| Election Year and Type of Elections | Sum in RSD | Sum in EUR | Exchange rate on Election Day |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| pr 2004 | 45,400,000 | 635,409 | 71.45 |
| par 2007 | 323,026,000 | 4,024,243 | 80.27 |
| par 2008 (Jan/Feb) | 421,667,856 | 5,049,080 | 83.51 |
| pr 2008 (May) | 421,667,856 | 5,090,762 | 82.83 |
| par 2012 | 843,228,179 | 7,535,551 | 111.90 |
| pr 2012 | 843,228,179 | 7,982,847 | 105,63 |
| par 2014 | 802,400,000 | 6,920,224 | 115.95 |
| par 2016 | 580,650,000 | 4,726,111 | 122.86 |
| pr 2017 | 641,760,000 | 5,177,154 | 123.96 |
| par 2020 | 745,010,000 | 6,335,335 | 117.60 |
| pr 2022 | 922,530,000 | 7,847,312 | 117.56 |
| par 2022 | 922,530,000 | 7,847,312 | 117.56 |

Sources: official data on the distribution of money and budget and TS data archive from monitoring of election campaign financing. Notes: for 2022, data from the Budget Law and criteria from the current Law on Financing Political Activities are given, while part of the money for the parliamentary elections will be allocated from the current budget reserve (for 2022, calculated exchange rate from 28.12.2021). For the 2004 elections, the Ministry of Finance paid only 20% of the legally prescribed amount (RSD 227 million). In addition to the change in the exchange rate, the reasons for the differences are budget growth, increasing the base in the budget (2012 elections compared to 2008), reducing the base and percentage in ZFPA (2016 compared to 2014), and holding presidential and parliamentary elections separately or together.







