Progress Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in the Republic of Serbia

Report for 2023

РЗС СРБИЈЕ

UNITED NATIONS SERBIA

немачка сарадња
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

Sprovedeno od strane:
giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

For Publisher:

Branko Josipović, Acting Director

Author:

Marija Babović, PhD

Editorial Board:

Snežana Lakčević

Dragana Đoković Papić

Selena Marković

Vladica Janković

Petar Đorić

Jelena Koričanac

Proofreading (Serbian):

Event Group d.o.o.

Translation (English):

Tamara Mandić

Design:

Luka Bošković

ISBN 978-86-6161-256-5

When using data from this publication, be sure to cite the source.

The production of this publication was supported by the Governments of Switzerland and Germany and the United Nations in Serbia.

The publication does not necessarily represent the official standpoints of the Swiss and German Governments and the United Nations in Serbia.

Table of Contents

Foreword 4

Gratitude 5

Introduction 6

- Monitoring and progress measuring methodology 6
- List of new indicators in 2023 8
- Report structure 8
- Progress dashboard towards the Sustainable Development Goals 9

Summary of the results 11

SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere 18

SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 22

SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 25

SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 30

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 32

SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 35

SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all 39

SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all 40

SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation 43

SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries 45

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 48

SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 51

SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 53

SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development 54

SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss 56

SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels 59

SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development 63

Sustainable Development Goals - Profile 66

Foreword

In September 2015, all United Nations member states adopted the 2030 Agenda, which represents a vision of sustainable development and a better, more stable and safer life for all. The Agenda contains short- and long-term goals and targets in the economic, social and environmental areas.

We present the Progress Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals for the Republic of Serbia for 2023. The publication is based on data for 137 indicators as of October 2023.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia remains consistent in monitoring and providing reliable data necessary for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the Republic of Serbia.

Belgrade, June 2024

Acting Director
Branko Josipović

Gratitude

We would like to thank Marija Babović, PhD for the successful and fruitful cooperation in the preparation of this fourth report, Katja Grbić, representative of the GIZ and Ozren Runić, representative of the UN Resident Coordinator Office in the Republic of Serbia, who provided technical support for the project, and all members of the SDG Monitoring Working Group.

Introduction

This Progress Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2023 is the fourth progress report produced by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) with the support of the Swiss and German Governments. Continuity in monitoring progress has provided systematic insights into areas where the Republic of Serbia (RS) is making progress towards achieving the goals defined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as areas where additional efforts are needed to accelerate development processes.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs, which were adopted by all member states of the United Nations in September 2015, represent a global strategic framework for sustainable development that all member states and relevant international stakeholders should strive to achieve. The 2030 Agenda is the foundation for the vision of development as sustainable prosperity based on social inclusion and equality, while preserving our planet at the same time.

One of the fundamental principles this strategic framework rests upon is Leave no one behind, namely excluded from development processes and development achievements. In addition to the basic report on monitoring progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, in cooperation with GIZ, has published several informative publications on the achievement of the SDGs from the perspective of various groups that may be left behind or insufficiently included in the development processes. Six publications from the series “Leave no one behind” were published, in which the results of the monitoring of progress in achieving the goals in relation to the Roma population, children, young people, the elderly population and from the perspective of gender and spatial inequalities (between urban and rural areas and between regions) were presented.

Monitoring and progress measuring methodology

The methodology for monitoring progress is based on the Eurostat Methodology. Progress is measured using the compound annual growth rate (CAGR).

The compound annual growth rate is calculated applying the following formula:

$$CAGR = \left(\frac{y_t}{y_{to}} \right)^{\frac{1}{t\text{-}to}} - 1$$

Where: t_0 = baseline year, t = last year, Yt_0 = baseline year indicator value, Yt = last year indicator value.

Eurostat uses this Methodology to measure progress in relation to SDGs for which the values to be achieved by 2030 have not been quantified. In the EU, progress is monitored against the long-term time frame (last 15 years) and short-term time frame (last five years).

Since quantitatively defined goals have not been adopted in Serbia, the measuring is performed in relation to the reference baseline year, whereby both the direction and the degree of change are measured. To make it easier to visually monitor the trend, the report uses symbols to indicate the direction of change (progress towards the goal, stagnation and movement away from the goal). If opposing trends are registered in the sub-indicators in relation to a target, the trend is labelled as inconsistent. A special symbol indicates the goals that have been achieved in relation to globally defined values, as well as a symbol indicating that it is not possible to monitor the trend due to a lack of time series, although data is available for the respective indicator (Table 1). The intensity of change is measured according to the Eurostat Methodology

and can be monitored using the compound annual growth rate (CAGR). Changes of 1% or more are assessed significant progress towards the goal, changes greater than 0 but less than 1% are assessed moderate progress towards the goal, less than 0 but greater than -1% are assessed moderate movement away from the goal, and less than -1% are assessed significant movement away from the goal. A rate value of 0 is assessed as stagnation. The limit value of 1% proved to be adequate during the ten-year experience of applying this rate in monitoring various trends conducted by Eurostat, as sufficiently discriminatory to separate trends according to the degree of change. In addition, it provides a good picture of the trends of changes, based on a number of indicators that are classified into a total of seven categories[1].

Table 1: Progress assessment categories and symbols

Symbol	Progress towards the goal measured by an indicator
✓	Goal value achieved
▲	Progress towards the goal
⏸	Stagnation
▼▲	Inconsistent trends — progress is registered against one (sub)indicator, while movement away from the goal is registered against another.
▼	Movement away from the goal
✖	The calculation of trends is not possible (due to short series or missing data or the nature of the indicator).

Monitoring is based exclusively on official data published by the SORS on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) portal. The report for the year 2023 refers to the status of available indicators for the Republic of Serbia in October 2023, when 137 indicators for the Republic of Serbia were monitored on the SORS portal within 17 goals, which is 12 indicators more compared to the previous report.

Although the trend data is displayed over a longer period of time, progress is measured over a short-term time frame (2018-2022), which means that all CAGR values displayed and all symbols indicating the direction of change refer to the short-term and not the long-term period. In the case when data are not available for the period 2018-2022, the closest time data were used (most often 2017-2021, or 2016-2020), such as data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey - MICS, 2014—2019. For indicators for which data are not available for at least two years, one of which falls within the defined short-term framework (2018-2022), the measurement could not be based on the compound annual growth rate, but the data presented were those that described the situation in the year for which data were available. The graphs show the values for the baseline and last year, as well as for 2018, which was chosen as the baseline year for short-term monitoring.

1 Eurostat (2019) Sustainable Development in the European Union. Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in and EU context: 2019 edition. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/publications

List of new indicators in 2023

1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health greater than 10% and 25% as a share of total household expenditure

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

17.14.1 Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation

17.19.2 Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years, have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Report structure

After the introductory chapter, summarised findings on progress are presented, highlighting indicators that show progress towards the goals, indicators that show trends of movement away from the goal, and indicators that show stagnation or inconsistent trends. This is followed by 17 chapters that provide an overview of trends by indicator together with the value rates of change for each Sustainable Development Goal. In the chapters where the disaggregated data allowed insights into the status of specific groups at risk of being left behind, a basic overview is given for groups that have made the most progress and those at risk of being left behind.

Progress dashboard towards the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Indicators													
1	1.1.1	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.3.1	1.4.1	1.5.1	1.5.2	1.5.3	1.5.4	1.a.2				
	▲	▲	▲	✖	▲	✖	▲	✖	✖	▼				
2	2.1.2	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.5.1	2.5.2	2.a.1								
	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲								
3	3.1.1	3.1.2	3.2.1	3.2.2	3.3.2	3.4.1	3.4.2	3.6.1	3.7.1	3.7.2	3.8.1	3.8.2	3.9.3	3.b.1	3.c.1
	✓	▲	✓	✓	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▼	▲	▲	▲	▼▲	▼▲
4	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.2.1	4.2.2	4.3.1	4.5.1	4.6.1								
	▼	✖	▲	▲	▲	✖	▼								
5	5.1.1	5.2.1	5.2.2	5.3.1	5.4.1	5.5.1	5.5.2	5.6.1	5.6.2	5.a.2	5.b.1	5.c.1			
	✖	✖	✖	▼	✖	▲	▲	✖	✖	✖	▲	✓			
6	6.1.1	6.2.1	6.3.1	6.3.2	6.4.1	6.4.2	6.a.1	6.b.1							
	▮▮	▼	▲	▲	▲	▲	▼	✓							
7	7.1.1	7.1.2	7.2.1	7.3.1											
	✓	✖	▲	▲											
8	8.1.1	8.3.1	8.4.2	8.5.1	8.5.2	8.6.1	8.7.1	8.10.1	8.b.1						
	▲	▲	▼	✖	▲	▲	✖	▼▲	✓						
9	9.1.2	9.2.1	9.2.2	9.3.1	9.4.1	9.5.1	9.5.2	9.c.1							
	▼▲	▼▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲							

10	10.1.1	10.2.1	10.3.1	10.4.1	10.5.1	10.7.2	10.7.3	10.a.1	10.b.1					
	▲	▲	✖	▲	✖	✖	✖	▼	▼					
11	11.1.1	11.5.1	11.5.2	11.5.3	11.6.1	11.6.2	11.7.2	11.a.1	11.b.1	11.b.2				
	▮▮	✖	▲	✖	▼	▲	✖	✓	✖	✖				
12	12.1.1	12.2.2	12.4.2	12.5.1	12.b.1									
	✓	▼	▲	▲	✖									
13	13.1.1	13.1.2	13.1.3											
	✖	✖	✖											
14	14.b.1													
	✖													
15	15.1.1	15.1.2	15.2.1	15.3.1	15.6.1	15.9.1	15.a.1	15.b.1						
	▮▮	▲	▲	▼	✓	✓	▲	▲						
16	16.1.1	16.1.3	16.1.4	16.2.1	16.2.2	16.2.3	16.3.1	16.3.2	16.5.1	16.6.1	16.9.1	16.b.1		
	▲	✖	✖	▼	▲	✖	✖	▼	✖	▲	▲	✖		
17	17.1.1	17.3.1	17.3.2	17.4.1	17.6.1	17.8.1	17.14.1	17.18.2	17.18.3	17.19.2				
	▼	▼▲	▼	▼	▲	▲	✖	✓	✓	✓				

Summary of the results

Goals achieved according to the standards defined at global level:

SDG 3

- Maternal mortality has fallen below the level defined as a global target.
- Mortality rate of children aged under five years and the neonatal mortality rate have also fallen below the globally defined targe

SDG 6

- Global standards for drinking water supply planning in local communities have been achieved

SDG 8

- There is a developed and operationalised Youth Employment Strategy

SDG 11

- Urban policies and regional development plans have been adopted

SDG 12

- Policies aimed at supporting the transition to sustainable consumption and production have been adopted

SDG 17

- The statistical framework is regulated by law in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- The census has been carried out and the population has been fully registered in the birth and death registers

Areas of progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals:

SDG 1

- Extreme poverty, i.e. number of people living below the international poverty line, has decreased significantly
- Relative poverty, measured by the indicators of monetary poverty and social exclusion ("at-risk-of-poverty rate" and "at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate"), is also declining
- A growing proportion of the population has access to a basic drinking water supply services and basic sanitation services
- The economic losses caused by disasters have also been reduced

SDG 2

- Proportion of children under five years of age who are undernourished is decreasing
- Number of preserved plant genetic resources for food and agriculture being conserved is increasing
- Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction is decreasing
- Investment in agriculture is increasing

SDG 3

- The already high percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel continues to increase
- The incidence of tuberculosis, the mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases, the mortality rate from suicide and the mortality rate from road accidents are decreasing
- The provision of antenatal care for women has improved
- Immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) has increased
- The mortality rate and number of diseases caused by hazardous chemicals and environmental pollution have decreased

SDG 4

- Proportion of children aged 24—59 months who are developing correctly has increased
- Children's participation in organised learning one year before the official primary entry age has increased
- Youth and adult participation in formal and informal education and training is increasing

SDG 5

- Proportion of women in the national parliament and local governments has increased
- Proportion of women in managerial positions is increasing
- Proportion of women and men who own a mobile phone is increasing

SDG 6

- Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated is increasing
- Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality is increasing
- Water is used more efficiently and exploited less

SDG 7

- Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption is increasing
- Energy intensity has been improved

SDG 8

- Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita is increasing
- Proportion of informal employment in total employment is decreasing
- The unemployment rate is decreasing
- Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training is also decreasing

SDG 9

- Employment in the manufacturing industry is growing
- Proportion of small-scale industries in total manufacturing value added is also increasing
- CO_2 emissions measured using various indicators are also decreasing
- Total research and development expenditure is increasing
- Number of researchers per million inhabitants is also increasing
- Proportion of the population covered by the mobile phone network is increasing

SDG 10

- The per capita disposable income among the bottom 40% of the population is increasing
- Proportion of the population with a disposable income below 50% of median equivalised income is decreasing
- The share of labour income in GDP, which is made up of wages and social transfers, is increasing

SDG 12

- The total amount of hazardous waste generated per capita is decreasing and proportion of hazardous waste treated in the hazardous waste generated is almost 100%
- The recycling rate of municipal waste is increasing

SDG 15

- Proportion of sites important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas is increasing
- Sustainable forest management is improving due to the increase in forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme
- Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems is increasing

SDG 16

- Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population is decreasing
- Number of human trafficking victims has decreased
- Primary government expenditure as a proportion of original approved budget has increased

SDG 17

- Number of subscribers to fixed broadband Internet access has increased and proportion of people using the Internet has increased

Areas of stagnation:

SDG 2

- Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture are still not secured in conservation facilities

SDG 6

- Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water is stagnating

SDG 11

- Proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing is stagnating

SDG 15

- Forest area as a proportion of total land area is stagnating
- There are no changes in the above-ground biomass stock in forest, nor in the forest area within legally established protected areas, nor in proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan

Areas of movement away from the Sustainable Development Goals:

SDG 2

- Proportion of the adult population suffering from food insecurity is increasing
- The government expenditures on agriculture is decreasing

SDG 3

- Measles immunisation coverage is decreased

SDG 4

- Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary education (grades 1-4) and at the end of lower secondary education (grade 8) achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics is decreasing
- Proportion of students aged 15 years not achieving the minimum fixed level on the PISA scale for three elementary school subjects is increasing

SDG 5

- Proportion of women who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 is increasing

SDG 6

- Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services has decreased slightly
- Official development assistance for water supply and sanitation has been reduced

SDG 8 and 12

- Only a relative decoupling of economic growth from the use of natural resources has been achieved in terms of resource productivity and domestic material consumption
- Resources are exploited more and resource productivity is decreasing

SDG 10

- Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff has decreased
- Total financial flows for development have decreased

SDG 11

- Total generated municipal waste is increasing

SDG 15

- Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area is increasing

SDG 16

- Proportion of children aged 1—17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression has increased
- Number of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population has increased

SDG 17

- Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP has decreased
- Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP has decreased
- Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services has reduced

Areas of non-consistent trends:

SDG 3

- There has been noticeable progress in overall access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, but also negative trends due to a slight increase in adolescent birth rate
- Distribution of doctors is increasing slightly, but the density and distribution of dentists and pharmacists is decreasing, while the density and distribution of medical technicians and midwives is stagnating

SDG 8

- Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults is decreasing, but number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults is increasing

SDG 9

- Passenger transport is decreasing, but freight transport is increasing
- Manufacturing value added per capita, measured in USD at constant 2015 prices, is increasing, but decreasing as a proportion of GDP

SDG 11

- With regard to the target related to reducing the negative impact of cities on the environment, there is a movement away from the goal in terms of the total amount of generated municipal waste and progress in terms of the annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities

SDG 17

- There are inconsistent trends in foreign direct investment in the Republic of Serbia

©Shutterstock

SDG 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
6/7 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a)	10/13

Key findings

- The Republic of Serbia has made significant progress in reducing extreme poverty (target 1.1).
- The Republic of Serbia has made significant progress in reducing the risk of poverty (target 1.2). Although progress has been made among both the male and female population, there is a gender gap in favour of men. Progress has been particularly strong among the young male population (18-24 years of age), but the older population (65+), especially older men, and women in the older labour force contingent (55-64 years of age) are moving away from the goal. Significant progress in reducing poverty can also be seen in the decline in the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate, but older men (65+) are at risk of being left behind by these development processes.
- Moderate progress has been made in providing the population with drinking water and sanitation services (target 1.4), both for the general population and for the population living in Roma settlements.
- Regarding the population's resilience to extreme climatic events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters (target 1.5), there has been a decrease in the number of victims of disasters and a reduction in economic losses due to disasters.
- Significant movement away from the goal was registered in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of poverty reduction policies (1.a). While more resources is allocated for health, the allocation for social protection is reducing.

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day			
Indicator 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line	2016–2020	-29.3	▲
Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions			
Indicator 1.2.1 At-risk poverty rate	2018–2022	-4.8	▲
Indicator 1.2.2 At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate	2018–2022	-4.6	▲
Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable			
Indicator 1.3.1 Share of social protection beneficiaries in total population			✖
Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance			
Indicator 1.4.1a Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services: use of basic drinking water services	2014–2019	0.2	▲
Indicator 1.4.1b Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services: use of basic sanitation services	2014–2019	0.3	▲
Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters			
Indicator 1.5.1 (11.5.1/13.1.1) Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population[2]			✖
Indicator 1.5.2 (11.5.2) Direct economic losses attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	2017–2021	-64.4	▲
Indicator 1.5.3 (11.b.1/13.1.2) Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030			✖
Indicator 1.5.4a (11.b.2/13.1.3) Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies			✖
Indicator 1.5.4b (11.b.2/13.1.3) Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies			✖

2 Due to the specificity of the indicator, which measures the number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population and refers to events defined as disasters, an compound annual growth rate is not calculated, except for economic losses.

Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions			
Indicator 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	2018–2022	-2.7	▼

Leave no one behind!

Indicator	Group	Growth rate (%)	Trend
The greatest progress			
1.2.1	Male population (18-24 years of age)	-11.43	▲
1.2.2	Male population (18-24 years of age)	-9.61	▲
Groups under the risk of being left behind			
1.2.1	Elderly population (65+)	1.73	▼
	Women in the older labour force contingent (55-64 years of age)	0.36	▼
1.2.2	Elderly men (65+)	0.65	▼

©Freepik

SDG 2

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
4/8 (2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 2.a)	**6/14**

Key findings

- There is a clear movement away from the goal in terms of food insecurity in the adult population (target 2.1), as the proportion of people affected by moderate and severe food insecurity has increased in both the female and male population.
- At the same time, significant progress towards the goal has been made among children under 5 years of age, as the proportion of children with various forms of malnutrition has decreased (target 2.2). However, while the trends in the overall child population are consistent, with all forms of malnutrition decreasing, the trends in children living in Roma settlements are not as clear, with a decrease in stunting and malnutrition and an increase in obesity.
- Progress has been made in conserving the genetic diversity of seeds, plants and animals (target 2.5). However, the various indicators point to different tendencies within this general positive trend. While moderate progress has been made in the number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities, no animal resources have been secured to date. At the same time, significant progress has been made in the proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction.
- A significant deviation from the target was observed in government allocations for agriculture (target 2.a.1).

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round			
Indicator 2.1.2a Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population[3]	2016–2020	2.4	▼
Indicator 2.1.2b Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the adult population	2016–2020	13.4	▼
Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons			
Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	2014–2019	-2.1	▲
Indicator 2.2.2a Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (overweight)	2014–2019	-4.7	▲
Indicator 2.2.2b Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting)	2014–2019	-7.8	▲
Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.			
Indicator 2.5.1a Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	2017–2021	0.1	▲
Indicator 2.5.1b Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	2020–2022	0	⏸
Indicator 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	2018–2022	-2.8	▲
Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries			
Indicator 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	2018–2022	0.7	▲

3 This indicator measures the percentage of individuals in population that have faced moderate or severe food insecurity in the reference period. Severe food insecurity, defined as unobservable trait, is measured on a global reference food insecurity scale, measuring standard set by Food and Agriculture Organization applying the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide as of 2014.

Leave no one behind!

Indicator	Group	Growth rate (%)	Trend
The greatest progress			
2.2.1	Girls	-9.5	▲
2.2.2a	Children from “other” settlements	-7.2	▲
2.2.2b	Children from “other” settlements	-22.7	▲
Groups under the risk of being left behind			
2.2.1	Boys	1.7	▼
	Children of mothers with secondary education	1.8	
	Children of mothers with high and higher education	1.6	
2.2.2a	Children from Roma settlements	6.2	▼

SDG 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
10/13 (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.b, 3.c)	**15/28**

Key findings

- The target related to reducing maternal mortality (3.1) can be considered achieved in relation to the threshold set at global level. This target aims to reduce the maternal mortality rate to below 70 cases per 100,000 live births.
- Second indicator relevant for maternal mortality — proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in the total number of births, indicates continuously very high values with additional moderate progress, both in the general population and in the population living in Roma settlements.
- The global target 3.2 relating to reducing neonatal mortality rate and mortality rate of children aged under five years was also achieved in Serbia.
- Significant progress has been made in the incidence of infectious diseases (target 3.3), particularly with the decrease in tuberculosis incidence in both the female and male population in the period 2018–2022, although the data indicate a renewed increase in the incidence of this disease between 2021 and 2022, which has not yet jeopardised the five-year positive trend.
- Significant progress has also been made in the mortality rate from non-communicable diseases and in the suicide mortality rate (target 3.4), as well as in death rate due to road traffic injuries (target 3.6).
- Inconsistent trends can be observed with regard to target 3.7. There has been noticeable progress in overall access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, but also negative trends due to a slight increase in the birth rate of adolescent girls.
- Progress has also been made in the area of universal health coverage, with proportion of women who meet their family planning needs with modern contraceptive methods increased, prenatal care improved, vaccinations against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) expanded and the use of improved sanitation facilities increased (target 3.8). Progress has also been made in reducing the proportion of the population with high healthcare costs in total household expenditure.
- Significant progress has also been made in reducing the number of deaths and illnesses caused by hazardous chemicals and pollution, air, water and soil contamination (target 3.9).
- Inconsistent trends were observed in the field of immunization of children, with moderate progress in terms of coverage by immunization against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis, and a significant reduction in measles immunization coverage (target 3.b).
- As far as the density and distribution of healthcare personnel is concerned, the trend registered in previous years continues, with a slightly positive trend for doctors, but an extremely negative trend for dentists and pharmacists, while the trend for medical technicians and midwives is stagnating (target 3.c).

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births			
Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio[4]	2018–2022	-5.6	✓
Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2014–2019	0.3	▲
Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births			
Indicator 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	2018–2022	-4.5	✓
Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	2018–2022	-11.7	✓
Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases			
Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	2018–2022	-8.5	▲
Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being			
Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	2018–2022	-1.4	▲
Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	2018–2022	-3.9	▲
Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents			
Indicator 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	2018–2022	-4.5	▲
Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes			
Indicator 3.7.1 (3.8.1a) Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	2014–2019	3.6	▲
Indicator 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 15 — 19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	2018–2022	0.2	▼
Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all			
Indicator 3.8.1a Coverage of essential health services - proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15—49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	2014–2019	3.6	▲

4 Maternal mortality ratio — number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the year concerned. Maternal death — female deaths during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management, excluding accidental or incidental causes.

Indicator 3.8.1b Coverage of essential health services - antenatal protection (four or more visits)	2014–2019	0.6	▲
Indicator 3.8.1c (3.b.1.a) Coverage of essential health services - immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP)	2014–2019	0.6	▲
Indicator 3.8.1d Coverage of essential health services: use of improved sanitation facilities	2014–2019	0.2	▲
Indicator 3.8.2a Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health greater than 10% as a share of total household expenditure	2018–2022	-0.9	▲
Indicator 3.8.2b Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health greater than 25% as a share of total household expenditure	2018–2022	-3.5	▲
Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination			
Indicator 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	2018–2022	-6.9	▲
Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all			
Indicator 3.b.1a Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	2014–2019	0.6	▲
Indicator 3.b.1b Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage			✖
Indicator 3.b.1c Measles immunization coverage	2014–2019	-1.6	▼
Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States			
Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution – physicians	2018–2022	0.1	▲
Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution – dentists	2018–2022	-5.9	▼
Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution – pharmacists	2018–2022	-6.1	▼
Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution – nurses, midwives	2018–2022	0.0	⏸

Leave no one behind!

Indicator	Group	Growth rate (%)	Trend
The greatest progress			
3.8.1b	Women from Roma settlements	2.1	▲
3.8.1c	Children whose mothers have a high or higher education	2.2	▲
Groups under the risk of being left behind			
3.8.1b	Women with no education or lower education	-0.5	▼
3.8.1c	Children whose mothers have no education or lower education	-3.9	▼

©Freepik

SDG 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Number of targets monitored:
5/10
(4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.6)

Number of indicators monitored:
7/12

Key findings

- With regard to target 4.1, which envisages the provision of free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education for all girls and boys, there is a movement away from the goal due to reduction of the proportion of children and young people at the end of primary education (grades 1-4) and at the end of lower secondary education (grade 8) achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics.
- Moderate progress has been made in the area of early childhood development and in the participation of children in pre-school education (target 4.2).
- Moderate progress has been made in the area of lifelong learning (target 4.3), as the proportion of people participating in some form of formal or informal education has increased among young people (15-24) and adults (25-64) between 2021 and 2022.
- The progress in achieving target 4.5 cannot be measured given that compound annual growth rates cannot be applied to parity indices, whereas comparable data for 2014 and 2019 shows inconsistent trends at different education levels[5].
- Movement away from the goal is observed regarding raising children's linguistic and numerical literacy (target 4.6) in reading, science, and mathematics.

