic indicators



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.

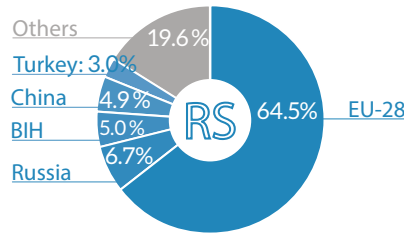
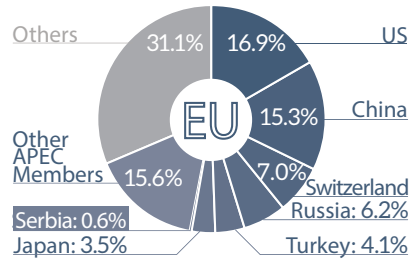


EU trade with Serbia



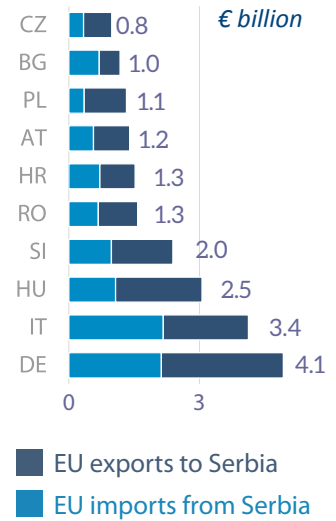
Main trade partners (2017)

Trade in goods (exports plus imports)

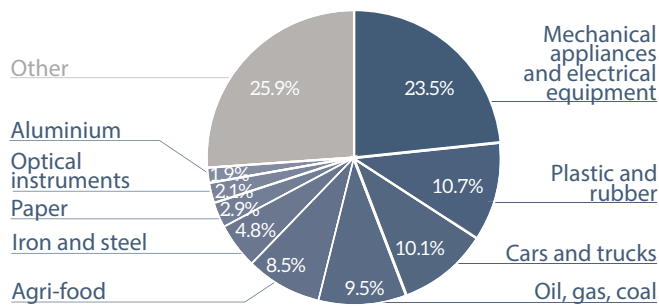


Top EU partners (2017)

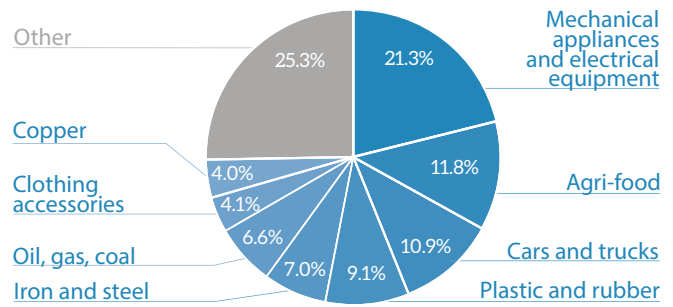
Trade in goods



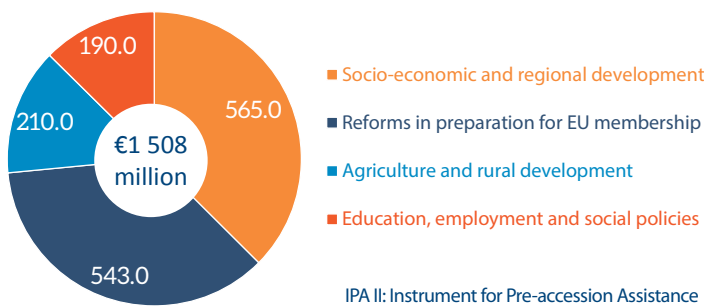
EU exports of goods to Serbia (2017)



EU imports of goods from Serbia (2017)

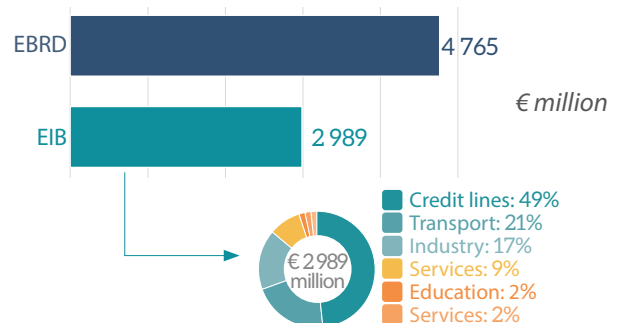


EU Financial assistance to Serbia under IPA II (2014-2020 allocations)



Preferential loans to Serbia

EIB finance contracts signed in 2010-2017; EBRD activity in Serbia to date.



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 2017) and Eurostat (2018); Labour market data are from World Bank WDI based on ILO KILM (2017); FDI and remittances data are estimates from World Bank staff based on IMF BoP data (2017); 2006 remittances data for Serbia are not available; HDI and GINI are from UNDP HDR (2016) and are re-scaled (*) from 0 - 1 to 0 - 100 for better comparability - GINI is an average value computed on 2005-2013; CPI is from Transparency International (2017); Doing Business data are from the World Bank Group - Doing Business Unit (2017).

Data sources for page 2: EU trade with Serbia, Main trade partners (EU), Top EU partners (goods), EU exports of goods to Serbia (%) and EU imports of goods from Serbia (%) are from ComExt, Eurostat; Other APEC members = Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam; Trade in services are from Eurostat; Main trade partners (Serbia) are from IMF; EU Financial assistance to Serbia under IPA II (2014-2020 allocations) are from European Commission; EIB preferential loans to Serbia are from EIB (European Investment Bank).

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