

SERBIA



Update : 8th July 2024



Geography

Area: 77,474 km²
Borders: 2,322 km (Bosnia and Herzegovina 345 km, Bulgaria 344 km, Croatia 314 km, Hungary 164 km, Kosovo 366 km, Macedonia 101 km, Montenegro 157 km, Romania 531 km)
Capital: Belgrade
Official language: Serbian

Source: Eurostat, The CIA World Factbook



Population

Population: 6,693,375 (2023 est.)
Crude natural change rate: -6.3‰ (2023 est.)
Crude migration rate: 0‰ (2022 est.)
Life expectancy: men 72.5 years, women 77.9 years (2023 est.)
Share of population under 15 years old: 14.3% (2020)
Share of population over 65 years old: 21% (2020)
Ethnic groups: Serb 83.3%, Hungarian 3.5%, Roma, 2.1%, Bosniaks 2%, other or unknown 3.4% (est. 2011)
Religions: Serbian Orthodox 84.6%, Catholic 5%, Muslim 3.1%, Protestant 1%, atheist 1.1%, others 0.8%, non-specified or unknown 4.5% (2011 est.)

Source: Eurostat, The CIA World Factbook



Economy

Currency: Serbian Dinar (RSD) (exchange rate in December 2023: 1€ = 117.18 RSD)
GDP: € 69,513 millions (2023)
GDP per capita: € 6,430 (2023)
GDP growth: 2.5% (2023)
Unemployment: 9% (September 2023)
Inflation: 12.1% (2023)
Public debt: 55.5% of GDP (December 2022)
Public balance: -3.3% of GDP (December 2022)
Foreign direct investment from the entire world: 7.2% of GDP (2022)

Source: Eurostat, IMF, XE, Trading Economics, DG Trésor



Political System

Republic, parliamentary democracy:

Head of State: Aleksandar Vučić (Serbian Progressive Party, SNS) was re-elected on 3rd April 2022 for 5 years.
Prime Minister: Ana Brnabic has been leading a coalition government (around the SNS party) since 29th June 2017.

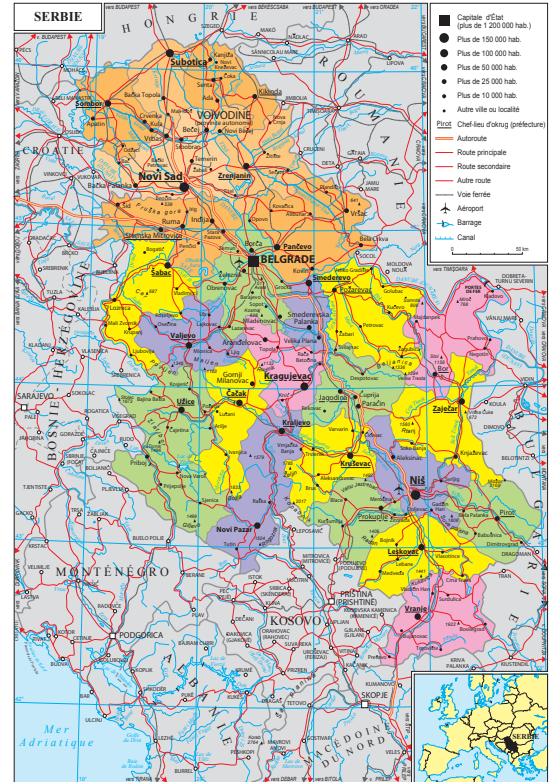
The National Assembly (Narodna skupština Republike Srbije) is composed of 250 representatives elected for four years through direct universal suffrage.

Process of EU membership:

A Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) was signed on 29th April 2008: this is the first step towards accession to the European Union. However, this is conditioned by Serbia's full cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The liberalisation of visas for the EU was granted to Serbia on 19th December 2009. From 19th December 2009, Serbian citizens are free to travel in the Schengen area without a visa. On 22nd December 2009, Serbia submitted its application for EU membership. On 1st March 2012, the status of candidate country for accession to the European Union was granted

to Serbia. On 21st January 2014, negotiations between the European Union and Serbia about EU accession were officially launched. The Association negotiations with the EU began in 14th December 2015, opening up the first two chapters (financial control and the normalization of relations with Kosovo).

Following the EU-Serbia Intergovernmental conference on the 14th December 2021, 22 chapters (out of 35 in total) have now been opened for negotiation, of which 2 chapters have already been provisionally closed.



Political Representation

Composition of the National Assembly on 8th July 2024:

- 129 seats Serbian Progressive Party (SNS)
- 65 seats Party against Violence (SPN)
- 18 seats Socialist Party + United Serbia + The Greens
- 13 seats National Democratic Alternative (NADA)
- 13 seats We the Voice of the People (MI-GIN)
- 6 seats Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians
- 2 seats Party of Reconciliation and Justice + Democratic Alliance of Croats in Vojvodina
- 2 seats Party of Democratic Action (SDAS)
- 1 seat Albanian Coalition
- 1 seat Russian Party + New Communist Party of Yugoslavia

Female representation:

- in the government: 10/30
- in the Parliament: 95/250

Next elections:

Parliamentary and presidential elections in 2027