5 Indicator defines education levels based on the ISCED classification.

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes			
Indicator 4.1.1b Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary education (grades 1-4) achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, by sex	2015–2019	-1.4	▼
Indicator 4.1.1c Proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary education (grade 8) achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, by sex	2012–2018	-0.3	▼
Indicator 4.1.2a Completion rate (primary education)			✖
Indicator 4.1.2b Completion rate (lower secondary education)			✖
Indicator 4.1.2c Completion rate (upper secondary education)			✖
Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education			
Indicator 4.2.1 Early child development index	2014–2019	0.4	▲
Indicator 4.2.2 Coverage of children by preparatory preschool programme	2018–2022	0.1	▲
Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university			
Indicator 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	2018–2020 (15-24) [6] 2021–2022 (15-24) 2018–2020 (25-64) 2021–2022 (25-64)	0.8 4.7 -5.0 8.3	▲
Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations			
Indicator 4.5.1 Parity indices in different education levels			✖
Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy			
Indicator 4.6.1 Proportion of students aged 15 years not achieving the minimum fixed level on the PISA scale for three elementary school subjects - mathematics	2012–2018	0.3	▼
Indicator 4.6.1 Proportion of students aged 15 years not achieving the minimum fixed level on the PISA scale for three elementary school subjects - reading	2012–2018	2.2	▼
Indicator 4.6.1 Proportion of students aged 15 years not achieving the minimum fixed level on the PISA scale for three elementary school subjects - science	2012–2018	1.5	▼

6 Due to a break in the series, the rates for the period 2018-2020 and 2021-2022 had to be calculated separately.

SDG 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
9/9 (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c)	**12/14**

Key findings

- With regard to the target relating to the legal framework for the promotion, implementation and monitoring of gender equality and the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of sex, progress is not measured using a quantitative method. The data indicate that the general legal framework has largely been established, but that there is a need to further improve the framework in the area of violence against women and marriage and family.
- The progress against indicators measuring attainment of target 5.2 relating to elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls, cannot be monitored due to lack of time series. Data based on Eurostat research on women's safety and quality of life from 2021 shows that women are exposed to various forms of partner and non-partner violence.
- In regard to elimination of all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage (target 5.3), the data shows significant movement away from the goal concerning marriage before age 15, both in the general population and in the population living in Roma settlements.
- For target 5.4, which provides for the recognition and evaluation of unpaid work, care and maintenance in the household, no data are available for the observed short-term period, as data for 2010 and 2015 were provided for this study. Available data for both 2010 and 2015 indicate gender differences in the proportion of time spent on unpaid work in the household and caring for others, with greater participation of women.
- Significant progress has been made in the area of women's participation in decision-making (target 5.5). Progress has been registered in terms of higher participation of women in decision-making in both national and local levels, and in terms of their increased participation in managerial positions.
- Progress towards the target 5.6 calling for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health services cannot be measured due to the lack of time series, however the 2019 data shows that there was still a number of women unable to independently make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. At the same time, the indicator that monitors the laws and regulations that guarantee equal access to sexual and reproductive health services for women and men shows a high degree of fulfilment of this target.
- Progress on reforms aimed at equal rights to economic resources and access to ownership (target 5.a) cannot be monitored due to a lack of longitudinal data, but according to the available data, the level of protection of rights is relatively high.
- Moderate progress has been made in increasing the proportion of individuals, both men and women, who own a mobile phone (target 5.b).
- Target 5.c, which relates to legislation to promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, indicates that Serbia is approaching full fulfilment of the target.

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere			
Indicator 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex			✖
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation			
Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age			✖
Indicator 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence			✖
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation			
Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	2014–2019	32.0	▼
Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	2014–2019	11.4	▼
Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate			
Indicator 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location			✖
Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life			
Indicator 5.5.1a Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	2016–2020	2.2	▲
Indicator 5.5.1b Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	2016–2020	4.5	▲
Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	2018–2022	3.2	▲

Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences			
Indicator 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care			✖
Indicator 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education			✖
Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws			
Indicator 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control			✖
Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women			
Indicator 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	2018–2022	0.8	▲
Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels			
Indicator 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment			✔

SDG 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
6/8 (6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.a, 6.b)	**8/11**

Key findings

- Stagnation is registered with regard to target 6.1, envisaging universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- There is a moderate movement away from the goal in relation to target 6.2, which provides for adequate and equitable access to sanitation and hygiene for all.
- Significant progress has been made in relation to target 6.3 envisaging improved water quality by reducing pollution and increasing the share of water bodies with good water status, as well as by reducing proportion of untreated wastewater from households and industry measured by increasing population connected to urban wastewater treatment with at least secondary treatment.
- Significant progress has been made in the efficient use of water (target 6.4).
- With regard to target 6.a stipulating expanding international cooperation and capacity-building support in water-supply and sanitation, significant movement away from the goal has been registered, as official development assistance for water supply and sanitation was reduced as part of the government's coordinated expenditure plan.
- Regarding target 6.b defining support to local communities in improving water and sanitation management, major achievement was registered. This target was reached against all four indicators.

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all			
Indicator 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	2016–2020	0.0	⏸
Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations			
Indicator 6.2.1a Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	2015–2019	-0.9	▼
Indicator 6.2.1b Proportion of population with hand washing facility with soap and water available at home			✖
Indicator 6.2.1c Disposal of waste materials for treatment outside the household			✖
Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving Proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally			
Indicator 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	2017–2021	3.9	▲
Indicator 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	2017–2020	0.8	▲
Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity			
Indicator 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	2018–2022	14.9	▲
Indicator 6.4.2 Level of water exploitation (water stress): freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	2018–2022	-5.0	▲
Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies			
Indicator 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	2017–2021	-1.6	▼

Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management			
Indicator 6.b.1a Level of participation of service users / communities in rural drinking water planning programs	2017–2022		✓
Indicator 6.b.1b Level of defined procedures in law and policy for participation of service users / communities in the rural drinking water planning program	2017–2022		✓
Indicator 6.b.1c Level of participation of users / communities in water resource planning and management programs	2017–2022		✓
Indicator 6.b.1d Level of defined procedures in law and policy for participation of service users / communities in water resource planning and management	2017–2022		✓

©Freepik

SDG 7

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
3/5 (7.1, 7.2, 7.3)	4/6

Key findings

- Regarding the first target (7.1), which provides for universal access to electricity, the data show that almost the entire population has access to electricity. Significant progress has been made among the population living in Roma settlements. Due to a lack of time series, it is not possible to monitor progress regarding the proportion of the population that relies primarily on clean fuels and technologies, and according to data from 2019, only just over half of the population relies predominantly on clean fuels.
- Significant progress has been made in increasing the share of energy from renewable sources in total final energy consumption (target 7.2).
- Significant progress has been registered in connection with target 7.3 envisaging doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services			
Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity			✓
Indicator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology			✗
Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix			
Indicator 7.2.1 Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	2017–2021	5.7	▲
Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency			
Indicator 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	2016–2020	-1.6	▲

SDG 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Number of targets monitored:
8/12
(8.1, 8.3, 8.4, 5.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.10, 8.b)

Number of indicators monitored:
9/16

Key findings

- Moderate progress has been made in relation to target 8.1, which aims to maintain positive economic growth.
- After the 2018-2020 period, which saw a significant decline in proportion of informal employment in total employment and contributed to significant progress towards achieving target 8.3, which aims to promote development-oriented policies and create decent work, period of stagnation was seen in 2021-2022. These positive processes do not take into account women employed in agriculture, where a slightly negative trend can be observed.
- Resource productivity is an indicator of the relationship between economic growth and the use of natural resources. In the period 2018-2022, only a relative separation of economic growth from the use of natural resources was achieved in terms of resource productivity and domestic consumption of materials.
- Achieving productive employment and decent work shows significant progress in reducing the unemployment rate of young people, both men and women (target 8.5). Earning trends cannot be monitored as no multi-year data is available and the data for 2018 indicates a gender gap in favour of men.
- Significant progress has been made in relation to target 8.6, as the proportion of young people who are neither in employment nor in education has fallen.
- The data shows that one in ten children is exposed to child labour abuse (target 8.7). Boys are more exposed to the risks of child labour than girls.
- When it comes to strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions (target 8.10), opposing tendencies are registered — significant movement away from the goal in terms of number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, and significant progress towards the target regarding number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults.
- With regard to the development of the youth employment strategy and the implementation of Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization (Target 8.b), Serbia has achieved the goal.

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries			
Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	2018–2022	0.5	▲
Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services			
Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex[7]	2018–2020 2021–2022	-8.3 0.0	▲
Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year-Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead			
Indicator 8.4.2a (12.2.2a) Domestic material consumption (DMC)	2018–2022	5.5	▼
Indicator 8.4.2b (12.2.2b) Resource productivity	2018–2022	-1.9	▼
Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value			
Indicator 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male			✖
Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate (15+)	2018–2022	-8.7	▲
Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training			
Indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	2018–2020[8] 2021–2022	-1.8 -22.1	▲
Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms			
Indicator 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age			✖
Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all			
Indicator 8.10.1a Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	2018–2022	-2.6	▼
Indicator 8.10.1b Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	2018–2022	3.2	▲

7 As of 2021, the methodology of Eurostat's Labour Force Survey, on the basis of which this indicator is monitored, has been changed. The main change relates to the exclusion from the contingent of workers who produce (agricultural) goods and services for their own use (without placing them on the market) and who make up a significant part of informal employment. For this reason, there was a break in the series so that the development of this indicator must be observed separately until 2020 and from 2021 onwards.

8 Due to the break in the time series, it is necessary to monitor the trends in the period 2018-2020 and 2021-2022 separately.

Target 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization			
Indicator 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy			✓

Leave no one behind!

Indicator	Group	Growth rate (%)	Trend
The greatest progress			
8.3.1	Informally employed women outside agriculture (2018-2020)	-18.6	▲
Groups under the risk of being left behind			
8.3.1	Informally employed women outside agriculture (2021-2022)	4.1	▼

SDG 9

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
6/8 (9.1, 9.2, 9,3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.c)	**8/12**

Key findings

- Progress with regard to target 9.1, which relates to the improvement of transport infrastructure, shows inconsistent trends - while there is a moderate movement away from the goal in the area of passenger transport, there has been significant progress in the area of freight transport.
- Promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and raising the share of the manufacturing sector in GDP (target 9.2), shows inconsistent tendencies. The indicator measuring the proportion of employment in industry shows significant progress, while the indicator measuring the gross value added of manufacturing industry in GDP and per capita shows different trends depending on how this value added is measured - expressed as a percentage of GDP it shows a negative trend and expressed per capita (USD in constant 2015 prices) it shows an increase.
- With regard to target 9.3, which aims to improve access to financial services for small-scale industries and other businesses, significant progress is being made towards this goal.
- With regard to target 9.4, which relates to improving infrastructure and industry to use resources more efficiently and adopt clean and environmentally sound technologies, moderate progress is being made due to reduced CO2 emissions from fuel combustion processes, significant progress is being made due to reduced CO2 emissions per unit of GDP and significant progress is being made in reducing CO2 emissions per unit of manufacturing value added.
- Enhancing scientific research and upgrading the technological capabilities of industrial sectors (target 9.5) is visible due to the significant increase in the total research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, same as due to the significant increase in number of researchers.
- Moderate progress has been made in relation to the proportion of population covered by 4G mobile network (target 9.c).

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all			
Indicator 9.1.2a Passenger volumes, by mode of transport	2018–2022	-0.3	▼
Indicator 9.1.2b Freight volumes, by mode of transport	2018–2022	6.2	▲
Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries			
Indicator 9.2.1a Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	2018–2022	-1.8	▼
Indicator 9.2.1b Manufacturing value added per capita	2018–2022	3.1	▲
Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment[9]	2018–2020 2021–2022	1.1 1.0	▲
Target 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets			
Indicator 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	2017–2021	5.4	▲
Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities			
Indicator 9.4.1a CO_2 emissions from the combustion process	2016–2020.	-0.3	▲
Indicator 9.4.1b CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP	2016–2020	-2.6	▲
Indicator 9.4.1c CO_2 emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	2016–2020	-10.9	▲
Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending			
Indicator 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, by sectors	2018–2022	1.3	▲
Indicator 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	2018–2022	3.1	▲
Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020			
Indicator 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	2018–2022	0.5	▲

9 Due to changes in the methodology of the Labour Force Survey, there is a break in the time series, so that the trends for the years 2018-2020 and 2021-2022 must be reported separately. In addition, the definition of employment has been changed, reducing the total employment.

SDG 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
8/10 (10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.7, 10.a, 10.b)	**9/14**

Key findings

- Significant progress has been made in the growth rate of per capita disposable income both for the population as a whole and for the 40% of the population with the lowest incomes (target 10.1).
- Substantial progress has been made, i.e. the proportion of the population whose disposable income is less than 50% of the median equivalised income has decreased (target 10.2).
- Progress on the target 10.3, which guarantees equal opportunities and reduces inequalities in outcomes, including through the elimination of discrimination, cannot be monitored as data is only available for 2019 and only for the female population of reproductive age (15-49 years of age). According to the MICS data, 6.9% of women in this category stated that they had been discriminated against in the last 12 months.
- Significant progress has been made in the area of wages (target 10.4), as the share of labour income in GDP has increased.
- Target 10.5 relates to financial stability. Indicator 10.5.1 consists of seven sub-indicators. However, they cannot be viewed through the lens of progress achieved and measured by an compound annual growth rate, as such a view is not consistent with the basic principles of the indicators mentioned. Financial soundness indicators are indicators of the condition of financial institutions. These indicators include consolidated data on individual institutions as well as data reflecting the conditions in the markets in which these institutions operate and allowing comparability of the indicators between countries.
- In the area of migration management (target 10.7), Serbia is rated highly (score three out of a maximum of four) in terms of developing a migration policy that enables orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration. In 2021, seven people went missing or died while migrating to an international destination.
- A significant movement away from the goal is recorded for tariff lines applied to imports (target 10.a).
- A moderate movement away from the goal is recorded for financial investments for development (target 10.b).

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average			
Indicator 10.1.1 Growth rates of disposable income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population	2018–2022	45.3	▲
Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status			
Indicator 10.2.1 Proportion of people with an disposable income below 50% of median equivalized income, by sex and age	2018–2022	-7.6	▲
Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard			
Indicator 10.3.1 (16.b.1) Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			✖
Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality			
Indicator 10.4.1 Share of labor income in GDP	2017–2021	3.1	▲
Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations			
Indicator 10.5.1a Financial Soundness Indicators: Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets[10]			✖
Indicator 10.5.1b Financial Soundness Indicators: Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets[11]			✖
Indicator 10.5.1c Financial Soundness Indicators: Nonperforming loans net of provisions to regulatory capital[12]			✖
Indicator 10.5.1d Financial Soundness Indicators: Nonperforming loans to total gross loans[13]			✖
Indicator 10.5.1e Financial Soundness Indicators: Return on assets[14]			✖
Indicator 10.5.1f Financial Soundness Indicators: Liquid assets to short-term liabilities[15]			✖

10 The regulatory minimum for this indicator is not prescribed, but it is desirable that its value is as high as possible
11 The regulatory minimum for this indicator is prescribed and is 6%, and it is desirable for the value to be higher.
12 The regulatory limit is not prescribed, but the aim is for this indicator to be as low as possible, as a lower value of the indicator shows the bank's ability to amortise losses in connection with problematic loans that are not covered by value adjustments.
13 The regulatory limit is not prescribed, but the aim is for this indicator to be as low as possible, because the quality of bank assets increases as this indicator falls.
14 As it is an indicator that measures profitability, it is desirable that the value is higher.
15 As this is an indicator that shows a mismatch between assets and liabilities, it is desirable for the value to be higher, which would imply a higher level of liquid assets.

Indicator 10.5.1g Financial Soundness Indicators: Net open position in foreign exchange to regulatory capital[16]			✖
Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies			
Indicator 10.7.2 Migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people			✖
Indicator 10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination			✖
Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements			
Indicator 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	2017–2021	-1.7	▼
Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes			
Indicator 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	2017–2021	-0.6	▼

Leave no one behind!

Indicator	Group	Growth rate (%)	Trend
The greatest progress			
10.2.1	Children aged 0-17 years	-13.7	▲
Groups under the risk of being left behind			
10.2.1	Population aged 65 and over	1.64	▼

16 A regulatory limit has been set for this indicator, requiring banks to maintain a ratio of less than 20% of the total net open foreign exchange position to the bank's capital at the end of each working day.

SDG 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Number of targets monitored:
6/10
(11.1, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b)

Number of indicators monitored:
10/15

Key findings

- Progress towards achieving target 11.1, which is measured by the proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing, can be monitored using data from the UN Human Settlements Programme for 2016 and 2018, and the proportion was 4% in both years.
- Progress in achieving target 11.5 is measured by the same indicators as target 1.5. As the target 1.5 data indicated, progress cannot be monitored against most of these indicators, but there has been a noticeable decline in disaster victims, as well as a reduction in economic losses in the short-term period.
- Target 11.6 shows inconsistent trends - there is a movement away from the goal in terms of the total amount of municipal waste produced and progress in terms of the annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities.
- Target 11.a confirms positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning in the Republic of Serbia.
- Progress regarding target 11.b cannot be monitored using the compound annual growth rate, but the data indicates a decrease in the evaluation of the implementation of the national strategy for disaster risk reduction in accordance with the Sendai framework in Serbia.

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums			
Indicator 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing[17]	2016–2018	0.0	⏸
Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations			
Indicator 11.5.1 (1.5.1/13.1.1) Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population			✖
Indicator 11.5.2 (1.5.2a) Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	2017–2021	-100.0	▲
Indicator 11.5.3 Damage to critical infrastructure			✖
Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management			
Indicator 11.6.1 Total generated municipal waste	2017–2021	2.8	▼
Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	2015–2019	-3.8	▲
Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities			
Indicator 11.7.2 Proportion of women victim of physical or sexual harassment in the previous 12 months by disability status and type of settlements			✖
Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning			
Indicator 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space			✔
Target 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels			
Indicator 11.b.1 (1.5.3, 13.1.2) Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030			✖
Indicator 11.b.2a (1.5.4, 13.1.3) Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies			✖
Indicator 11.b.2b (1.5.4, 13.1.3) Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies			✖

17 This indicator is under revision. In future it will be calculated using a new methodology.

©Freepik

SDG 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
5/11 (12.1, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.b)	5/13

Key findings

- Serbia has developed policy instruments aimed at supporting the transition to sustainable production and consumption (target 12.1), thus ranking it among countries that meet the obligations vis-a-vis first target of the Goal 12.
- Resource productivity is an indicator of the relationship between economic growth and the use of natural resources. In the period 2018-2022, only a relative separation of economic growth from the use of natural resources was achieved in terms of resource productivity and domestic consumption of materials (target 12.2).
- Target 12.4 shows moderate progress in the per capita generation of hazardous waste and the treatment of hazardous waste.
- Target 12.5 indicates significant progress in the recycling rate of municipal waste.
- Target 12.b follows the use of instruments to monitor the economic aspects of tourism sustainability. The data shows that Serbia has introduced two economic accounts for the environment, while it has not yet introduced any economic accounts for tourism.

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries			
Indicator 12.1.1a Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production: National action plans for sustainable consumption and production			✓
Indicator 12.1.1b Instruments and policies for sustainable consumption and production			✖
Indicator 12.1.1c Number of policies, instruments and mechanisms for sustainable consumption and production			✖
Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources			
Indicator 12.2.2a (8.4.2a) Domestic material consumption (DMC)	2018–2022	5.5	▼
Indicator 12.2.2b (8.4.2b) Resource productivity	2018–2022	-1.9	▼
Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment			
Indicator 12.4.2a Hazardous waste generated per capita	2016–2020	-9.4	▲
Indicator 12.4.2b Hazardous waste treated or disposed	2016–2020	0.0	⏸
Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse			
Indicator 12.5.1 National recycling rate of municipal waste	2017–2021	4.5	▲
Target 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products			
Indicator 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability			✖

SDG 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
1/5 (13.1)	3/8

Key findings

- It is possible to monitor the progress in achieving SDG 13 only in relation to target 13.1, which is monitored by the same indicators as target 1.5 and partially 11.5. As mentioned earlier, the data indicate a decline in number of victims of disasters, as well as a reduction in economic damage, in the short term.
- In the implementation of policies, there is a decrease in the assessment for the implementation of the strategy according to the Sendai Framework between 2017 and 2018, and number of local governments implementing disaster resilience policies is still extremely small (0.05%, or 8 out of 174 local governments).

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries			
Indicator 13.1.1 (1.5.1, 11.5.1) Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population			✖
Indicator 13.1.2 (1.5.3, 11.b.1) Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030			✖
Indicator 13.1.3 (1.5.4, 11.b.2) Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies			✖

SDG 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
1/10 (14.b)	**1/10**

Key findings

» According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the current normative and institutional framework for the protection of small-scale fisheries is rated 4, which indicates a high level of implementation.

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets			
Indicator 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries			✖

©UNDP Serbia, Spomenik prirode Ostrovica, Marko Risovic

SDG 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
7/12 (15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.6, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b)	**8/14**

Key findings

- Forest area as a proportion of total land area (target 15.1) to be achieved by 2020 has stagnated, but progress is being made in the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas.
- In relation to target 15.2, which promotes sustainable forest management, there is stagnation in the above-ground biomass stock in the forest, the proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas and the proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan, while moderate progress is being made in relation to forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme.
- Significant movement away from the target 15.3 is registered due to the increase in land that is degraded over total land area.
- Positive trends are also recorded in the area of target 15.6, as Serbia fulfils its obligations based on international agreements and has significantly increased the number of reported standard agreements on the transfer of material that brings plant genetic resources for food and agriculture into the country.
- In the area of targets 15.a and 15.b, which relate to the increase in financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems and which are monitored using the same indicator, significant progress has been made due to the increase in development aid.

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements			
Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	2015–2020	0.0	⏸
Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	2018–2022	1.6	▲
Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally			
Indicator 15.2.1a Progress towards sustainable forest management: Forest area annual net change rate			✖
Indicator 15.2.1b Above-ground biomass stock in forest	2016–2020	0.0	⏸
Indicator 15.2.1c Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas	2016–2020	0.0	⏸
Indicator 15.2.1d Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan	2016–2020	0.0	⏸
Indicator 15.2.1e Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme	2018–2022	0.4	▲
Target 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world			
Indicator 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	2015–2019	21.9	▼
Target 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed			
Indicator 15.6.1a Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits: Countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)			✓
Indicator 15.6.1b Countries that are parties to the Nagoya Protocol			✓
Indicator 15.6.1c Countries that have submitted report on legislative, administrative and policy framework through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture			✓
Indicator 15.6.1d Countries that have submitted report on legislative, administrative and policy framework reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House			✓
Indicator 15.6.1e Total reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country			✖

Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts			
Indicator 15.9.1a Established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets			✓
Indicator 15.9.1b Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting			✓
Target 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems			
Indicator 15.a.1 (15.b.1) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	2018–2022	18.7	▲
Target 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation			
Indicator 15.b.1 (15.a.1) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	2018–2022	18.7	▲

SDG 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
7/12 (16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.9, 16.b)	**12/24**

Key findings

- Progress towards achieving target 16.1 can only be monitored using one indicator, as no time series data is available for the others. The indicator for the number of victims of intentional homicide shows that significant progress has been made in reducing the number of victims among both men and women.
- There are inconsistent trends in relation to target 16.2, which aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children. The proportion of children who have experienced physical punishment has risen slightly, while at the same time the total number of victims of human trafficking has reduced.
- Significant movement away from the goal was registered in the domain of target 16.3, which envisages the promotion of the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice for all, due to the increase in unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population.
- Progress cannot be monitored in the area of target 16.5, which envisages a significant reduction in corruption and bribery in all its forms, as data are available only for 2010.
- Moderate progress has been made in developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (target 16.6), as measured by the increase in primary government expenditure as a share of the originally approved budget.
- Progress in ensuring legal identity for all, including birth registration (target 16.9), has been made and is close to full coverage.
- Progress cannot be monitored in relation to target 16.b, and 2019 MICS data indicates that women living in Roma settlements were more likely to feel discriminated against than women from the general population.

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere			
Indicator 16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	2018–2022	-7.3	▲
Indicator 16.1.3 Proportion of women aged 18-74 years victims of physical or sexual abuse in the previous 12 months			✖
Indicator 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live			✖
Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children			
Indicator 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	2014–2019	0.6	▼
Indicator 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking by sex	2018–2022	-5.0	▲
Indicator 16.2.3 Proportion of young women aged 18-29 years who have experienced sexual violence by age of 18			✖
Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all			
Indicator 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms			✖
Indicator 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	2018–2022	6.9	▼
Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms			
Indicator 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months			✖
Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels			
Indicator 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	2018–2022	0.2	▲
Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration			
Indicator 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	2014–2019	0.1	▲

Target 16.b.1 Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development			
Indicator 16.b.1 (10.3.1) Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months			✖

Leave no one behind!

Indicator	Group	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Groups under the risk of being left behind			
16.1.1	Male population aged 25-29 years	30.0	▼

©Freepik

SDG 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Number of targets monitored:	Number of indicators monitored:
8/19 (17.1, 17.3, 17.4, 17.6, 17.8, 17.14, 17.18, 17.19)	**10/24**

Key findings

- A moderate movement away from the goal was achieved in relation to target 17.1 calling for mobilisation of domestic resources to improve domestic capacity to collect taxes and other revenues.
- Regarding the target 17.3, there are inconsistent trends in the Republic of Serbia's foreign direct investment and movement away from the goal is significant due to the decline in the proportion of remittances in GDP.
- Significant movement away from the goal is recorded concerning the target 17.4 related to debt sustainability.
- Significant progress was made in the domain of target 17.6 envisaging enhanced regional and international cooperation in the area of science, technology and innovation, primarily due to the increasing availability of broadband high-speed Internet.
- In the domain of target 17.8 significant progress was recorded primarily owing to rising Internet use.
- In the area of target 17.14, there has been a decline in the mechanisms for improving the coherence of policy measures for sustainable development.
- Serbia has achieved target 17.18, which calls for the improvement and development of national statistical capacities.
- Serbia has also met the requirements of target 17.19, which relates to the population census.

