

# SERBIA

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

## Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN SERBIA?

**< 0.1**  
m

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public  
**US\$14.2bn**  
International  
**US\$9.8bn**

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

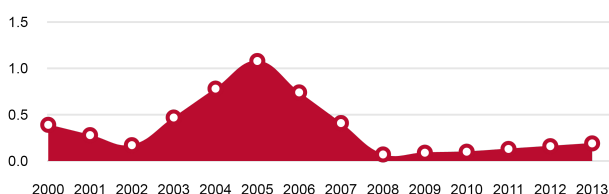
**PPP\$6,185**  
See Notes

HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

**0%**  
Depth of poverty

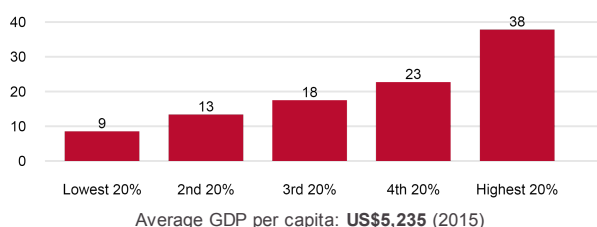
### Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



### The distribution of income

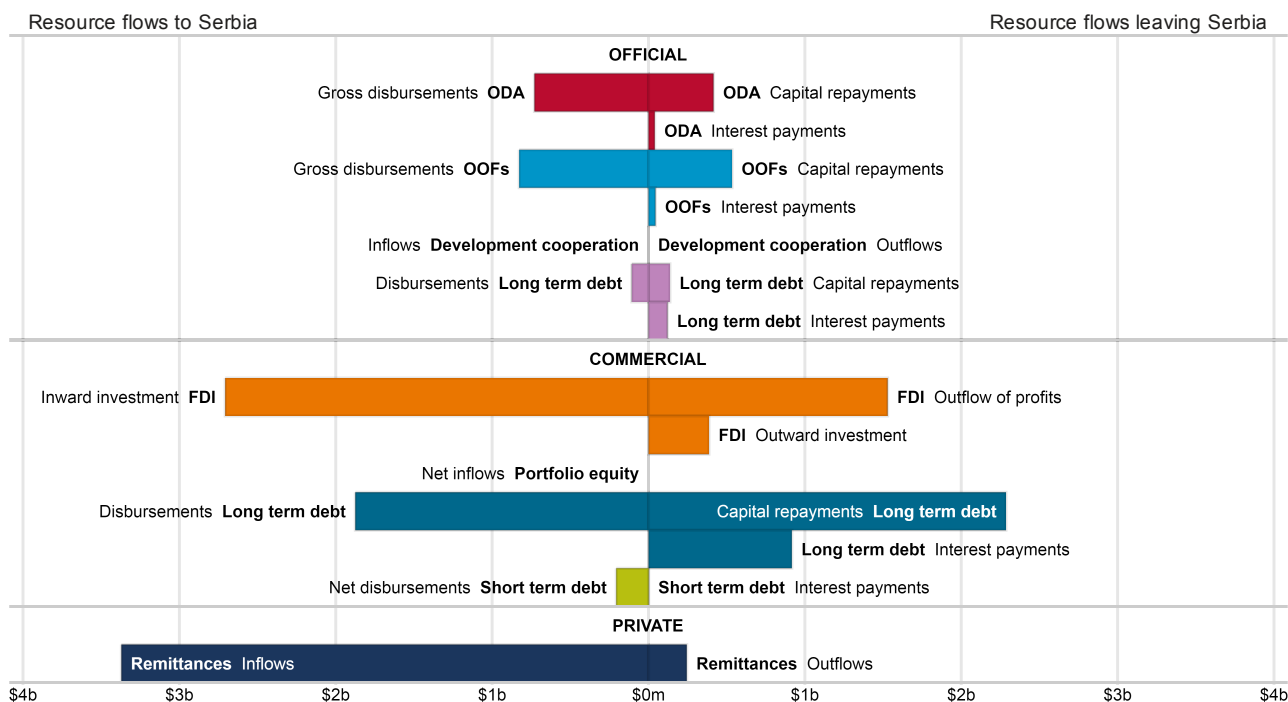
2013, share of income by quintile of population



## Resource flows to and from Serbia

### Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

## Government finance

### Revenue and grants

2014, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total   US\$14bn	Revenue 99% of total   US\$14bn	Taxes 88% of total   US\$12bn	Value-Added Taxes 26% of total   US\$4bn
			Social Security Contributions 28% of total   US\$4bn
			Other Taxes 2% of total   US\$0.2bn
			Personal Income Tax 9% of total   US\$1bn
			Excises 14% of total   US\$2bn
		Non-Tax Revenue 11% of total   US\$2bn	

### Financing

2014, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total   US\$2bn	Net Domestic Finance 48% of total   US\$1bn	Nonbanks 15% of total   US\$346m
		Banks 33% of total   US\$774m
	Net External Finance 52% of total   US\$1bn	Amortization -2% of total   US\$-100m
		Project 26% of total   US\$601m
		Bonds And Loans 34% of total   US\$801m

