

Competitiveness and Structural Changes 2009

A constant transition problem of Serbian economy is low competitiveness and incomplete structural changes. Although it managed to move from the lowest competitiveness phase (competitiveness based on available factors and natural resources at low prices and productivity) to a group of countries that strive to boost efficiency of production processes and enhancement of the quality of products, because of a slow process of implementation of structural reforms Serbian economy still lags behind economic whose growth is based on production and technological innovation. Inadequate transition restructuring of economic sectors of tradable goods and services is mirrored in a far larger import than export of Serbia, which has been sustained for years now because of non-stimulating price signals and an adverse climate overall. During the transition period 2001-2008, gross value added of Serbia rose dynamically and the structure of GVA was changing to the favour of service sector that in 2008 saw the largest share in GVA – 64.2%.

Section reallocation of GVA and employment