Indicator	Period	Growth rate (%)	Trend
Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection			
Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	2018–2022	-0.1	▼
Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources			
Indicator 17.3.1d Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows (assets) - Countries with the lowest income	2018–2022	-33.1	▼
Indicator 17.3.1d Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows (assets) - Lower middle-income countries	2018–2022	-9.4	▼
Indicator 17.3.1d Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows (assets) - Other low-income countries	2018–2022	0	▮▮
Indicator 17.3.1d Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows (assets) - Upper middle-income countries	2018–2022	7.3	▲
Indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	2018–2022	-3.0	▼
Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress			
Indicator 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	2018–2022	-20.6	▼
Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism			
Indicator 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscribers (subscriptions) per 100 inhabitants, by speed	2018–2022	7.1	▲
Target 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology			
Indicator 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	2018–2022	3.3	▲
Target 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development			
Indicator 17.14.1 Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development			✖

Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts			
Indicator 17.18.2 Countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics			✓
Indicator 17.18.3a Countries with national statistical plans with funding from Government			✓
Indicator 17.18.3b Countries with national statistical plans that are fully funded			✓
Indicator 17.18.3c Countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation			✓
Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries			
Indicator 17.19.2a Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years			✓
Indicator 17.19.2b Countries that have achieved 100 percent birth registration			✓
Indicator 17.19.2c Countries that have achieved 80 percent death registration			✓

Republic of Serbia

Sustainable Development Goals

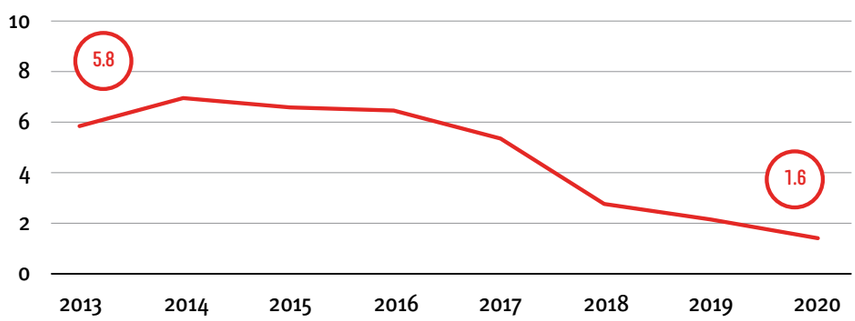
Profile

SDG 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

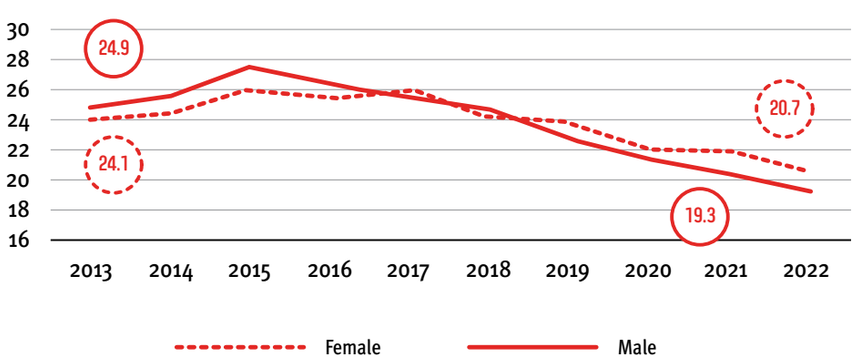
1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line, 2013-2020 (%)



Source: World Bank

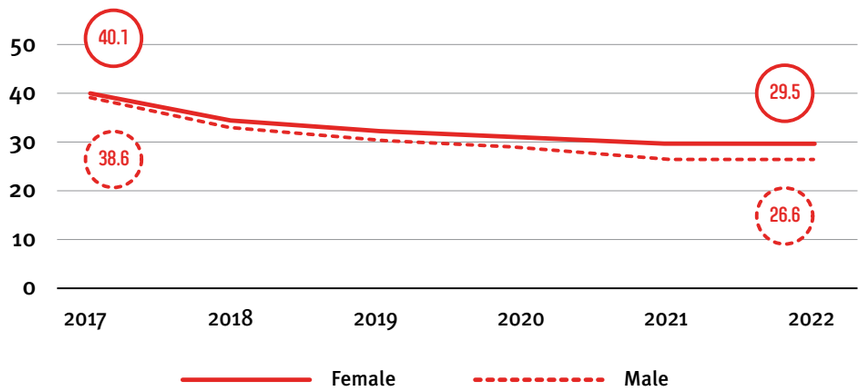
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.2.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate, by sex, 2013-2022 (%)



Source: SILC, SORS

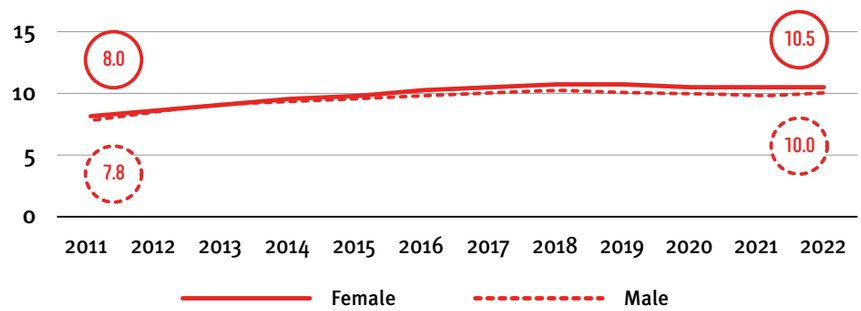
1.2.2 People at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, by sex, 2017-2022 (%)



Source: SILC, SORS

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

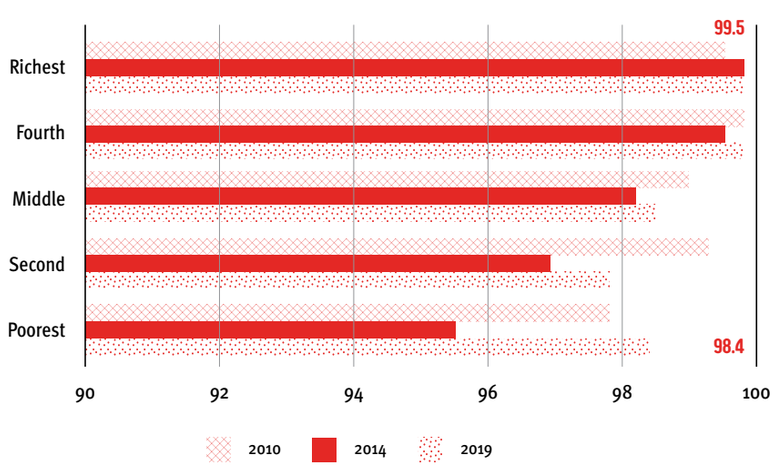
1.3.1 Share of social protection beneficiaries in total population, 2011-2022 (%)



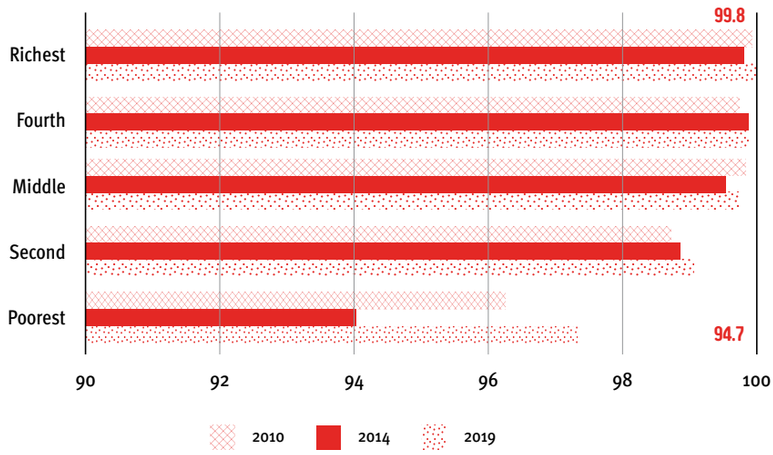
Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection and Vital Statistics, SORS

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.4.1a Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services - Use of basic drinking water services, by wealth quintiles, 2010, 2014 and 2019 (%)



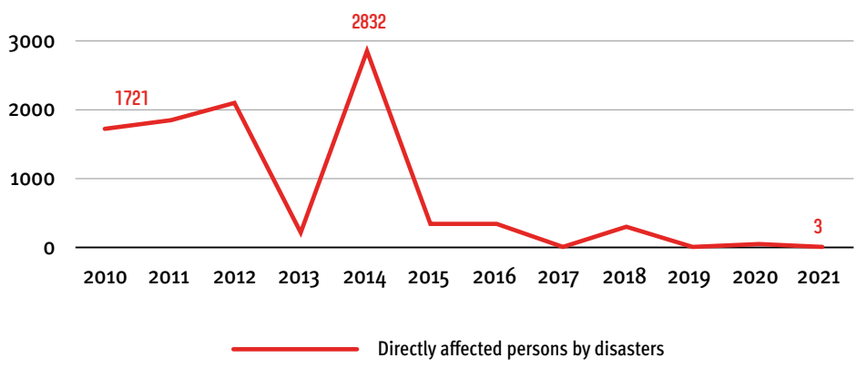
1.4.1b Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services - Use of basic sanitation services, by wealth quintiles, 2010, 2014 and 2019 (%)



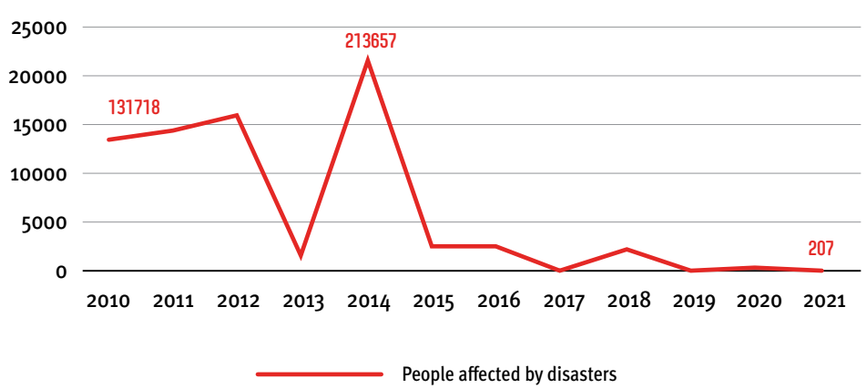
Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.5.1a Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, 2010-2021

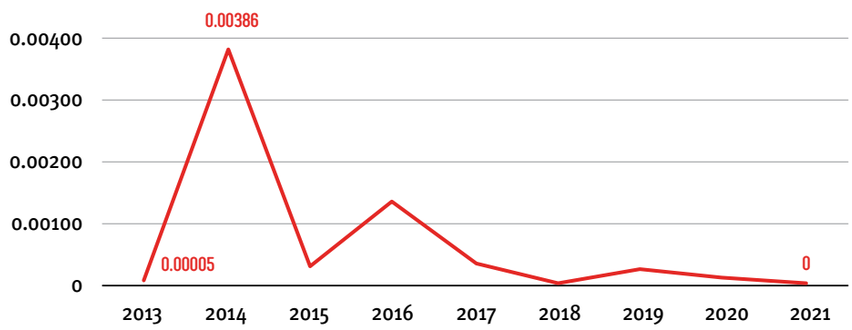


1.5.1b Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, 2010-2021.



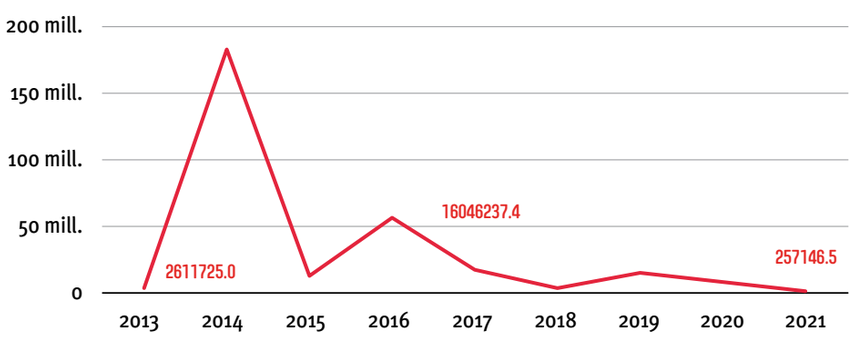
Source: UNDRR

1.5.2a Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP, 2013-2021 (%)



Souce: UNDRR

1.5.2b Direct economic loss attributed to disasters, 2013-2021 (USD)



Souce: UNDRR

1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, 2011-2018

Year	Score of adoption and implementation
2011	0.15
2014	0.5
2017	0.675
2018	0.025

Source: Sendai Framework Monitoring System as provided by designated national focal points (2020)

1.5.4a Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, 2010, 2011 and 2018 (%)

Year	%
2010	0.575
2011	0
2018	4.598

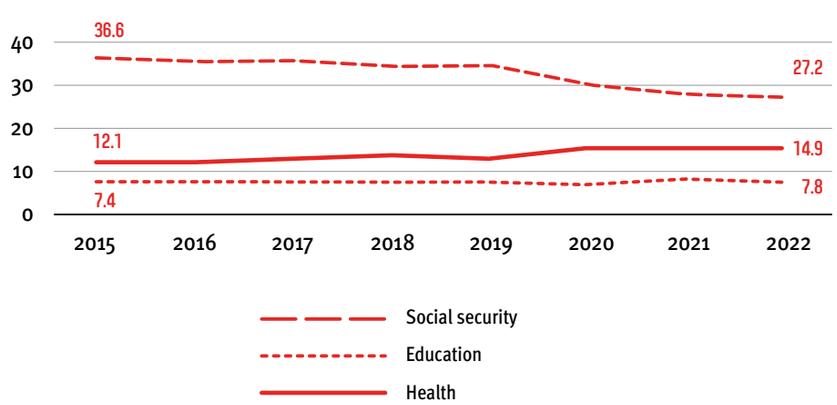
1.5.4b Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, 2010, 2011 and 2018

Year	Total, local government	Total, local government that adopt and implement local strategies
2010	174	1
2011	174	0
2018	174	8

Source: Sendai Framework Monitoring System as provided by designated national focal points (2020)

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection), 2015-2022 (%)



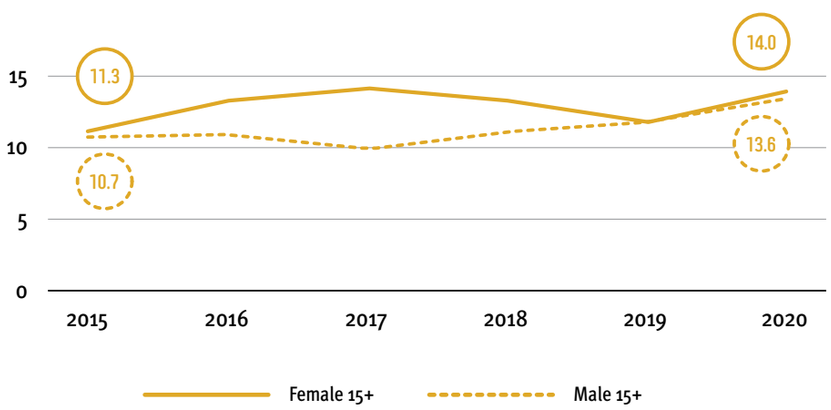
Source: Ministry of Finance

SDG 2

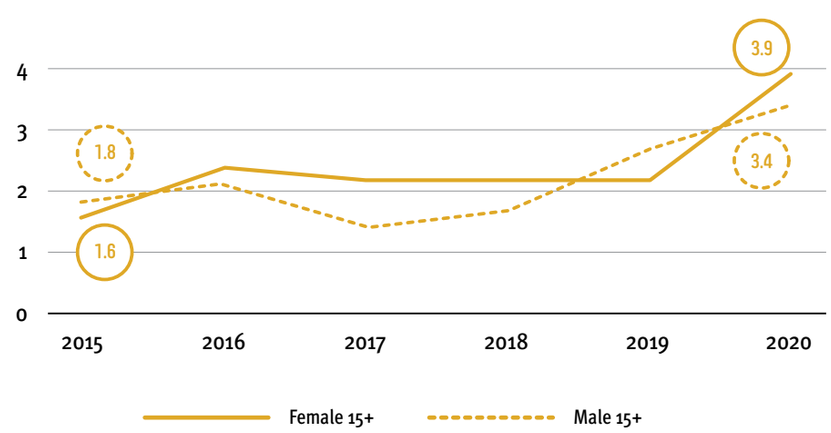
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.1.2a Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population, by sex, 2015-2020 (%)



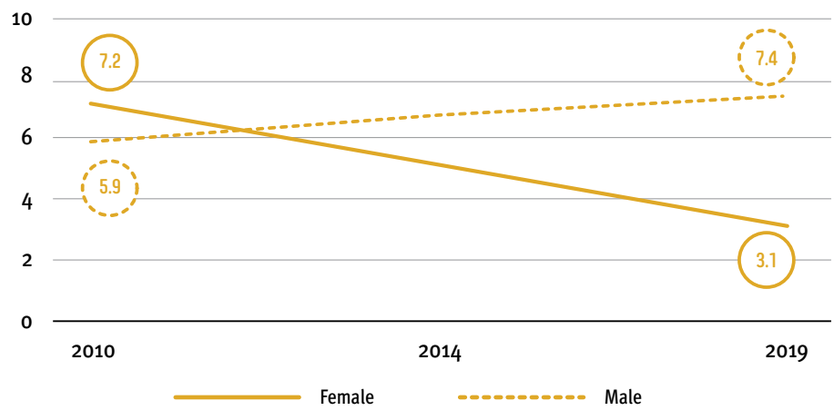
2.1.2b Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the adult population, by sex, 2015-2020 (%)



Source: FAO

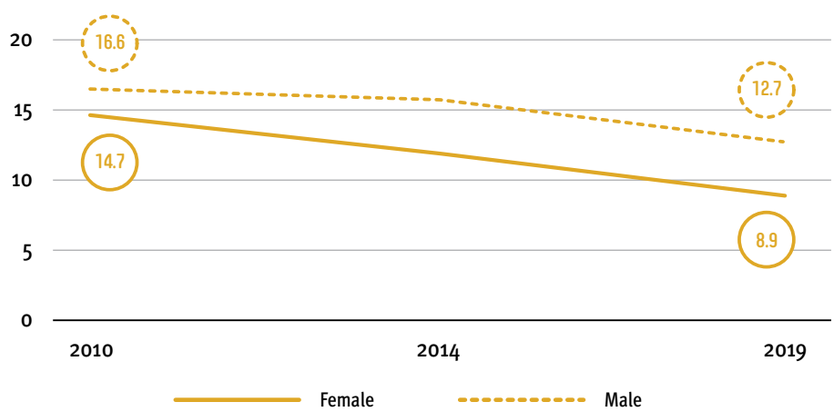
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by sex, 2010-2019 (%)

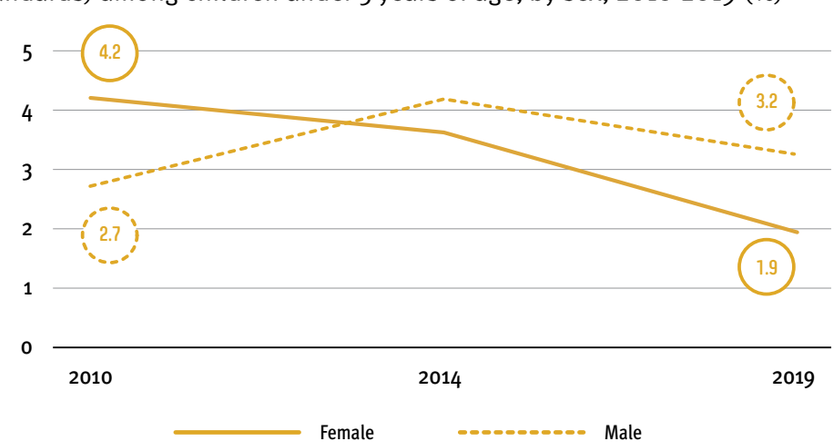


Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

2.2.2a Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by sex, 2010-2019 (%)



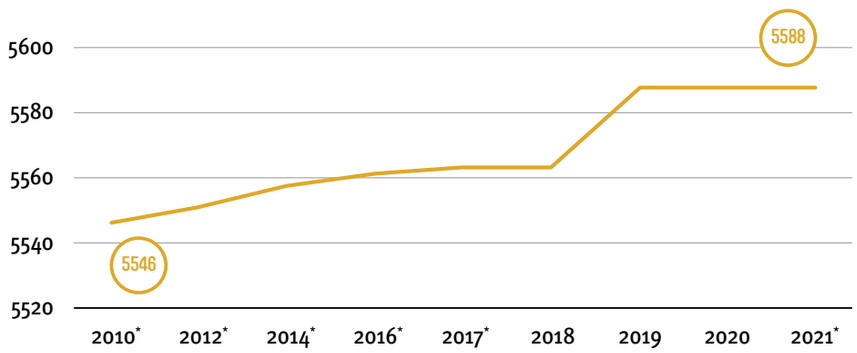
2.2.2b Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by sex, 2010-2019 (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.5.1a Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities, 2010-2021



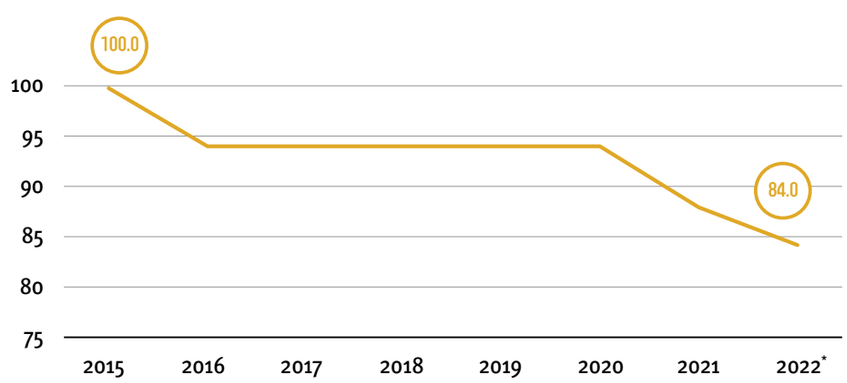
** Estimated value*

2.5.1b Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities, 2020-2022

Year	Number
2020	0
2021	0
2022	0

Source: FAO

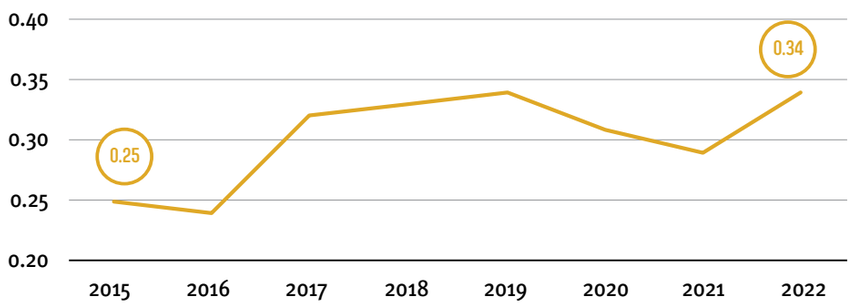
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction conservation facilities, 2015-2022 (%)



Source: FAO
** Estimated value*

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures, 2015-2022



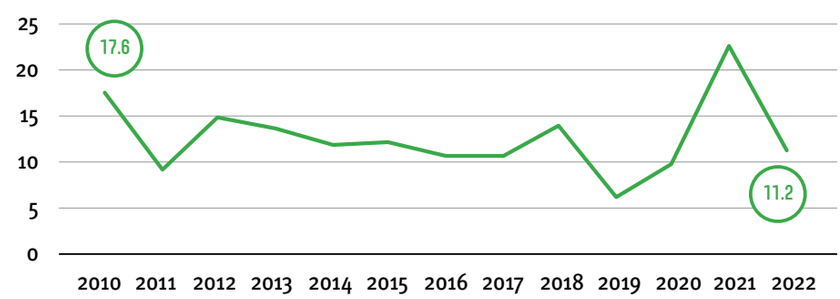
Source: Ministry of Finance and SORS

SDG 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

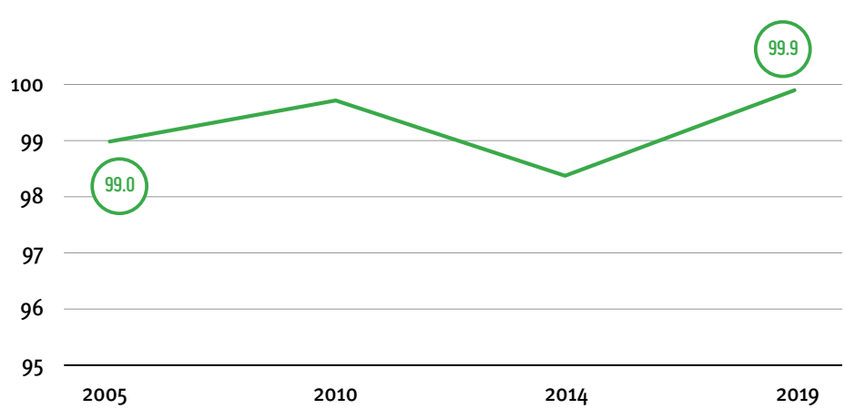
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio*, 2010-2022



