

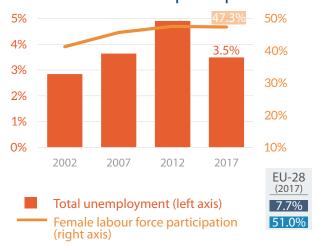


Mexico: Economic indicators and trade with EU

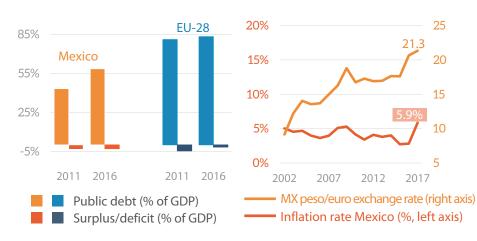
GDP per capita (€) and annual growth (%) in Mexico and the EU-28



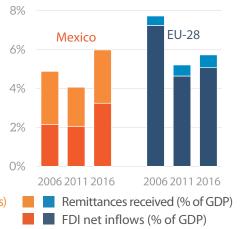
Mexico total unemployment and female labour market participation



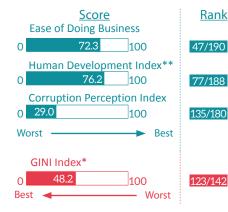
Public finances, monetary and financial data



FDI and remittances to Mexico and the EU-28



Mexico 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.

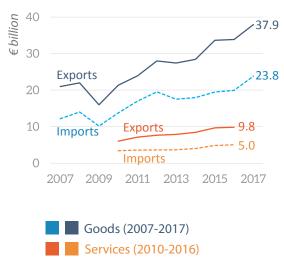
EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service

EUI | European University Institute

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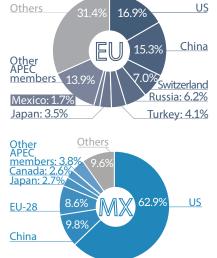
EU trade with Mexico

Trade in goods and services



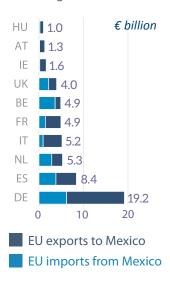
Main trade partners (2017)

Trade in goods (exports plus imports)

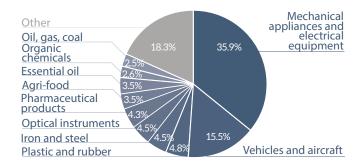


Top EU partners (2017)

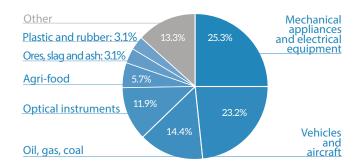
Trade in goods



EU exports of goods to Mexico (2017)



EU imports of goods from Mexico (2017)



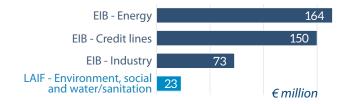
EU external aid to Mexico (2016 disbursements)



EIB preferential loans and LAIF grants to Mexico (2010-2017):

EIB finance contracts signed on energy (2010, 2017), industry (2011) and credit lines (2014).

LAIF grants approved in the 2010-2014 period.



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 and inflation are from IMF <u>WEO</u> (October 2017) and <u>Eurostat</u> (2018); Labour market data are from World Bank <u>WD</u>I based on ILO KILM (2017); FDI and remittances data are estimates from <u>World Bank</u> staff based on IMF BoP data (2017); HDI and GINI are from <u>UNDP HDR</u> (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 <u>Transparency International</u> (2017); Doing Business data are from the <u>World Bank Group - Doing</u> 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; Trade in services are from Eurostat; Main trade partners (Mexico) are from IMF; Other APEC members = Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taipei, Thailand, Vietnam (and Canada, Russia); EU external aid to Mexico (2016 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).

This is an updated edition of an 'At a Glance' note published in March 2017.

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