### Expenditure

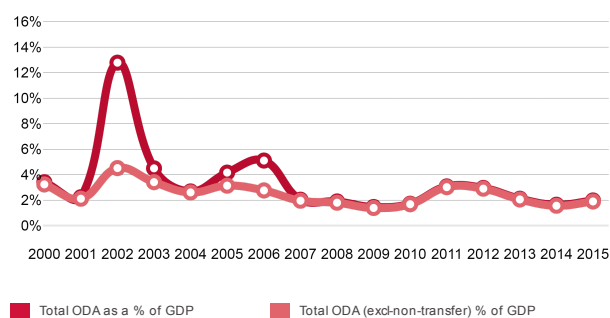
2014, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total   US\$16bn	Capital Expenditure 5% of total   US\$80m		
	Recurrent Expenditure 92% of total   US\$15bn	Wages And Salaries 21% of total   US\$4bn	
		Goods And Services 17% of total   US\$3bn	
		Subsidies And Other Current Transfers 86% of total   US\$14bn	Transfers 39% of total   US\$6bn
			Other Transfers 10% of total   US\$2bn
			Pensions 28% of total   US\$5bn

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2014 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

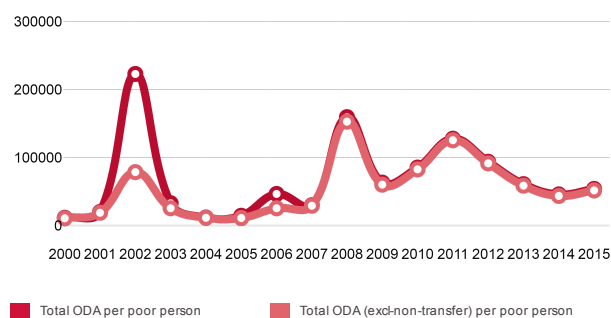
## ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



## ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



## The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

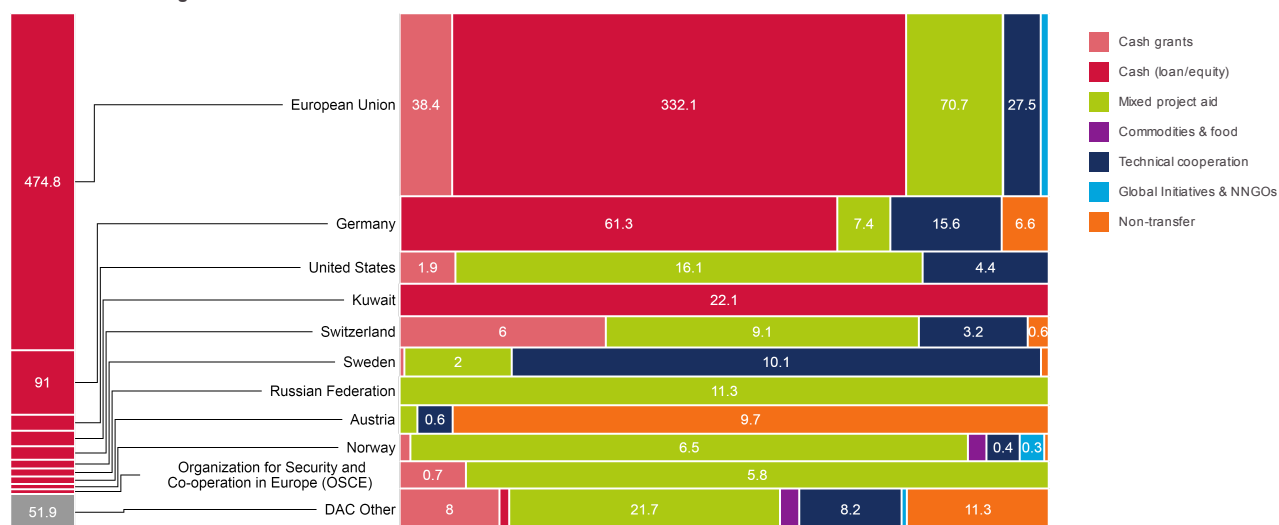


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

## The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



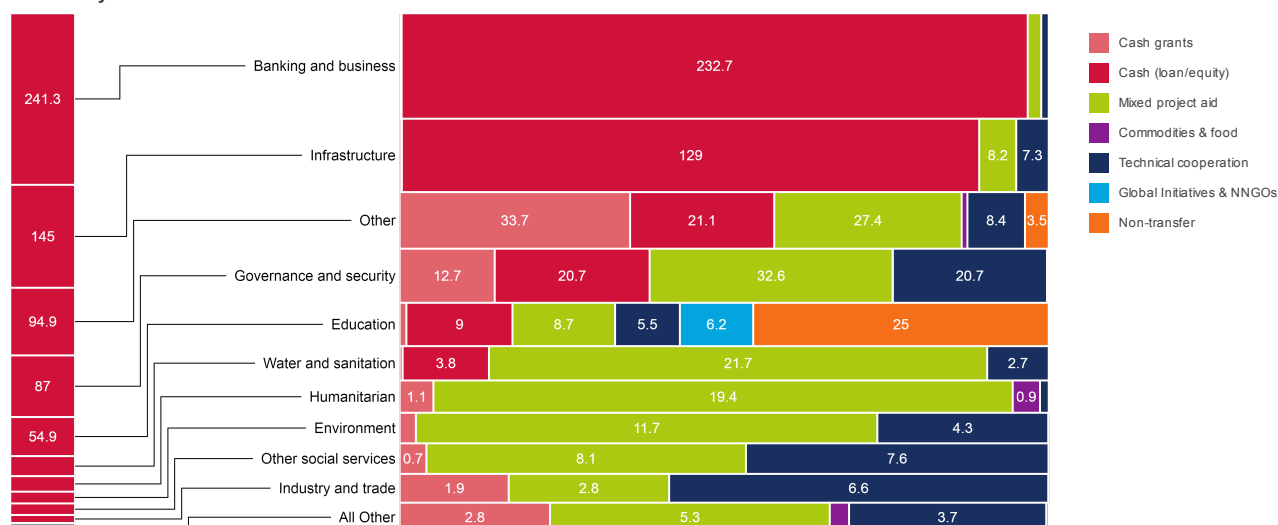
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

## What is aid spent on?

### The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

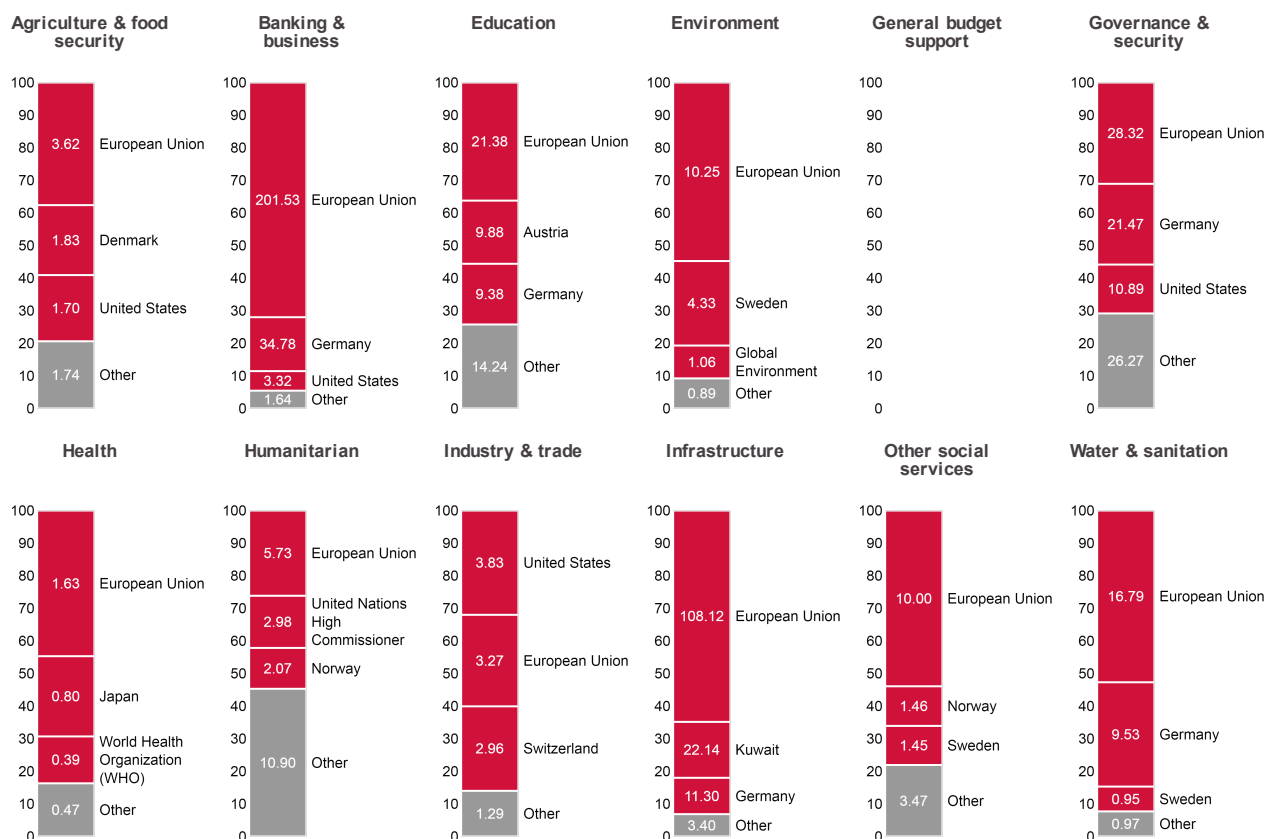
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



### The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.