Source: Vital Statistics, SORS
** Deaths per 100,000 live births*

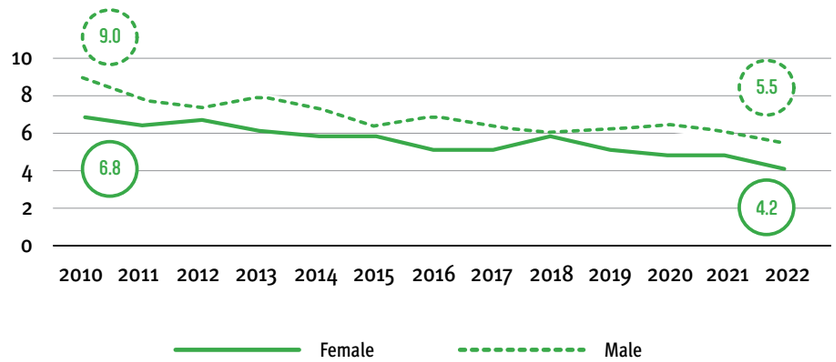
3.1.2 Births attended by skilled health personnel, 2005-2019 (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

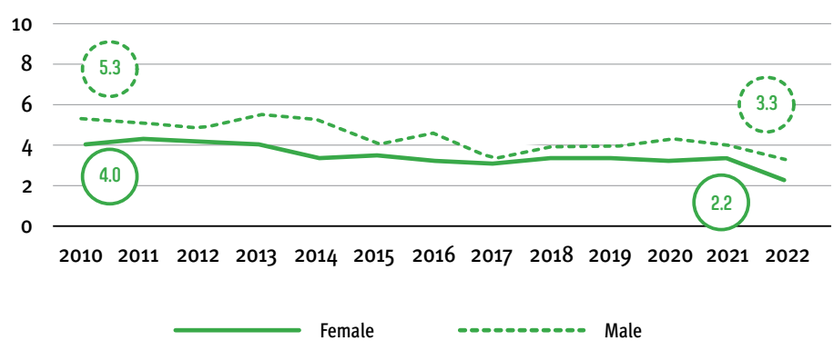
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate, by sex, 2010-2022 (Deaths per 1000 live births)



Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

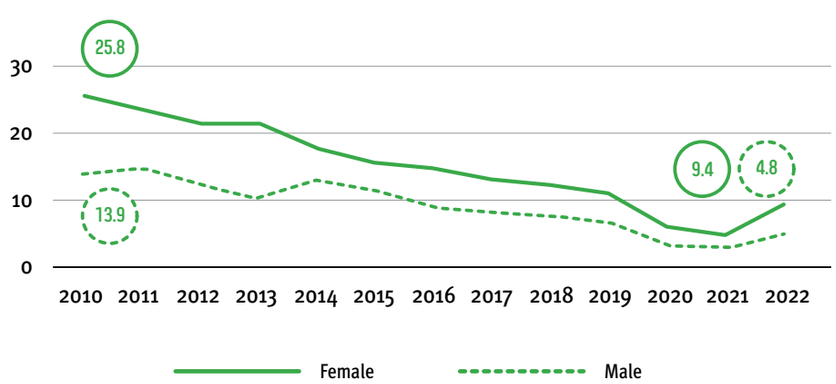
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate, by sex, 2010-2022 (Deaths per 1000 live births)



Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

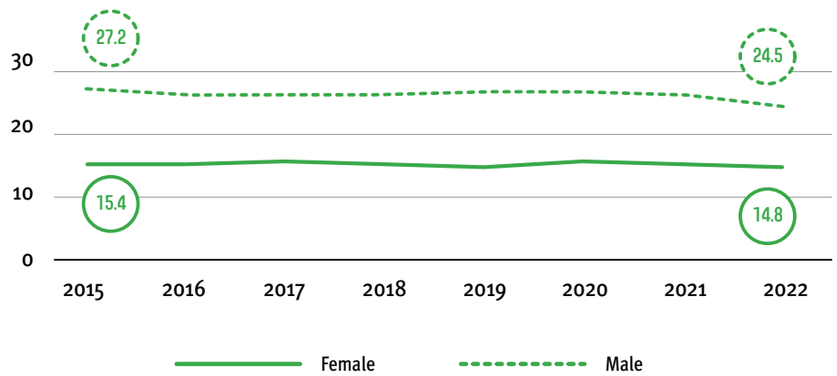
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, by sex, 2010-2022 (%)



Source: Institute of Public Health of Serbia and Vital Statistics, SORS

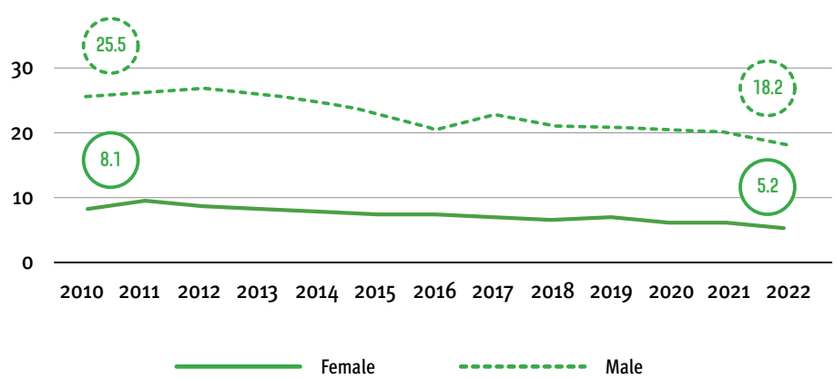
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, by sex, 2015-2022 (%)



Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

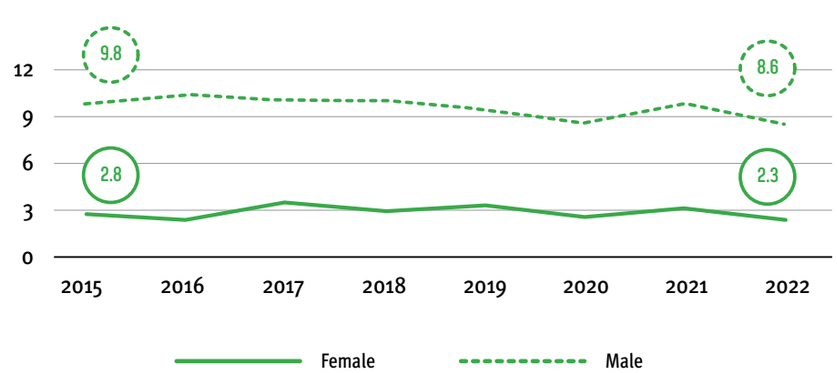
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate, by sex, 2010-2022 (Per 100,000 population)



Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

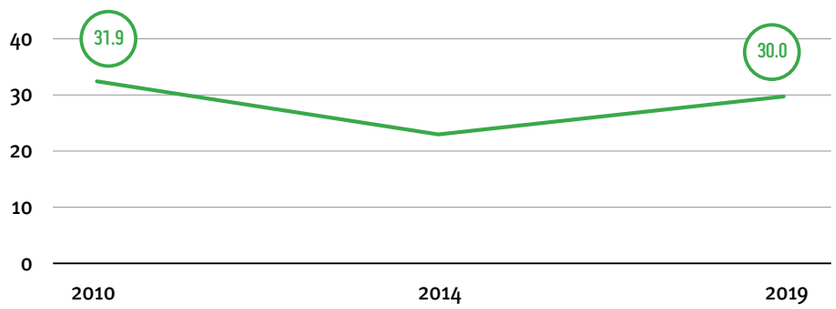
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries, by sex, 2015-2022 (Per 100,000 population)



Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

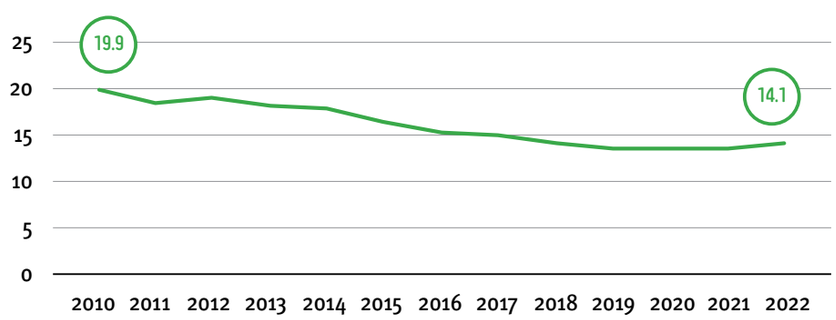
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, 2010-2019 (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

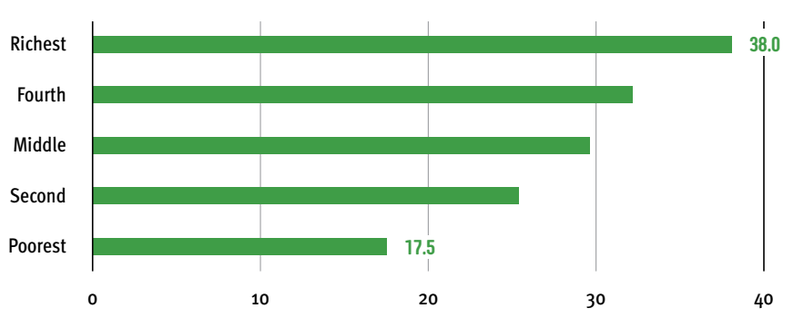
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group, 2010-2022



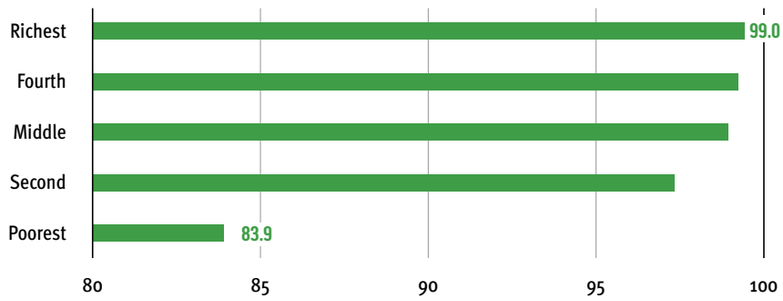
Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

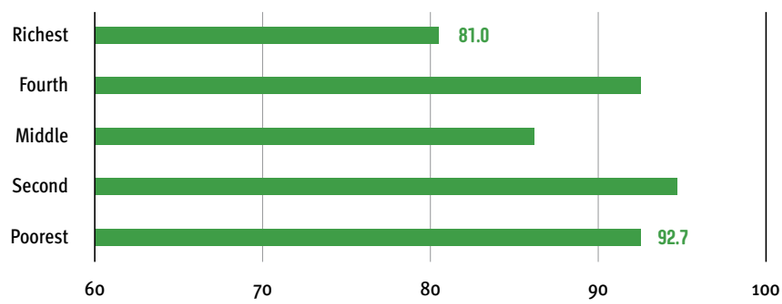
3.8.1a Coverage of essential health services - Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, by wealth quintiles, 2019 (%)



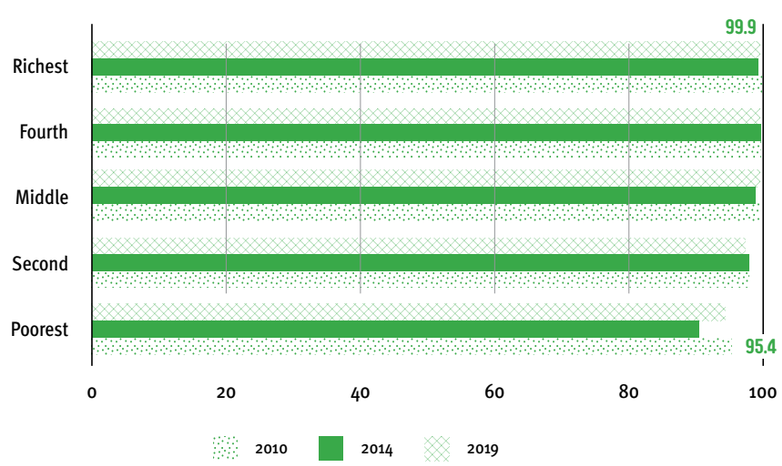
3.8.1b Coverage of essential health services - Antenatal care coverage for at least four visits, by wealth quintiles, 2019 (%)



3.8.1c Coverage of essential health services - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage, by wealth quintiles, 2019 (%)

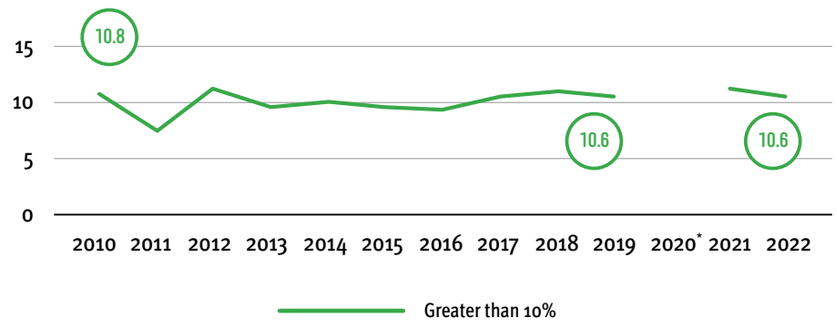


3.8.1d Coverage of essential health services - Use of improved sanitation facilities, by wealth quintiles, 2010, 2014 and 2019 (%)

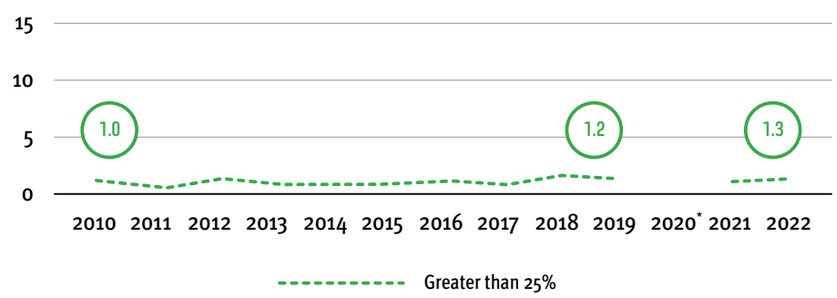


Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

3.8.2a Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health greater than 10% of total household expenditure, 2010-2022 (%)



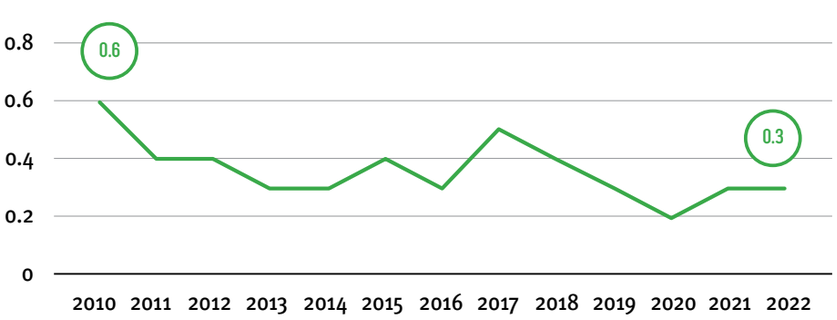
3.8.2b Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health greater than 25% of total household expenditure, 2010-2022 (%)



Source: Household Budget Survey, SORS
** Data not available*

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

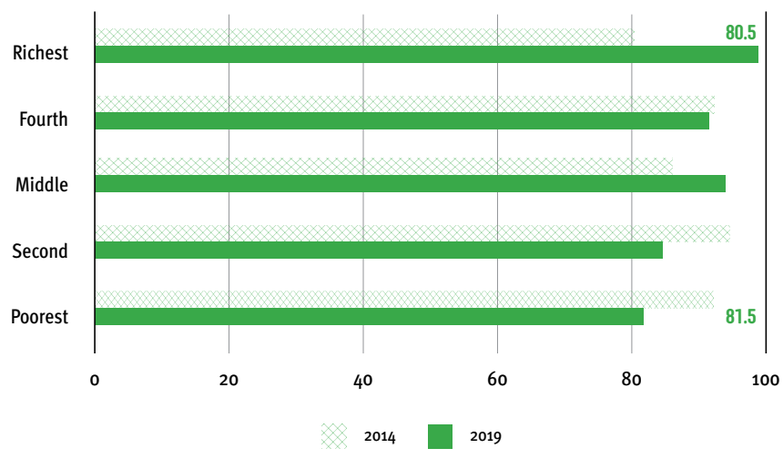
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, 2010-2022 (Per 100,000 population)



Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

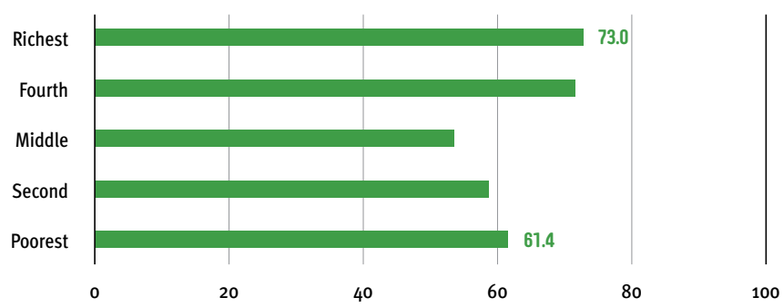
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.b.1a Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage, by wealth quintiles*, 2014 and 2019 (%)



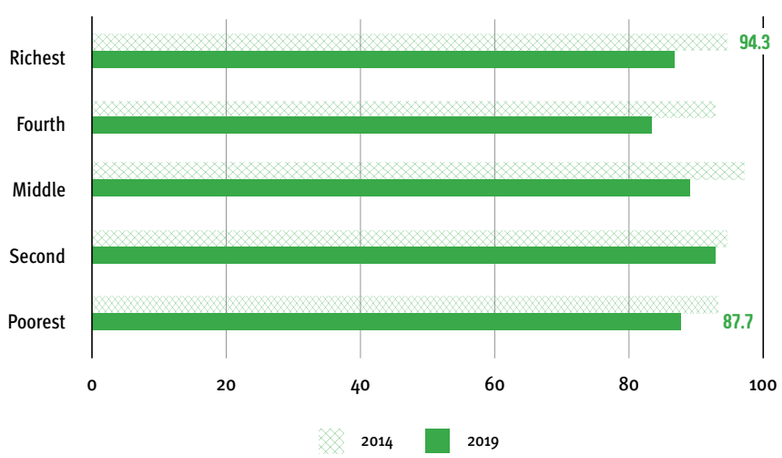
**children aged 12-23 months*

3.b.1b Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage, by wealth quintiles*, 2019 (%)



**children aged 12-23 months*

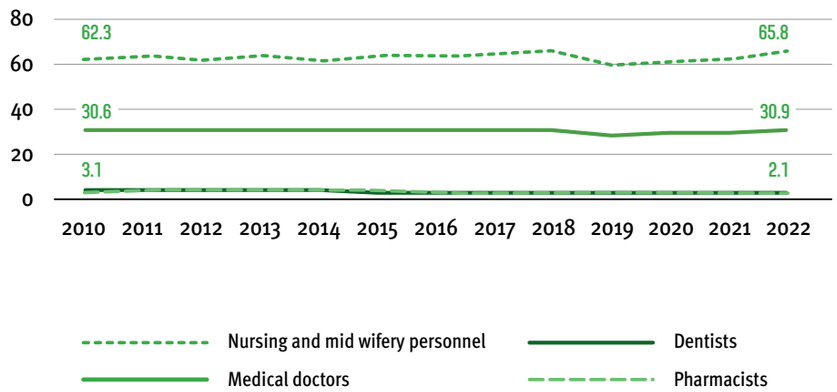
3.b.1c Measles immunization coverage, by wealth quintiles*, 2014 and 2019 (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF
**children aged 24-35 months*

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.c.1 Health worker density and distributions*, 2010-2022



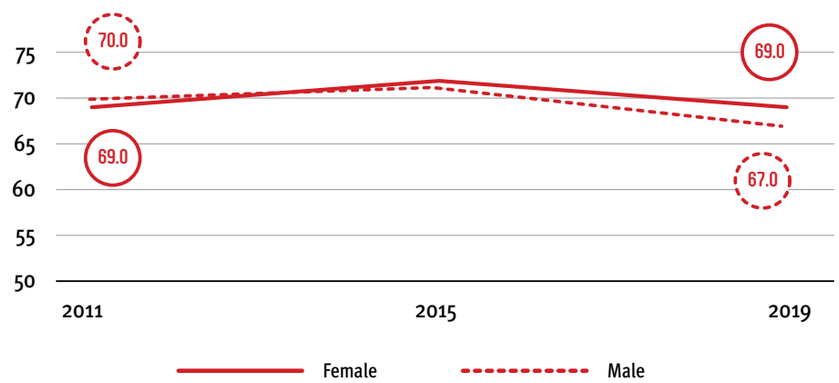
Source: Institute of Public Health of Serbia and Vital Statistics, SORS
** Per 10,000 inhabitants*

SDG 4

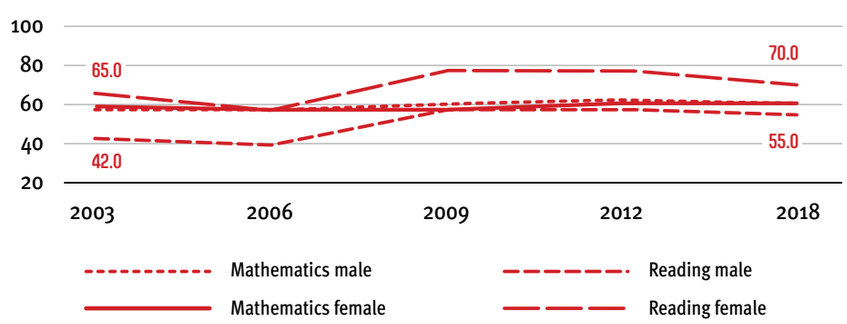
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.1.1b Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary education (grades 1-4) achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics, 2011, 2015 and 2019, by sex

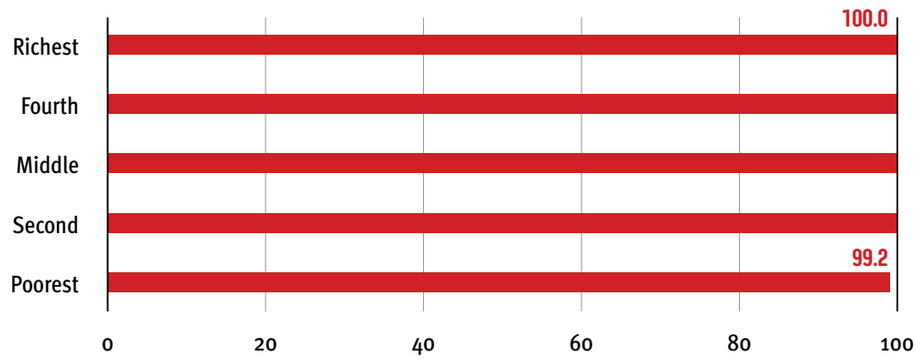


4.1.1c Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary school (8th grade) achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, by sex, 2003-2018 (%)

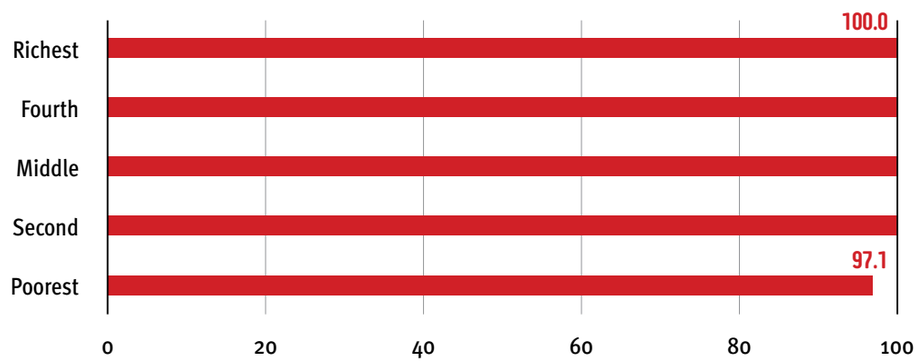


Source: UN Database

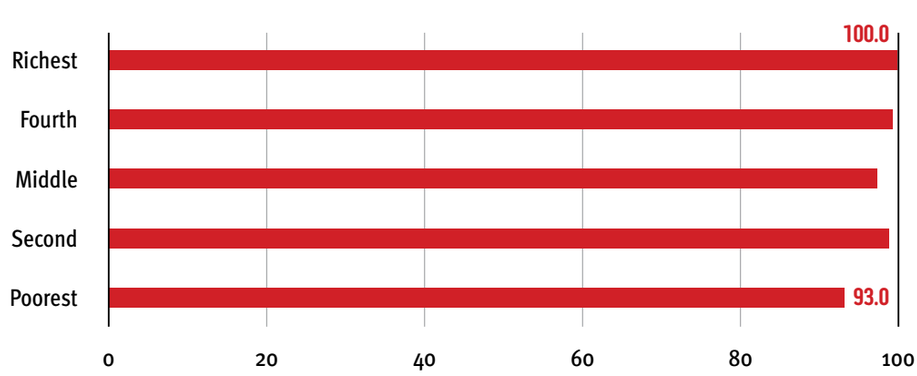
4.1.2a Completion rate (primary education), by wealth quintiles, 2019 (%)



4.1.2b Completion rate (lower secondary education), by wealth quintiles, 2019 (%)



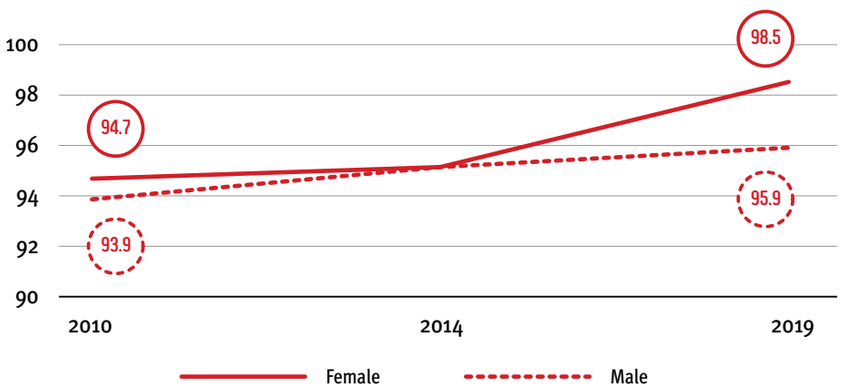
4.1.2c Completion rate (upper secondary education), by wealth quintiles, 2019 (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.2.1a Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex*, 2010, 2014 and 2019 (%)

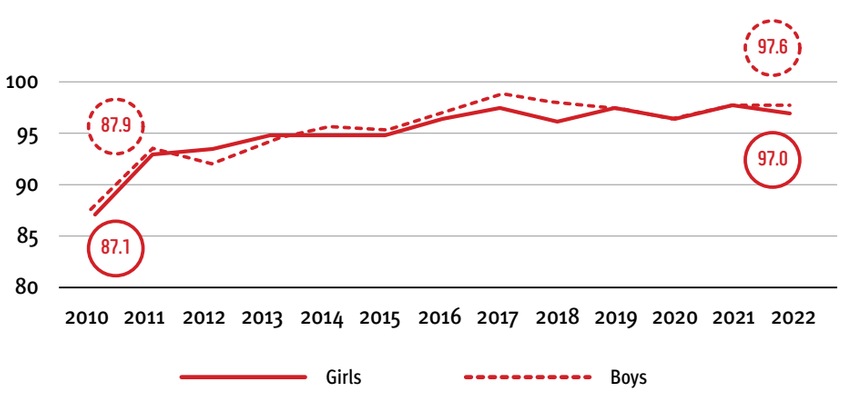


** Early child development index*

4.2.1b Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by wealth quintiles*, 2010, 2014 and 2019 (%)

Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF
** Early child development index*

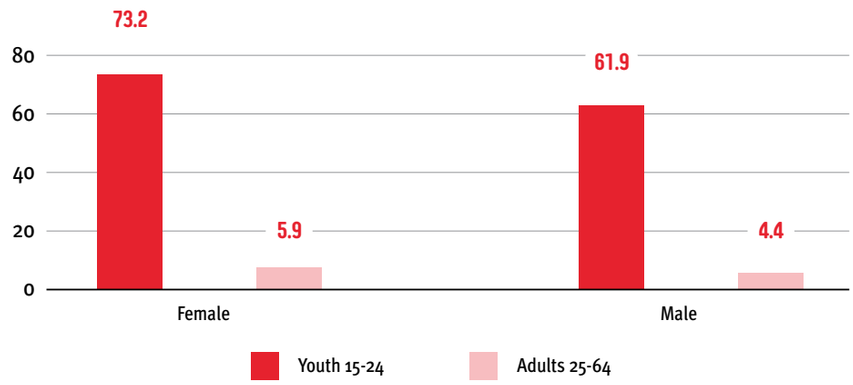
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex, 2010-2022 (%)



Source: Statistics of education, SORS

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

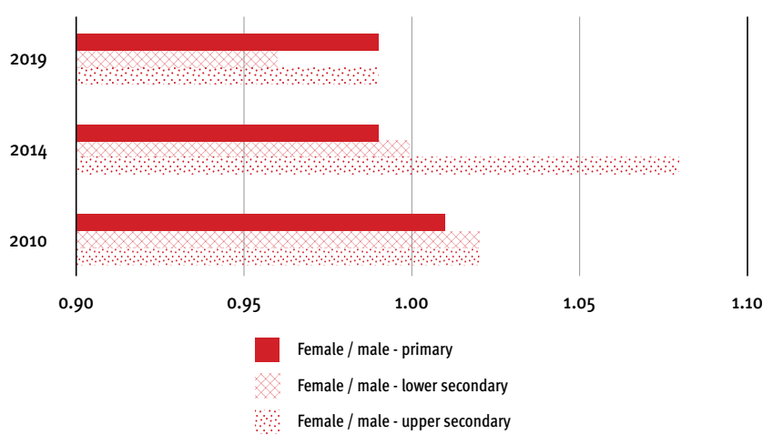
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training*, by sex, 2022 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS
**last 4 months*

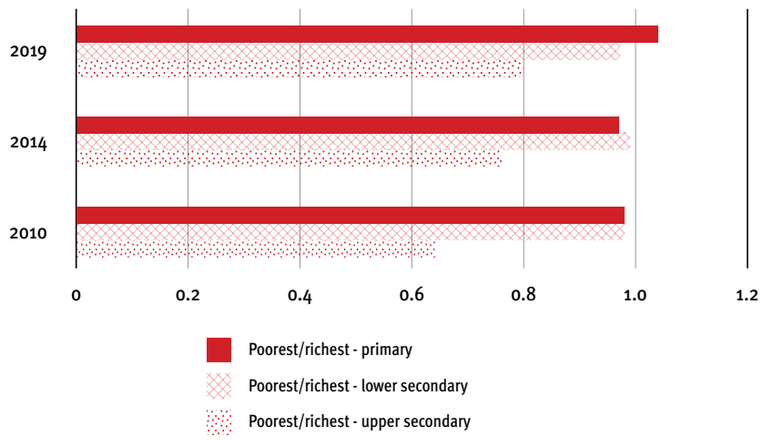
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.5.1a Parity indices in different levels of education*, by sex, 2010-2019



** ISCED 2011*

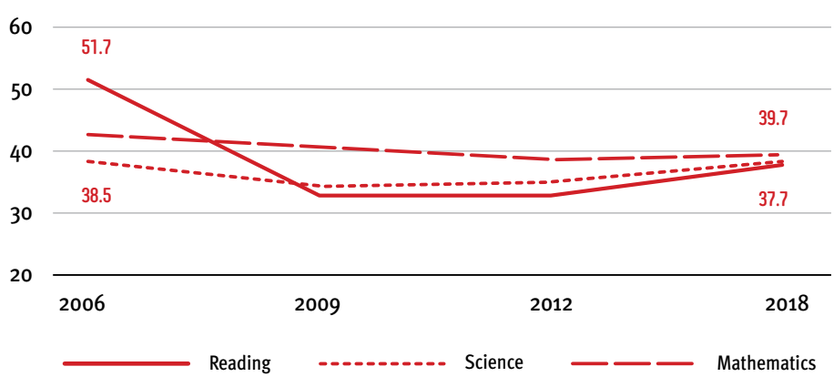
4.5.1b Parity indices in different levels of education*, by wealth, 2010-2019



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF
** ISCED 2011*

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.6.1 Proportion of students aged 15 years not achieving the minimum fixed level on the PISA scale for three elementary school subjects, 2006-2018 (%)



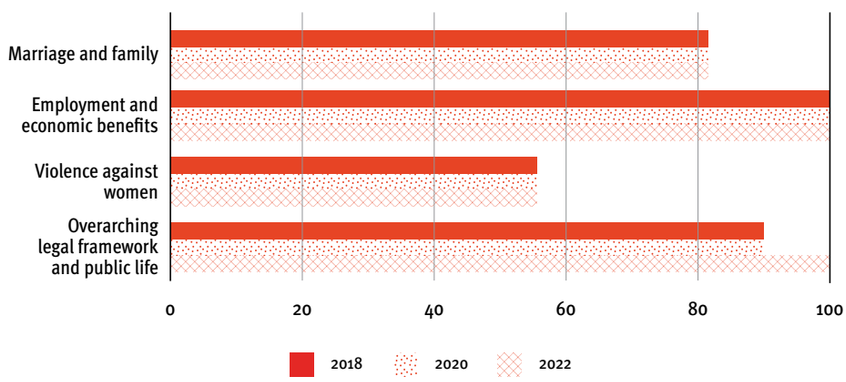
Source: OECD

SDG 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

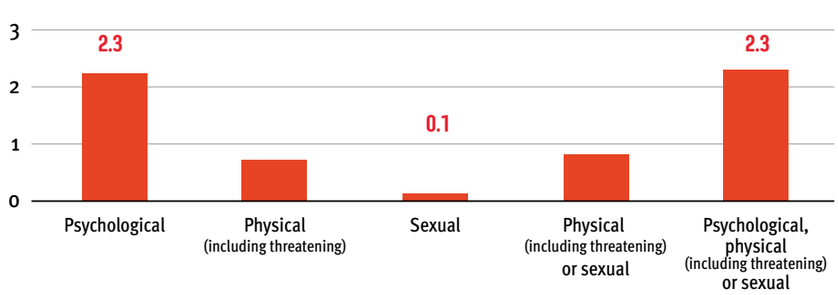
5.1.1 Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100), 2018-2022



Source: UN Women

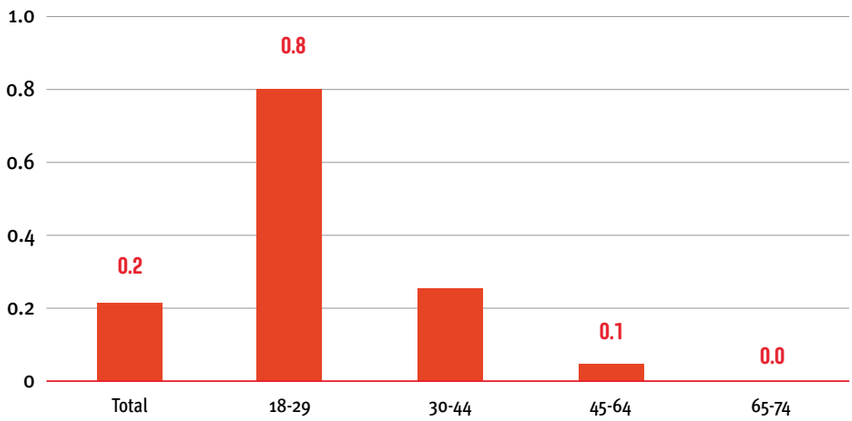
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 18-74 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence, 2021 (%)



Source: Survey on women's safety and quality of life (EU-GBV), SORS

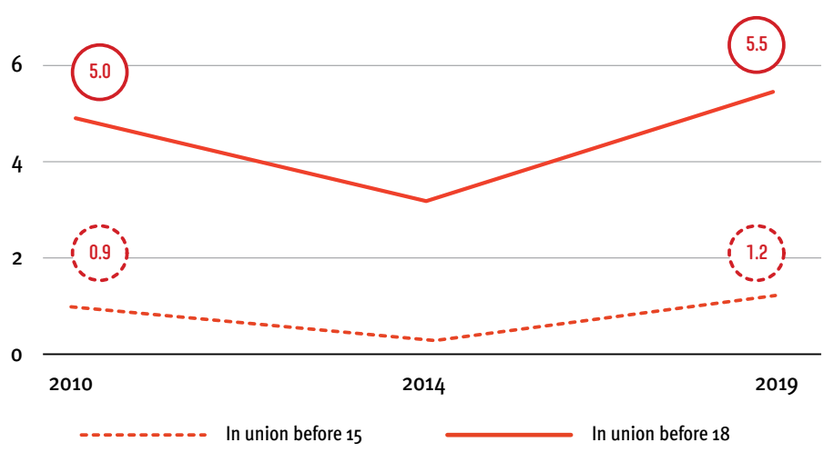
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 18-74 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age, 2021 (%)



Source: Survey on women's safety and quality of life (EU-GBV), SORS

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

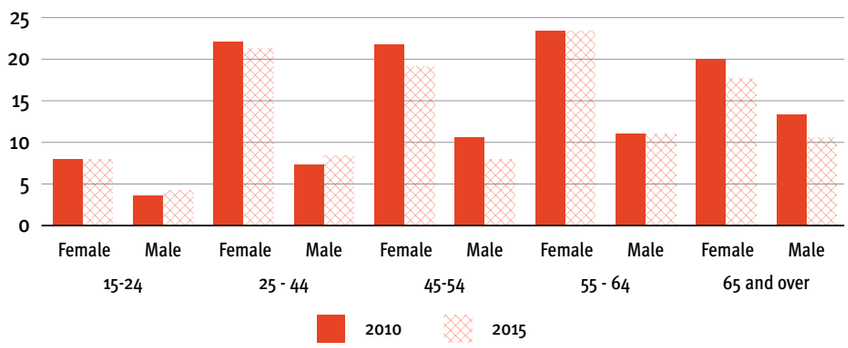
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18, 2010-2019 (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

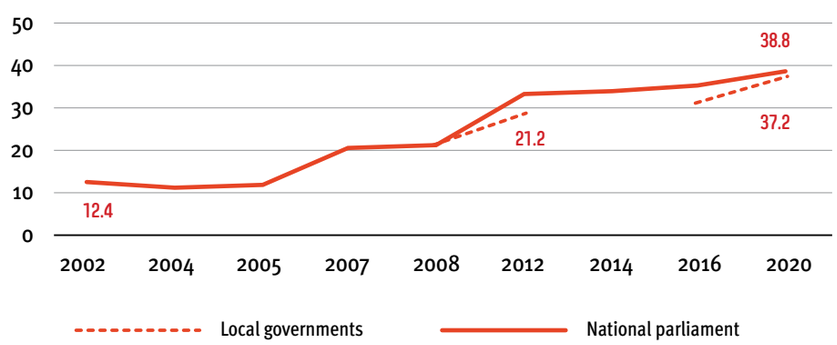
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, population aged 15 and over, by sex and age, 2010 and 2015 (%)



Source: TUS, SORS

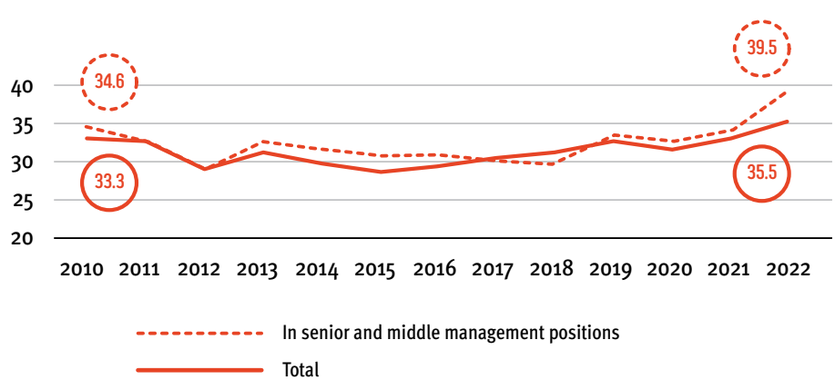
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, 2002-2020 (%)



Source: Statistics of elections, SORS

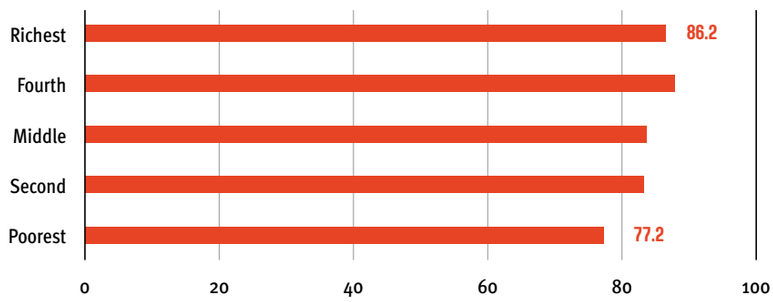
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions, 2010-2022 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

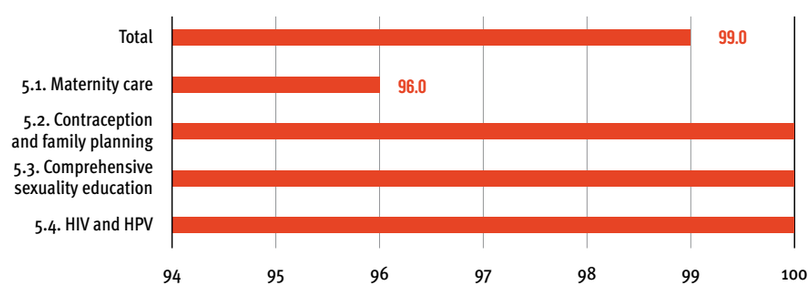
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, by wealth quintiles, 2019 (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

5.6.2 Extent to which countries have laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, 2022 (%)



Source: UNFPA

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

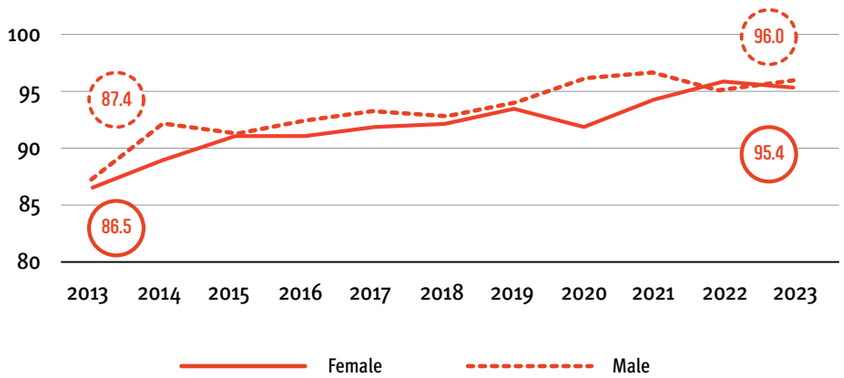
5.a.2 Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control*, 2019

Year	Level of guarantees
2019	5

Source: Republic Geodetic Authority
** 1 = No evidence to 6 = Highest levels of guarantees*

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex, 2013-2023 (%)



Source: Statistics on Informational and Communicational technologies, SORS

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment*, 2021

Year	Level of requirement
2021	2

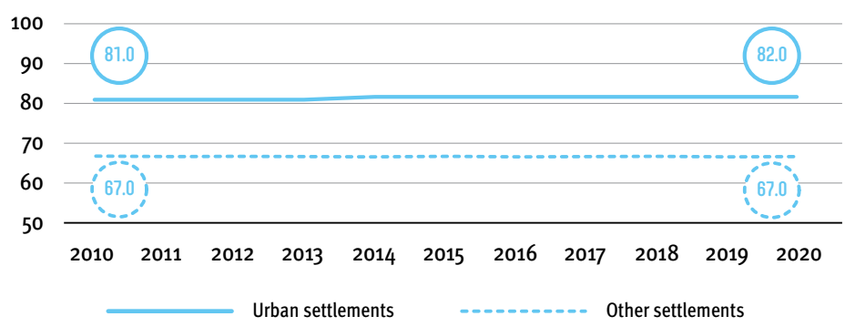
Source: UN Women, OECD and UNDP
** 0 = Does not meet requirement, 1 = Approaches requirement, 2 = Fully meets requirement*

ЦОР 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

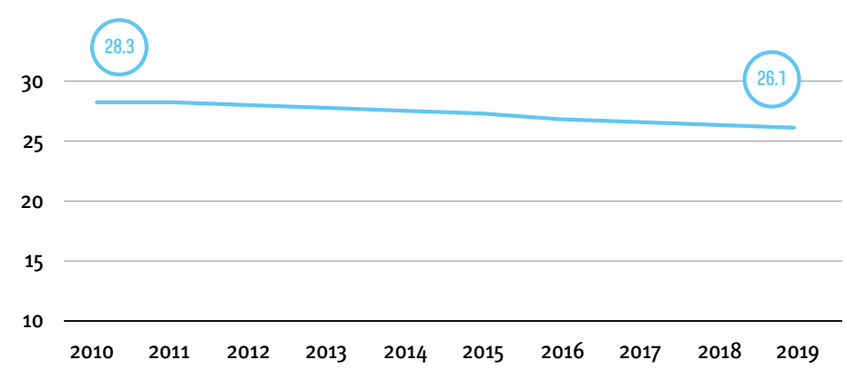
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, 2010-2020 (%)



Source: The WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, Institute of Public Health of Serbia and SORS

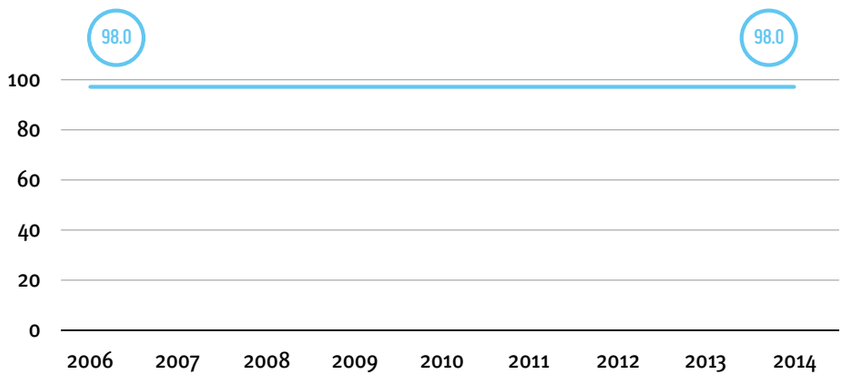
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.2.1a Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, 2010-2019 (%)



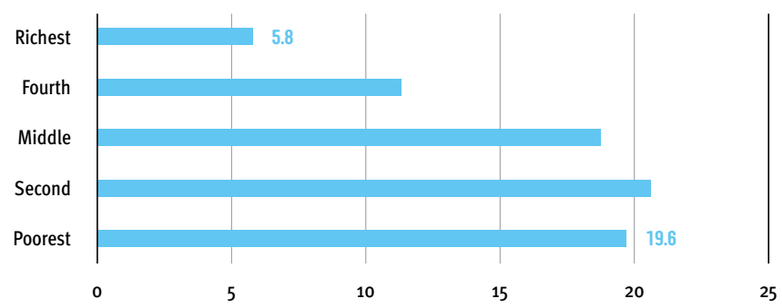
Source: The WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, Institute of Public Health of Serbia and SORS

6.2.1b Proportion of population with hand washing facility with soap and water available at home, 2006-2014 (%)



Source: The WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, Institute of Public Health of Serbia and SORS

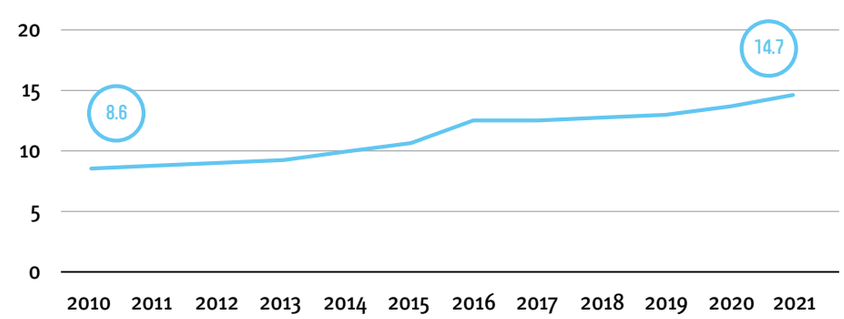
6.2.1c Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water: removal of excreta for treatment off-site, by wealth quintiles, 2019 (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

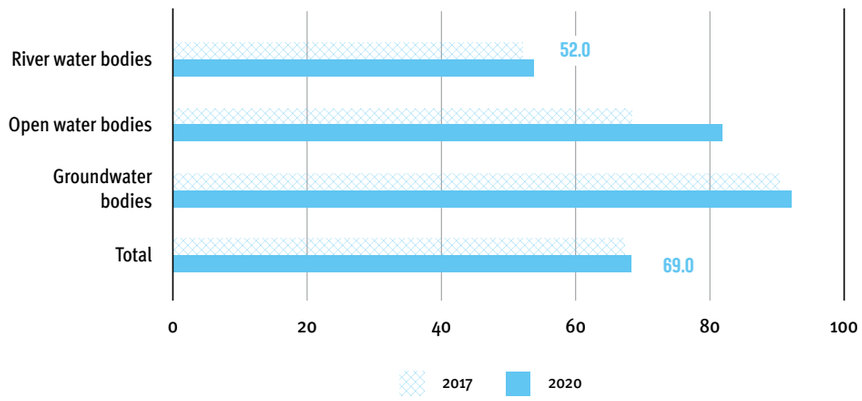
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.3.1 Percentage of households connected to urban wastewater collecting system with wastewater treatment plant, 2010-2021 (%)



Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS

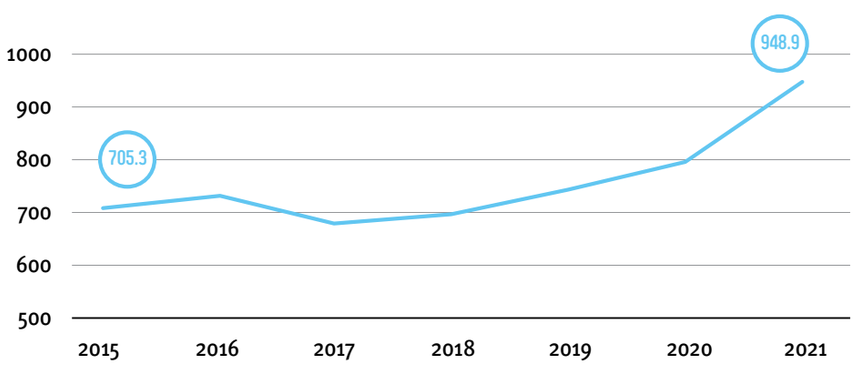
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality, 2017 and 2020 (%)



Source: SEPA

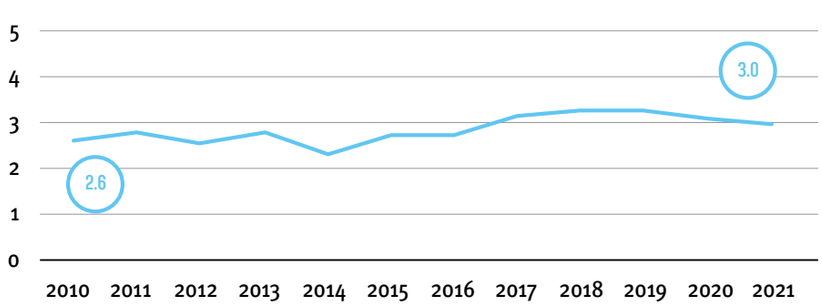
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time, 2015-2021 (RSD/m^3)



Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS

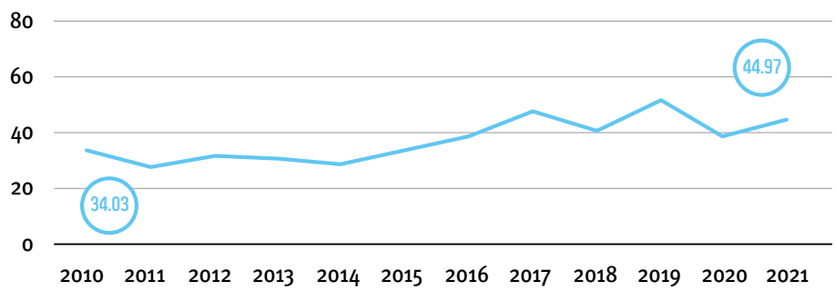
6.4.2 Water exploitation index (WEI), 2010-2021 (%)



Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan, 2010-2021 (USD mill. at constant prices 2021)



Source: GLAAS and OECD

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

6.b.1a Level of participation of service users / communities in rural drinking water planning programs*, 2014-2022

Year	Level of participation	Score
2014	Low	1
2017	High	3
2019	High	3
2022	High	3

** 3 = High; 2 = Moderate; 1 = Low; 0 = Not available*

6.b.1b Level of defined procedures in law and policy for participation of service users / communities in the rural drinking water planning program*, 2014-2022

Year	Level of definition in procedures	Score
2014	Clearly defined	10
2017	Clearly defined	10
2019	Clearly defined	10
2022	Clearly defined	10

** 10 = Clearly defined; 5 = Not clearly defined;*
0 = Not available

6.b.1c Level of participation of users / communities in water resource planning and management programs*, 2017-2022

Year	Level of participation	Score
2017	High	3
2019	High	3
2022	High	3

** 3 = High; 2 = Moderate; 1 = Low;*
0 = Not available

6.b.1d Level of defined procedures in law and policy for participation of service users / communities in water resource planning and management*, 2017 and 2022

Year	Level of definition in procedures	Score
2017	Clearly defined	10
2019	Clearly defined	10
2022	Clearly defined	10

Source: GLAAS

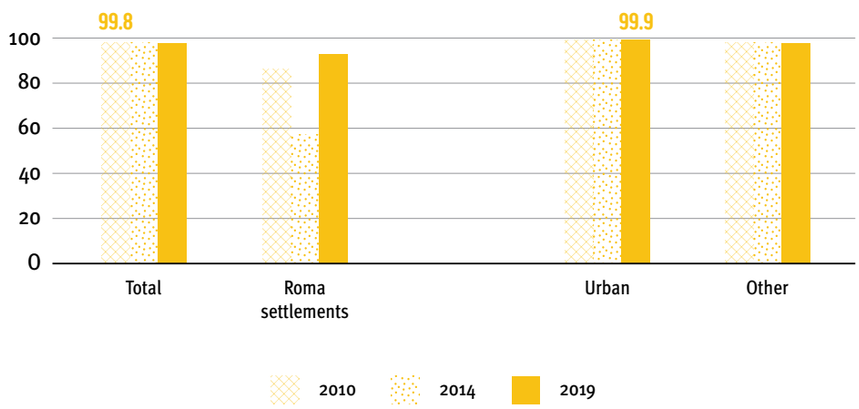
** 10 = Clearly defined; 5 = Not clearly defined;*
0 = Not available

SDG 7

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

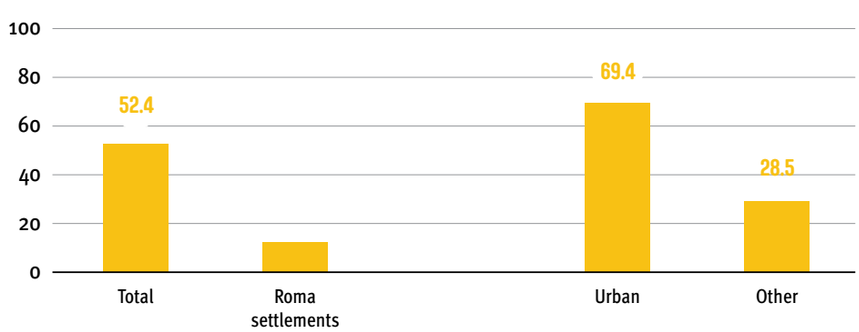
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity, 2010-2019 (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

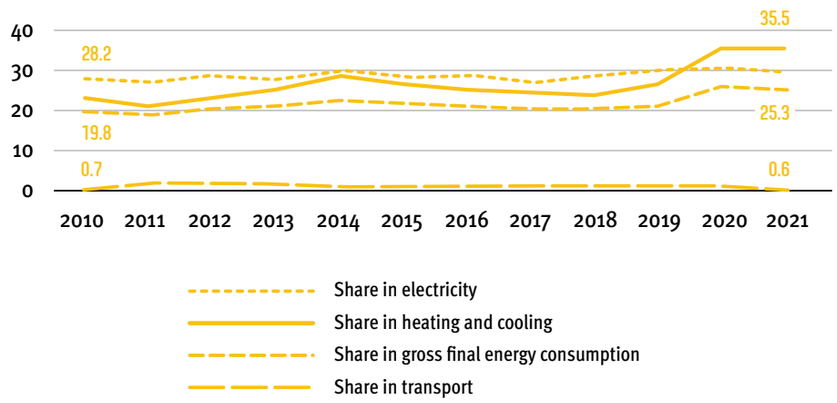
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, 2019 (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

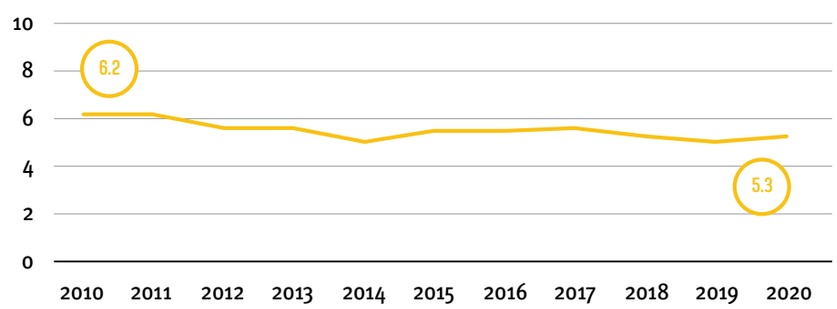
7.2.1 Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumpption, 2010-2021 (%)



Source: Ministry of Mining and Energy

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (MJ/USD), 2010-2020



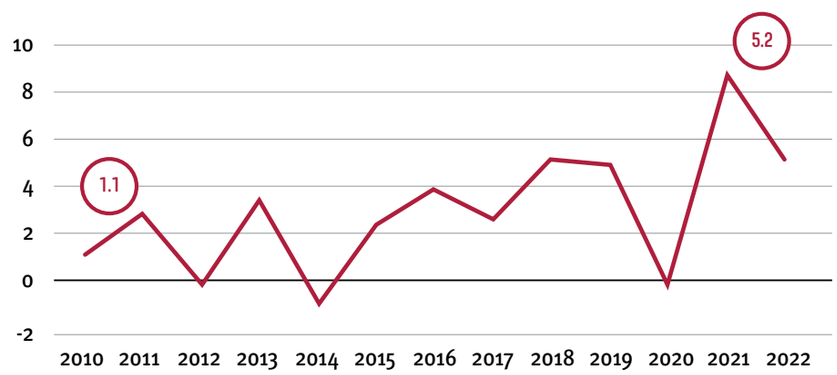
Source: Energy statistics and National Accounts, SORS and United Nations

SDG 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

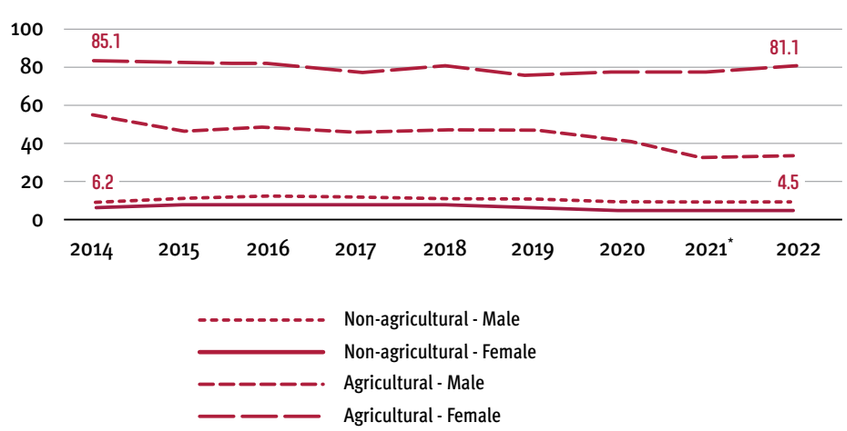
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, 2010-2022 (%)



Source: National Accounts, SORS

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

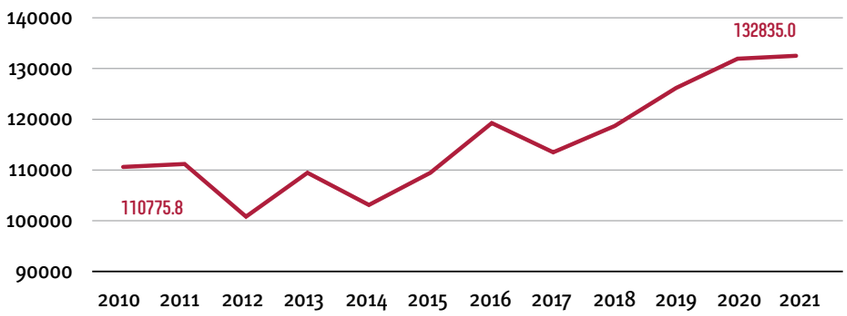
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex, 2014-2022* (%)



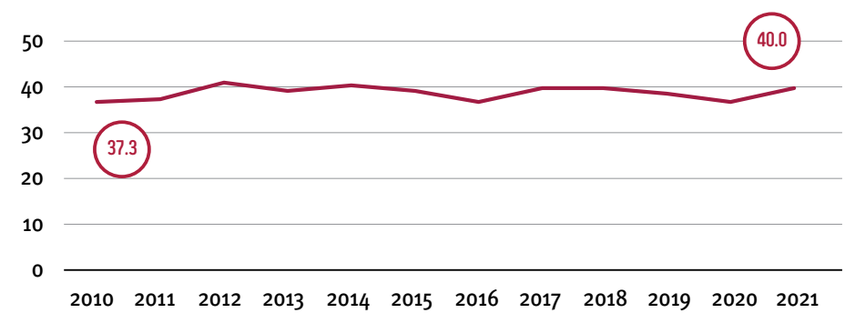
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS
** Break in time-series from 2021*

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.4.2a Domestic material consumption, 2010-2021 (thousands of tonnes)



8.4.2b Resource productivity, 2010-2021 (RSD/kg)



Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS

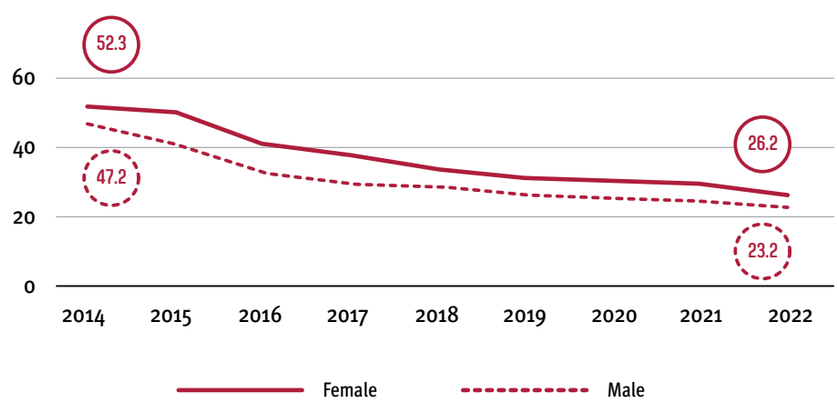
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.5.1a Average hourly earnings of employees, by age and sex (RSD), 2018

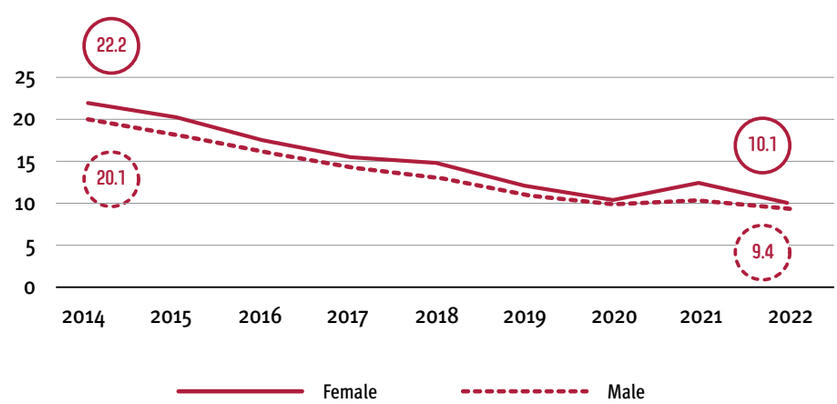
8.5.1b Average hourly earnings of employees, by occupation and by sex (RSD)*, 2018

Source: SES, SORS
** ISCO 08*

8.5.2a Unemployment rate by sex, population aged 15-24 years, 2014-2022 (%)



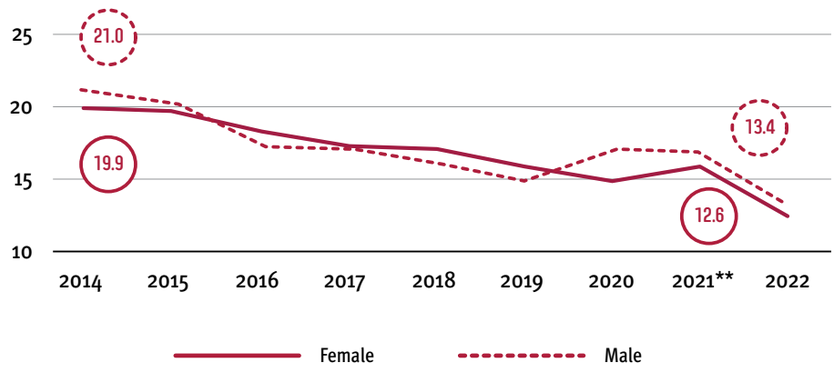
8.5.2b Unemployment rate by sex, population aged 15-64 year, 2014-2022 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

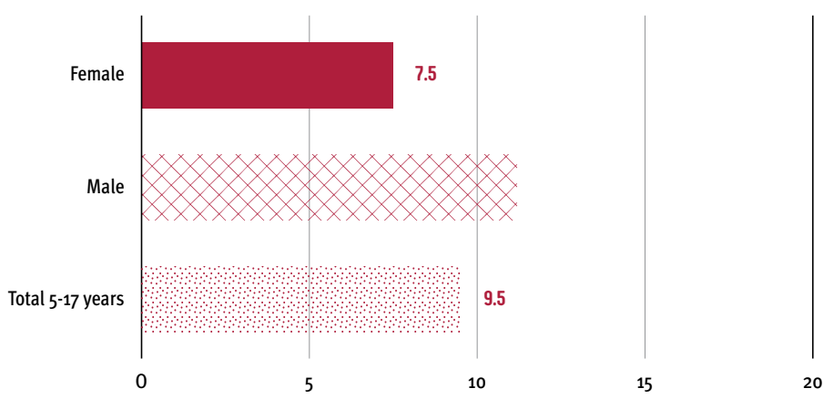
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, by sex*, 2014-2022 (%)



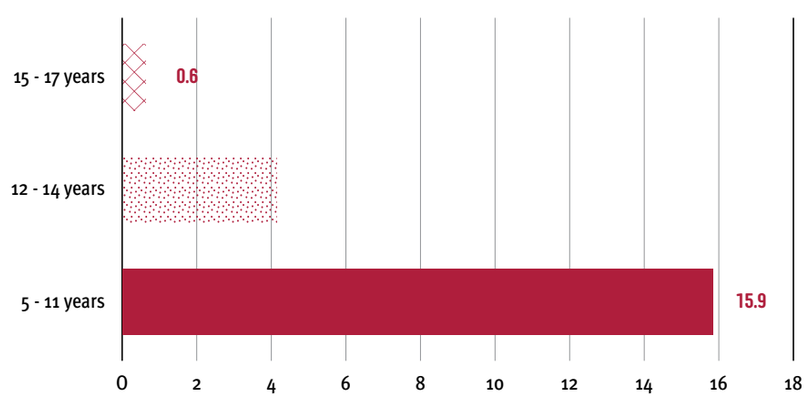
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS
** NEET indicator*
*** Break in time-series from 2021*

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.7.1a Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex, 2019 (%)



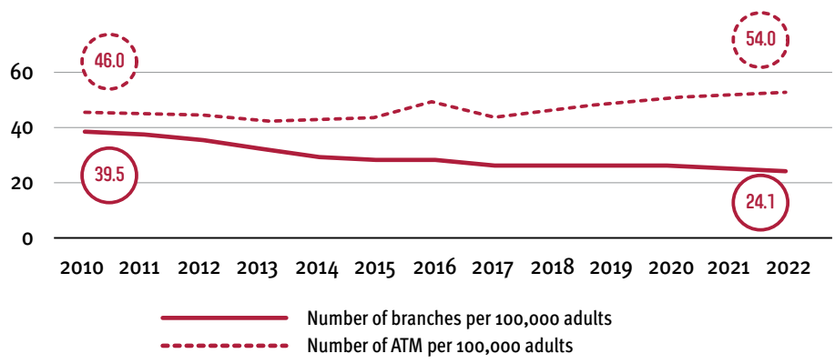
8.7.1b Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by age, 2019 (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults (15+), 2010-2022



Source: National Bank of Serbia and SORS

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy*, 2019-2022

Year	Value
2019	3
2020	3
2021	3
2022	3

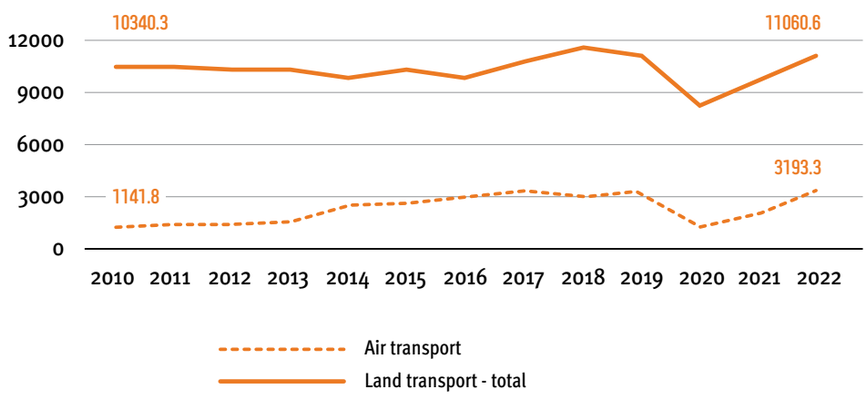
Source: ILO estimation
** 0 - no strategy; 1 - in the process of making; 2 - developed and adopted; 3 - operationalized*

SDG 9

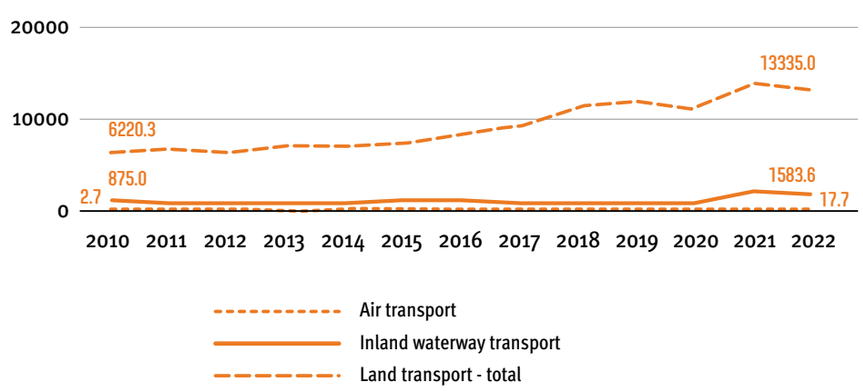
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.1.2a Passenger volume, by mode of transport, 2010-2022 (pkm, Mill.)



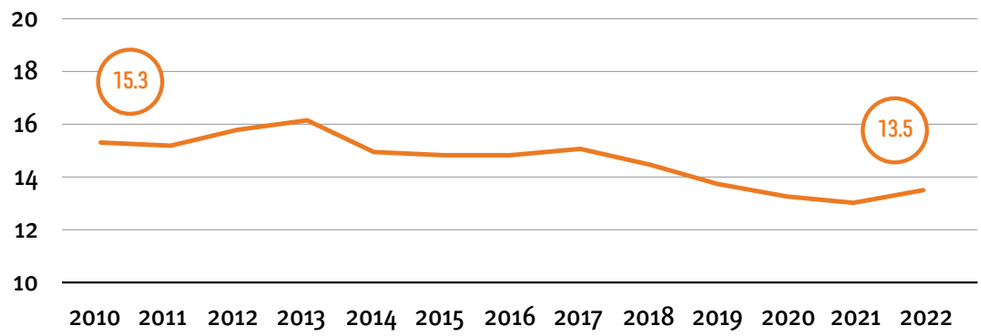
9.1.2b Freight volume, by mode of transport, 2010-2022 (tkm, Mill.)



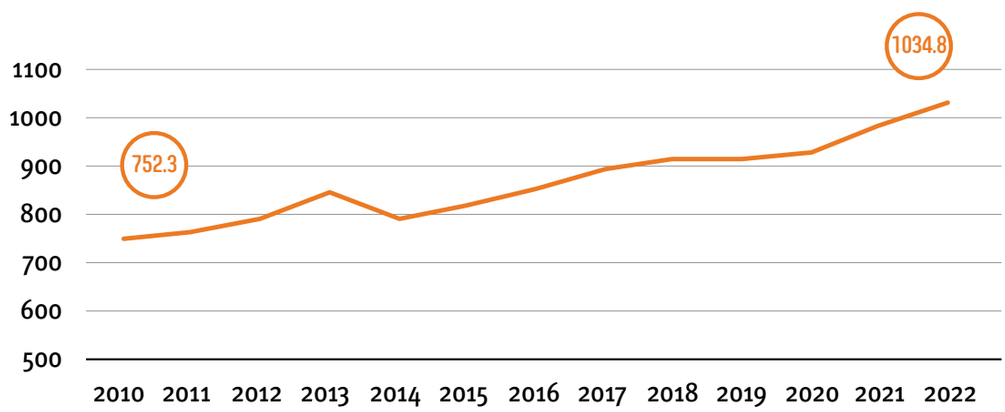
Source: Statistics of Transport and telecommunications, SORS

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.2.1a Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP, 2010-2022 (%)

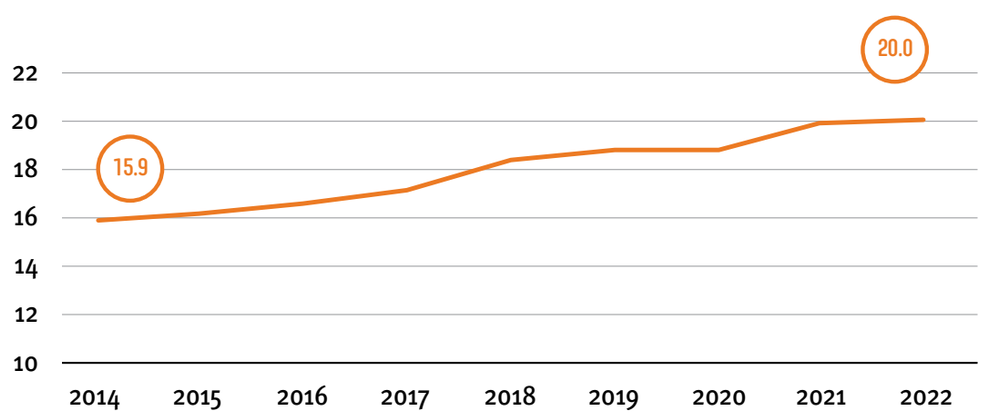


9.2.1b Manufacturing value added per capita, 2010-2022 (USD of constant prices 2015)



Source: National Accounts, SORS

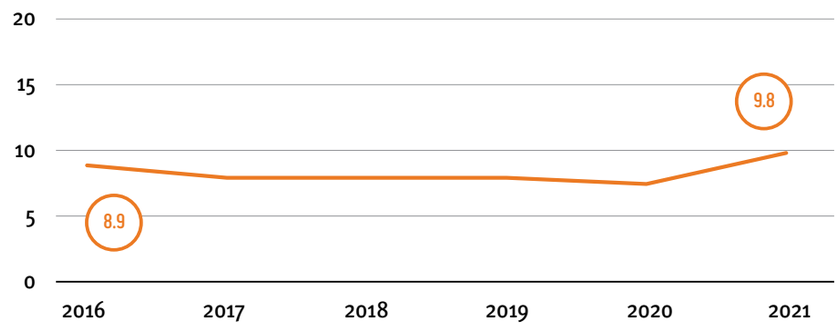
9.2.2 Employment in manufacturing as a proportion of total employment, 2014-2022 (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

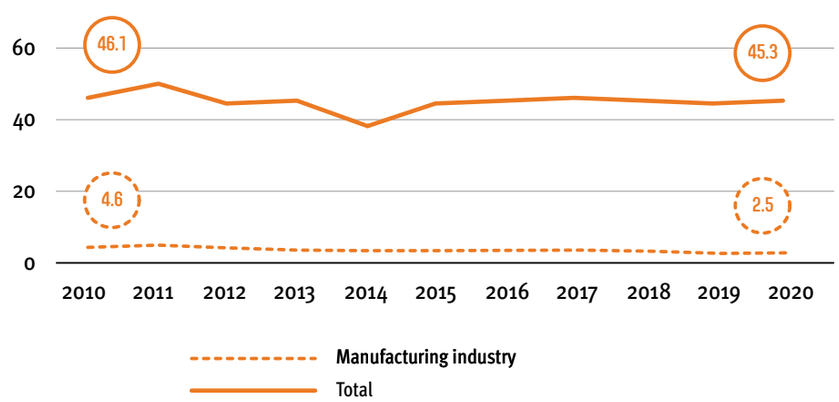
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added, 2016-2021 (%)



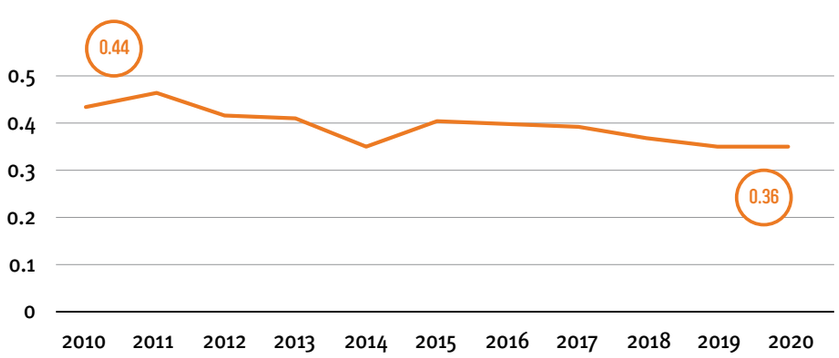
Source: Eurostat

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

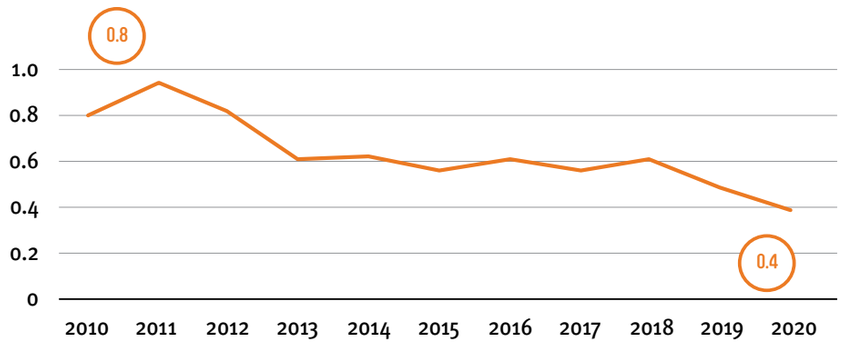
9.4.1a CO2 emission per unit of value added: Carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion, 2010-2020 (millions of tonnes)



9.4.1b CO2 emission per unit of value added: Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP, 2010-2020 (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2017 USD)



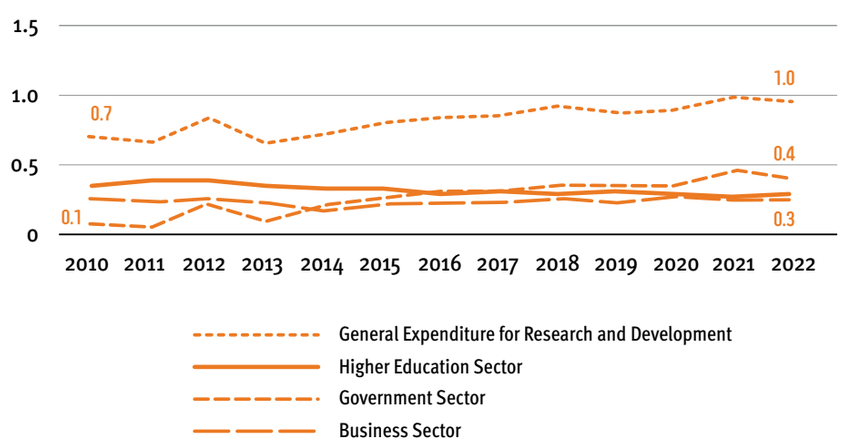
9.4.1c CO_2 emission per unit of value added: Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added, 2010-2020 (kilogrammes of CO_2 per constant 2015 USD)



Source: International Energy Agency (IEA)

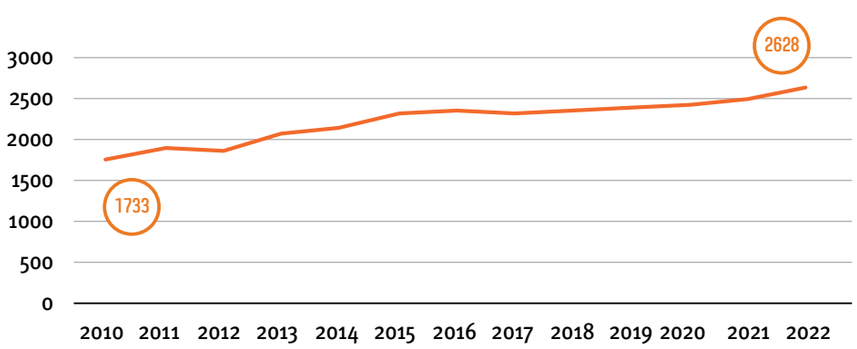
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, by sectors*, 2010-2022 (%)



Source: Statistics of science, technology and innovations, SORS
** Private Non Profit sector - Data value under 0.5 of measurement unit*

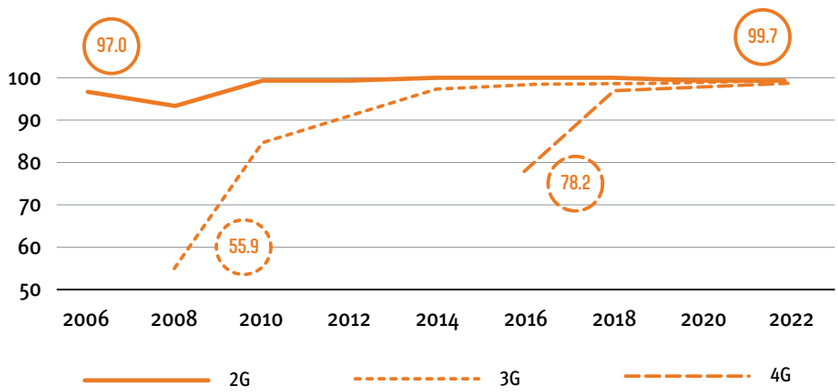
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants, 2010-2022



Source: Statistics of science, technology and innovations and Vital Statistics, SORS

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology, 2006-2022 (%)



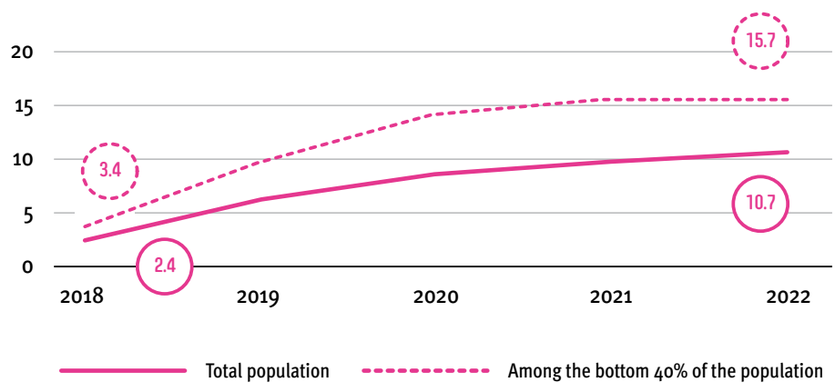
Source: Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services (RATEL)

SDG 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

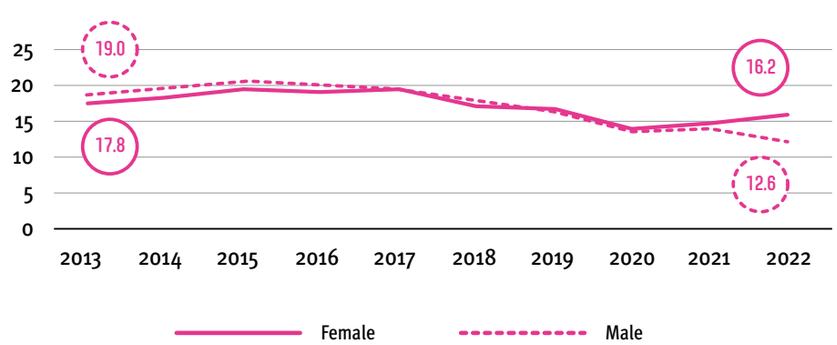
10.1.1 Growth rates of disposable income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population, 2018-2022 (%)



Source: SILC, SORS

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

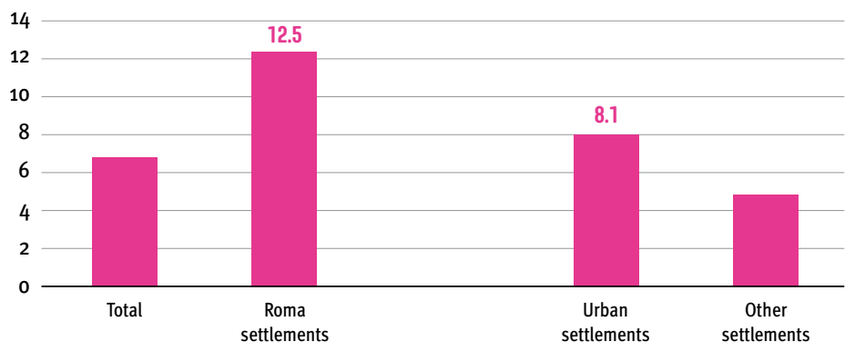
10.2.1 Proportion of people with an disposable income below 50% of median equivalised income, by sex, 2013-2022 (%)



Source: SILC, SORS

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

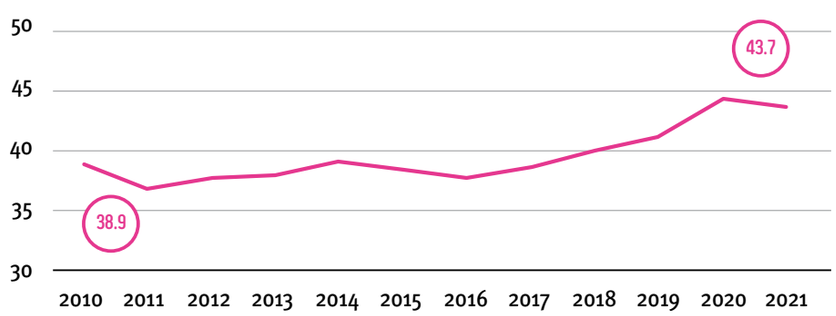
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law, 2019* (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF
**Women aged 15-49*

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

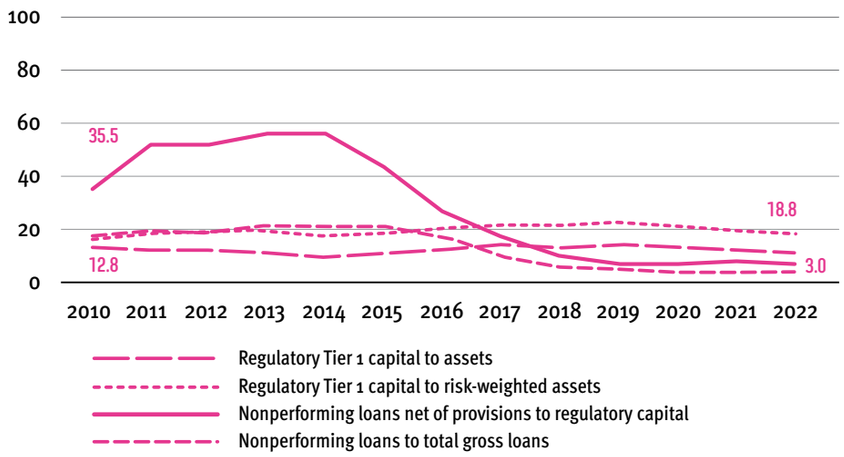
10.4.1 Share of labor income in GDP, 2010-2021 (%)



Source: National Accounts, SORS

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators, 2010-2022 (%)



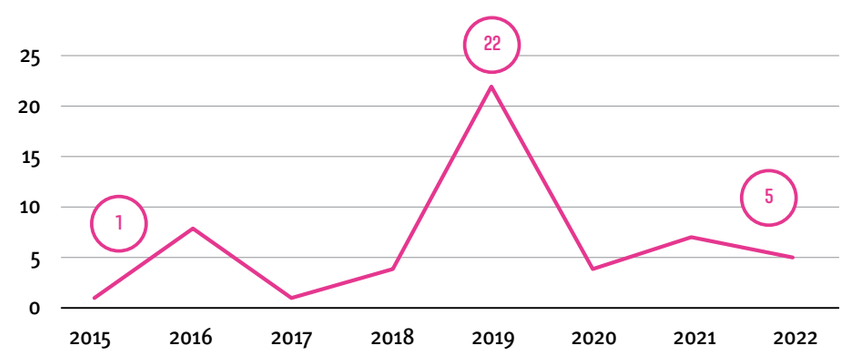
Source: National Bank of Serbia

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.7.2 Migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, 2019 and 2021 (score)

Souce: International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

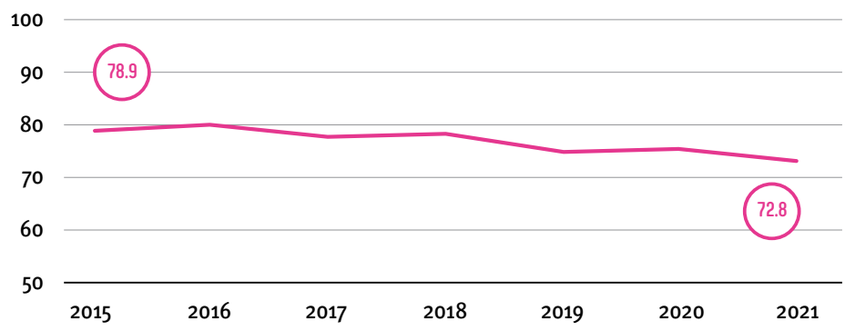
10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination, 2015-2022



Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM) - Missing Migrants Project

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

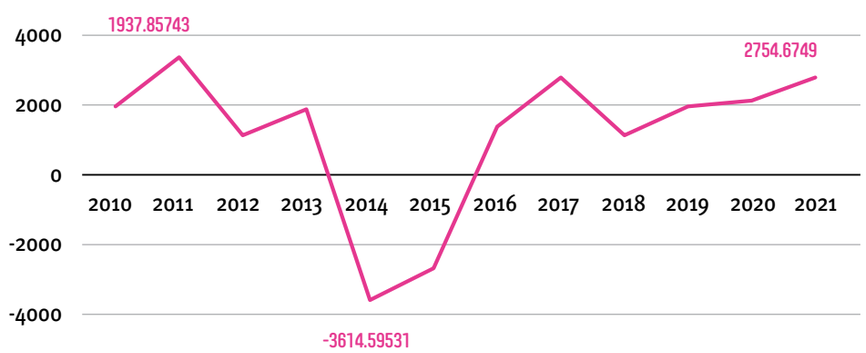
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff, 2015-2021 (%)



Source: ITC/UNCTAD/WTO database

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows), 2010-2021 (mill. of current USD)



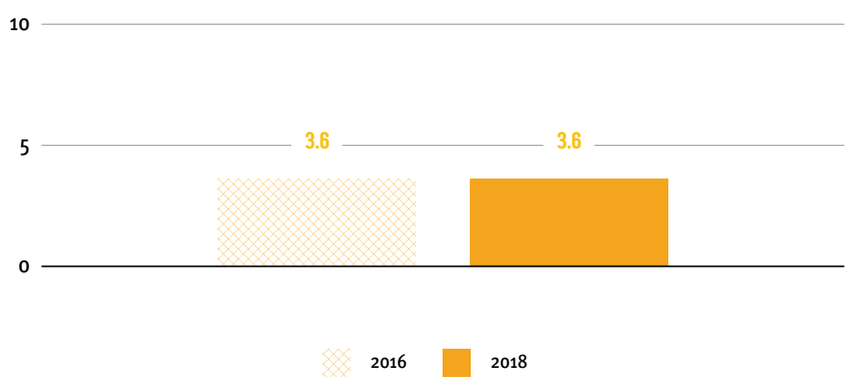
Source: OECD

SDG 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing, 2016 and 2018 (%)



Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

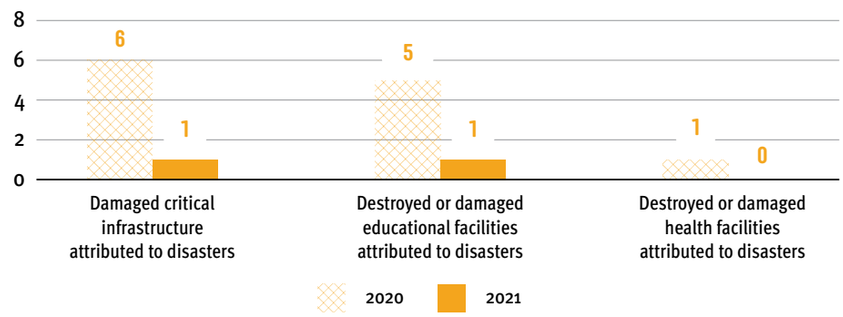
11.5.1a Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (=1.5.1a=13.1.1a)

11.5.1b Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters (=1.5.1b=13.1.1b)

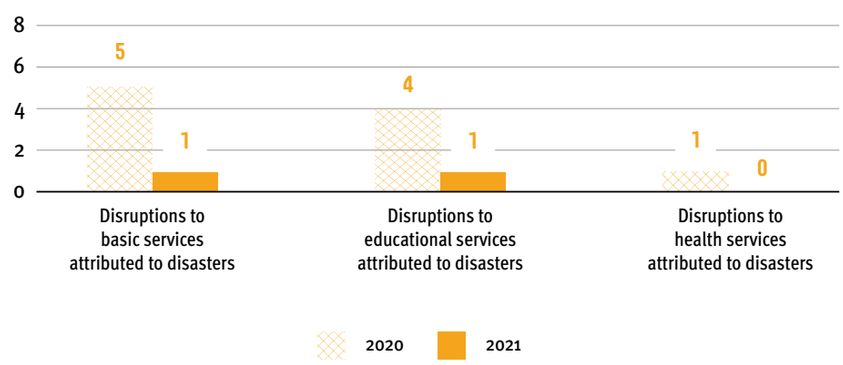
11.5.2a Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP (= 1.5.2a)

11.5.2b Direct economic loss attributed to disasters (USD) (= 1.5.2b)

11.5.3a Damage to critical infrastructure, 2020 and 2021 (number)



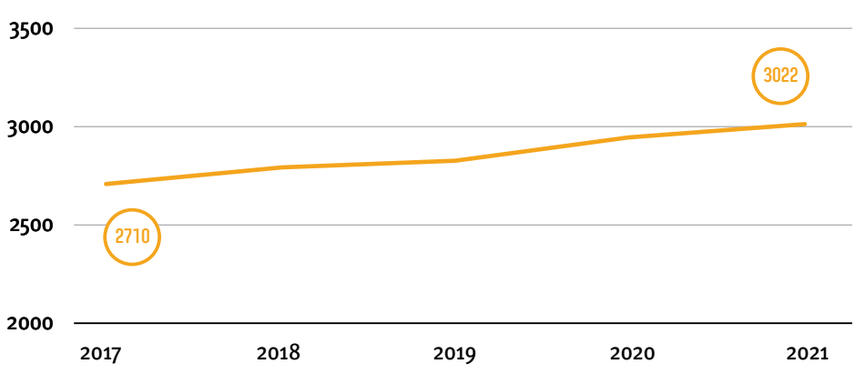
11.5.3b Number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters, 2020 and 2021



Source: UNDRR

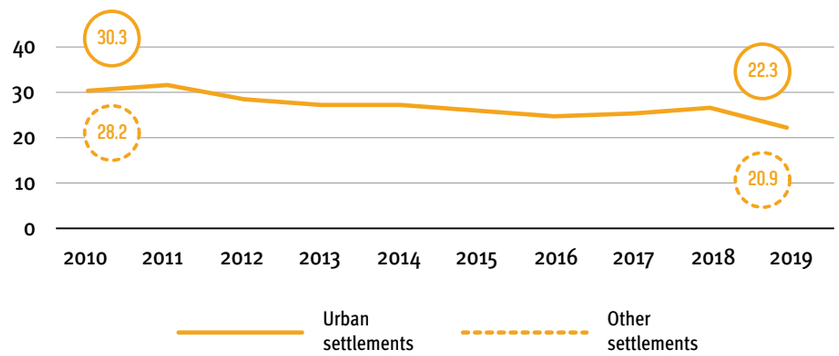
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.6.1 Total generated municipal waste, 2017-2021 (Thousand tonnes)



Source: SEPA

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted), by type of settlement, 2010-2019 (μg/m^3)



Source: World Health Organization

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.7.2 Proportion of women victim of physical or sexual harassment, in the previous 12 months, by health problems and type of settlement, 2021 (%)

Source: Survey on women's safety and quality of life (EU-GBV), SORS

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics (b) ensure balanced territorial development and (c) increase local fiscal space, 2020

Year	Score
2020	1

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
(1 = Yes; 0 = No)

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 - Score of adoption and implementation (=1.5.3=13.1.2)

11.b.2a Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (=1.5.4a=13.1.3a)

11.b.2b Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (=1.5.4b=13.1.3b)

SDG 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

12.1.1a National action plans for sustainable consumption and production (SCP) or SCP included as a priority or goal in national policies, 2021

Year	Score
2021	1

(1 = Yes; 0 = No)

12.1.1b Policy instruments for sustainable consumption and production, 2021

Year	Score	Policy instruments
2021	1	Macro policies
2021	1	Regulatory and legal instruments
2021	1	Regulatory and legal instruments

(1 = Yes; 0 = No)

12.1.1c Number of policies, instruments and mechanism in place for sustainable consumption and production, 2021

Year	Number
2021	10

Source: SEPA

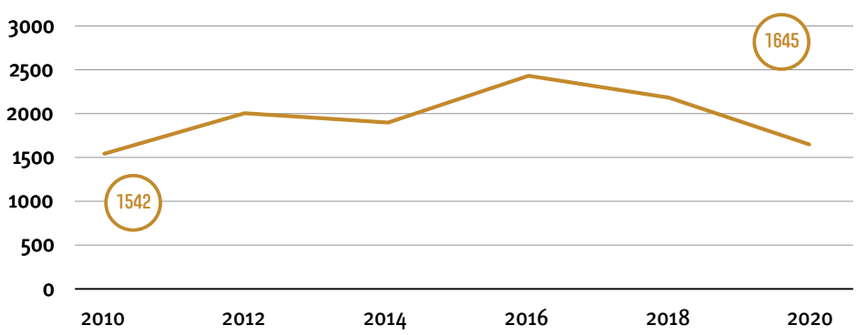
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.2.2a Domestic material consumption (=8.4.2a)

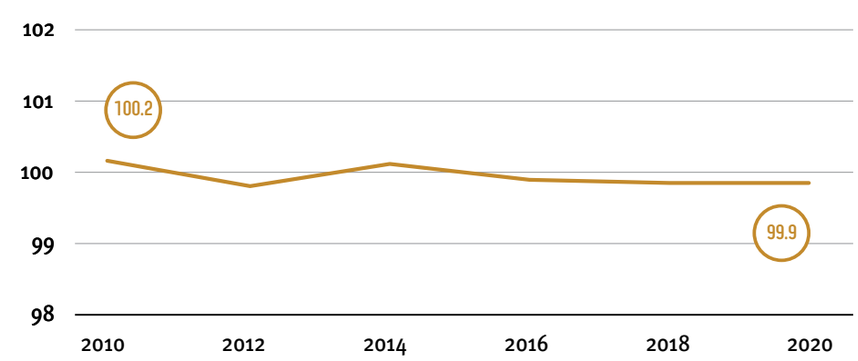
12.2.2b Resource productivity (=8.4.2b)

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.4.2a Hazardous waste generated per capita, 2010-2020 (kg per capita)



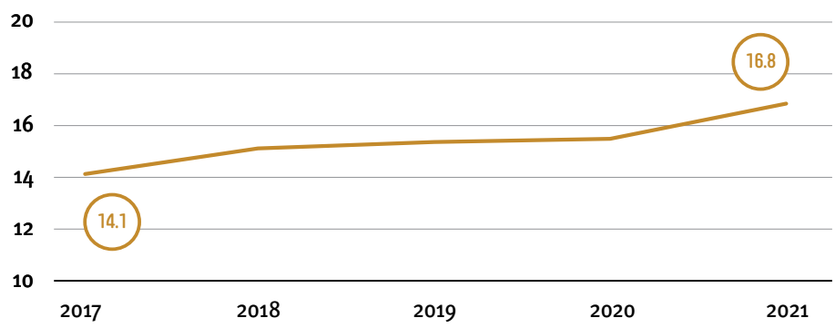
12.4.2b Hazardous waste treated or disposed, 2010-2020 (%)



Source: SEPA and SORS

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.5.1 National recycling rate of municipal waste, 2017-2021 (%)



Source: SEPA

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability, 2018-2020

Tools for monitoring the economic and ecological aspects of tourism			
Year	Number of tables	SEEA tables	TSA tables
2018	2	2	0
2019	2	2	0
2020	2	2	0

Source: Catering and tourism statistics, SORS

SDG 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

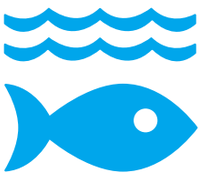
13.1.1a Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (=1.5.1a=11.5.1a)

13.1.1b Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters (=1.5.1b=11.5.1b)

13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 - Score of adoption and implementation (=1.5.3=11.b.1)

13.1.3a Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (=1.5.4a=11.b.2a)

13.1.3b Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (=1.5.4b=11.b.2b)



SDG 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

Year	Degree
2020	4

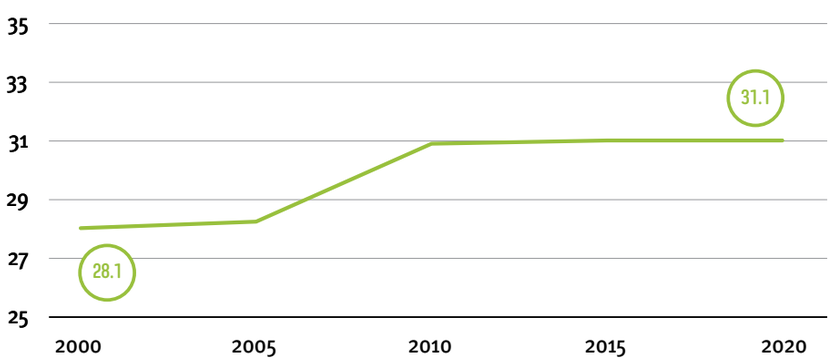
Source: FAO
(1 = the lowest; 5 = the highest)

SDG 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

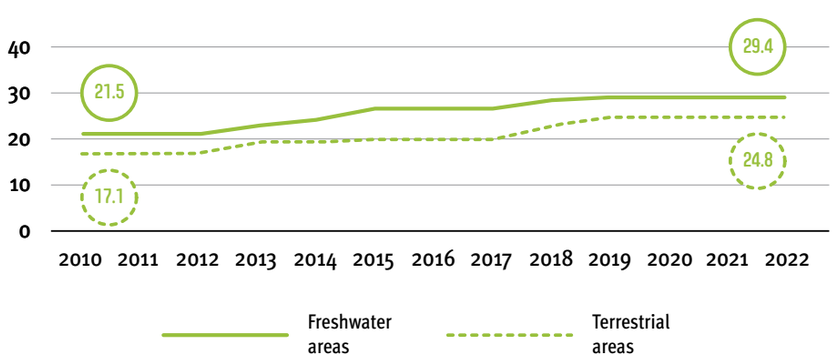
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area, 2000-2020 (%)



Source: FAO

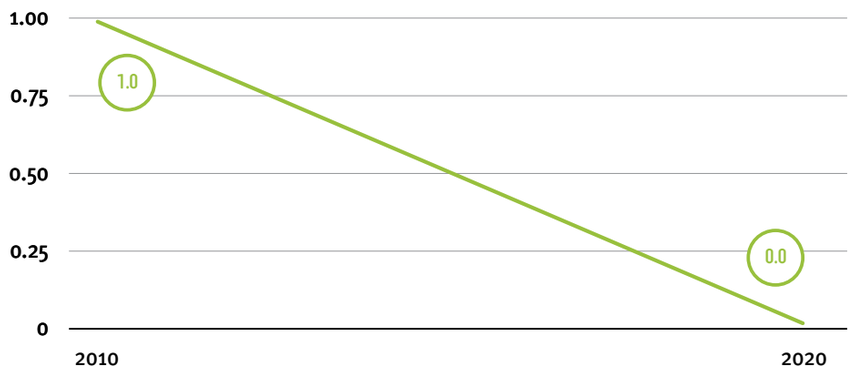
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type, 2010-2022 (%)



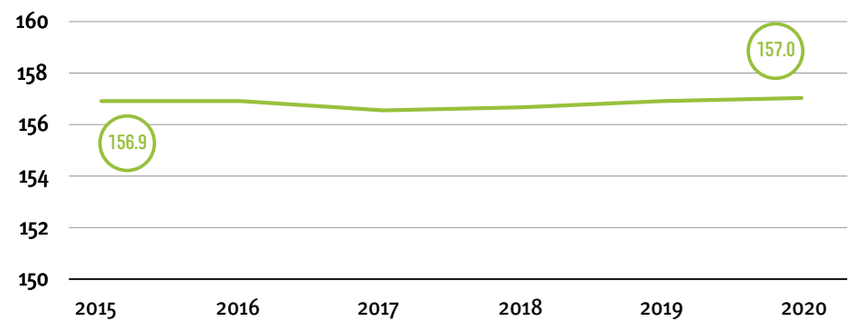
Source: SEPA

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

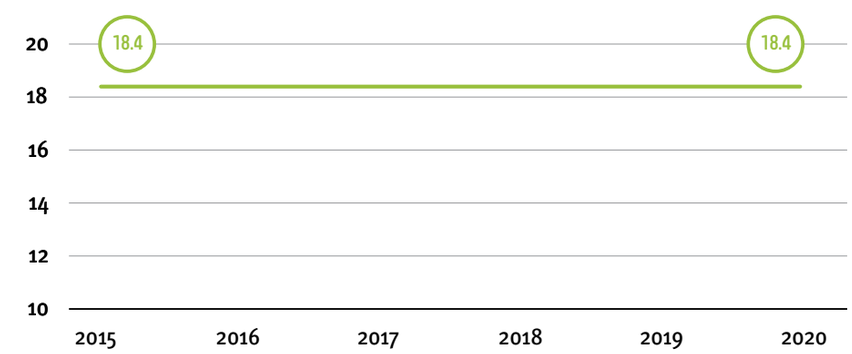
15.2.1a Progress towards sustainable forest management: Annual forest area change rate, 2010 and 2020 (%)



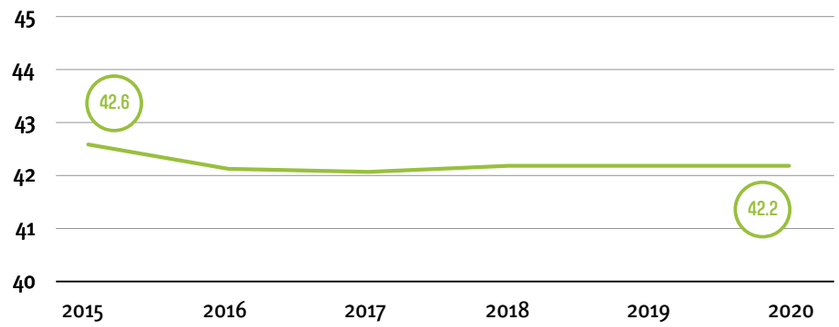
15.2.1b Progress towards sustainable forest management: Above-ground biomass in forest, 2015-2020 (tonnes per hectare)



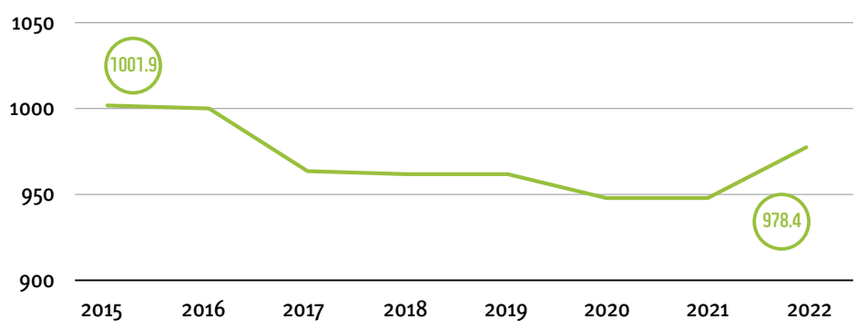
15.2.1c Progress towards sustainable forest management: Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas, 2015-2020 (%)



15.2.1d Progress towards sustainable forest management: Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan, 2015-2020 (%)



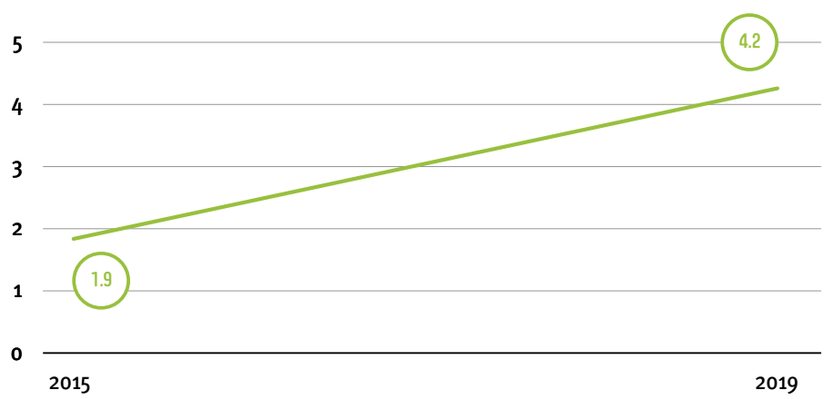
15.2.1e Progress towards sustainable forest management: Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme, 2015-2022 (thousands of hectares)



Source: FAO

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area, 2015 and 2019 (%)



Source: UNCCD

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

15.6.1a Countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA), 2022

Year	Score
2022	1

(1 = Yes; 0 = No)

15.6.1b Countries that are parties to the Nagoya Protocol, 2022

Year	Score
2022	1

(1 = Yes; 0 = No)

15.6.1c Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA), 2022

Year	Score
2022	1

(1 = Yes; 0 = No)

15.6.1d Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House, 2022

Year	Score
2022	1

(1 = Yes; 0 = No)

15.6.1e Total reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country (number), 2022

Year	Number
2022	108

Souce: UN Database

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.9.1a Established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets, 2022

Year	Score
2022	1

(1 = Yes; 0 = No)

15.9.1b Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, 2022

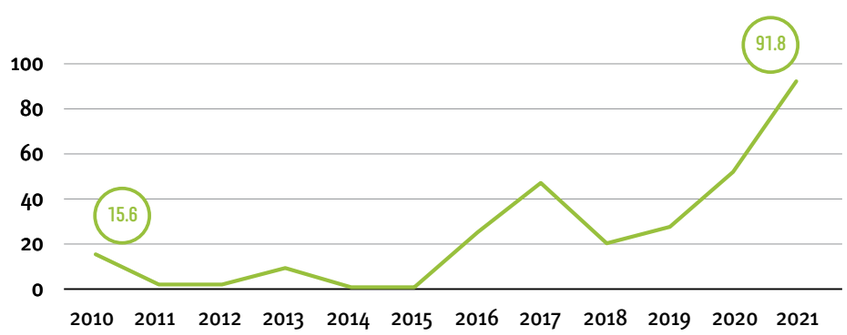
Year	Score
2022	1

(1 = Yes; 0 = No)

Source: UN Database

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.a.1 Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, 2010-2021 (USD mill.)



Source: OECD

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

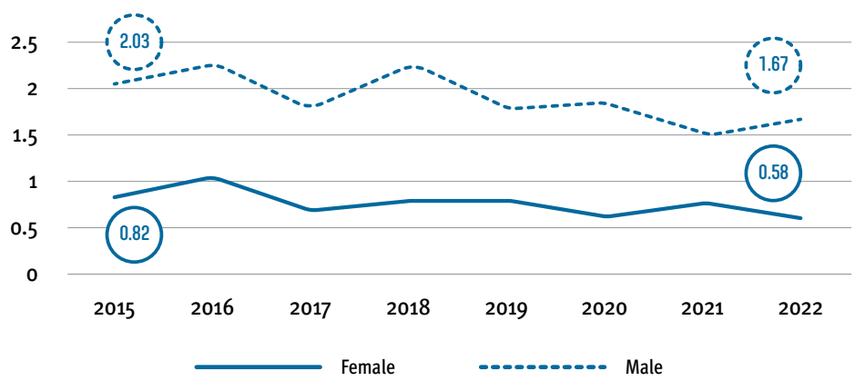
15.b.1 Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (=15.a.1)

SDG 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

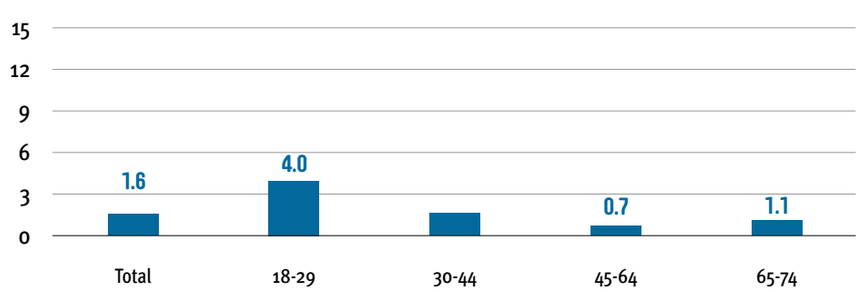
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex, 2015-2022



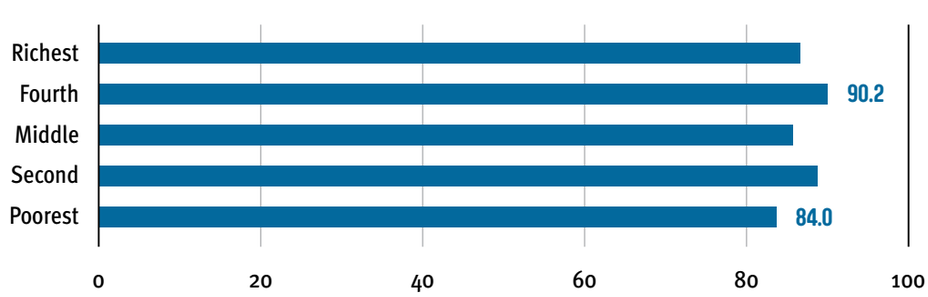
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

16.1.3 Proportion of women aged 18-74 years subjected to physical or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, by age, 2021 (%)



Source: Survey on women's safety and quality of life (EU-GBV), SORS

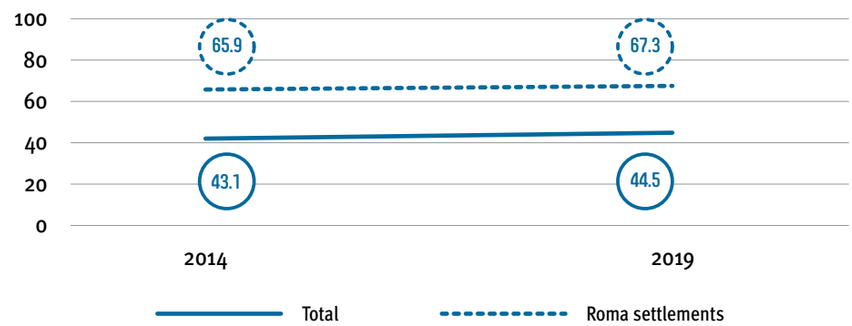
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live, by wealth quintiles, 2019* (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF
**Women aged 15-49*

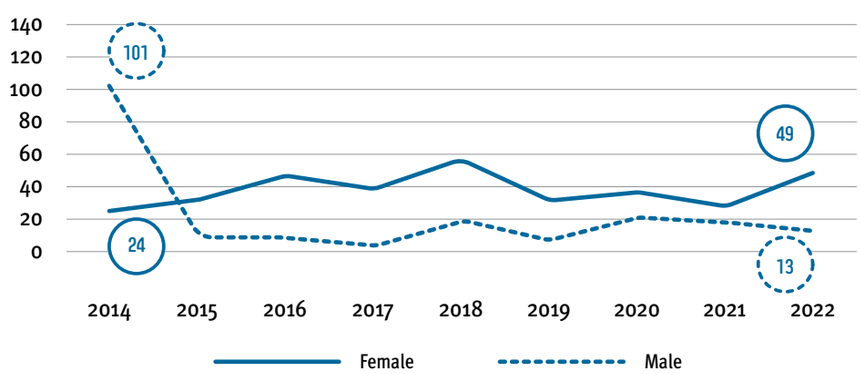
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month, 2014 and 2019 (%)

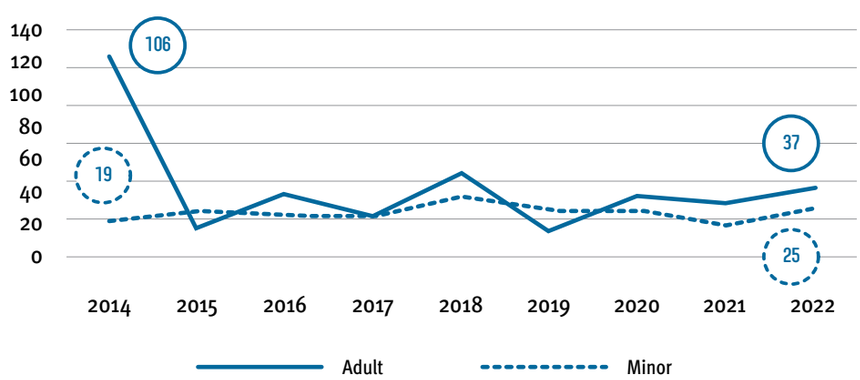


Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

16.2.2a Number of victims of human trafficking, by sex, 2014-2022



16.2.2b Number of victims of human trafficking, by age, 2014-2022



Source: Center for the Human Trafficking Victims Protection

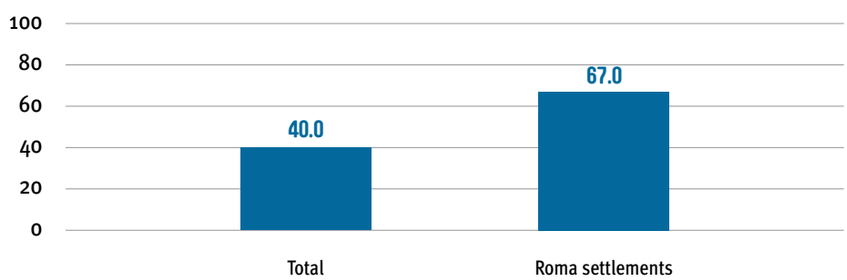
16.2.3 Proportion of young women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18, 2021 (%)

Year	Proportion
2021	1.3

Source: Survey on women's safety and quality of life (EU-GBV), SORS

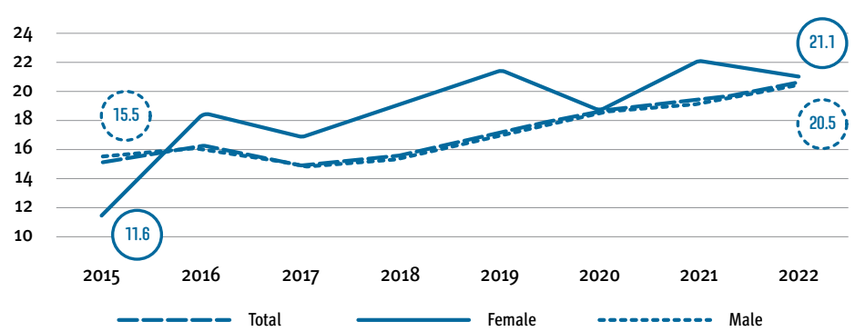
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, 2019* (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF
**Women aged 15-49*

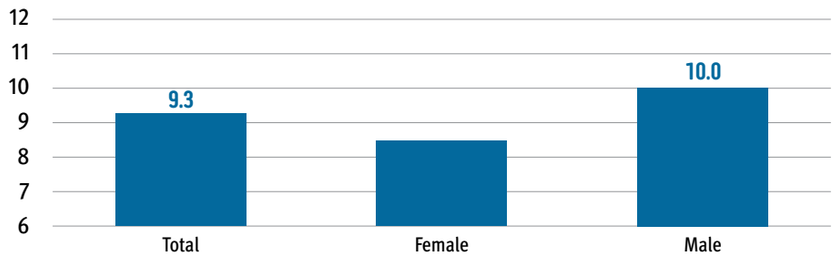
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of female, male and overall prison population, 2015-2022 (%)



Source: Ministry of Justice

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

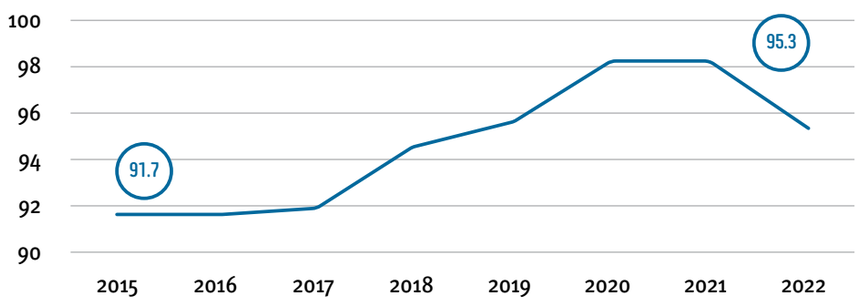
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months, by sex, 2010 (%)



Source: Corruption in Serbia: Bribery as experienced by the population, SORS and UNODC

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

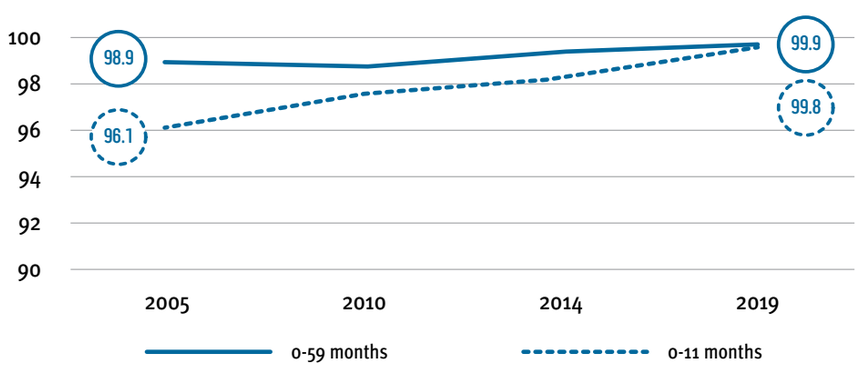
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, 2015-2022 (%)



Source: Ministry of Finance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age, 2005-2019 (%)



Source: MICS - SORS and UNICEF

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

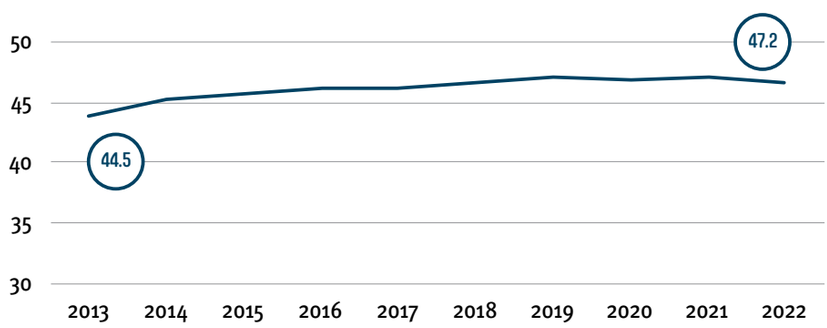
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (=10.3.1)

SDG 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

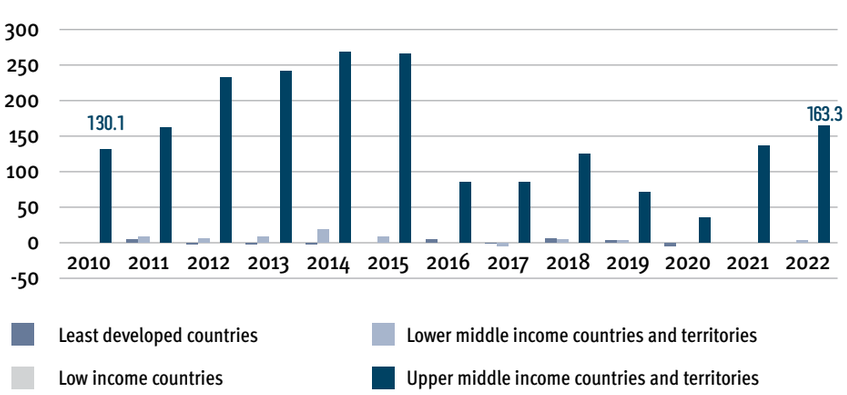
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, 2013-2022 (%)



Source: National Accounts, SORS

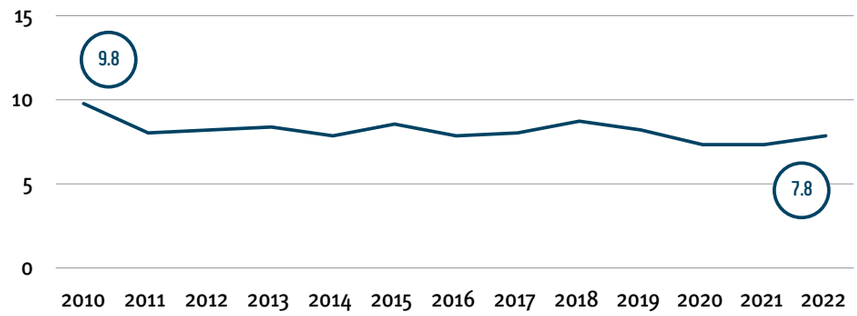
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.3.1d Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows (assets), 2010-2022 (Mill. USD)



Source: National Bank of Serbia

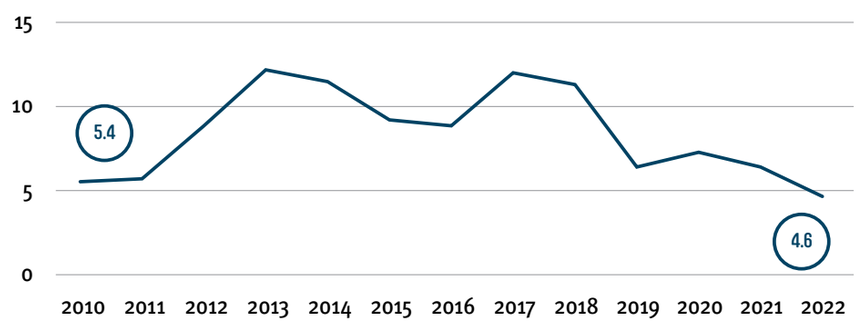
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP, 2010-2022 (%)



Source: National Bank of Serbia and National Accounts, SORS

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

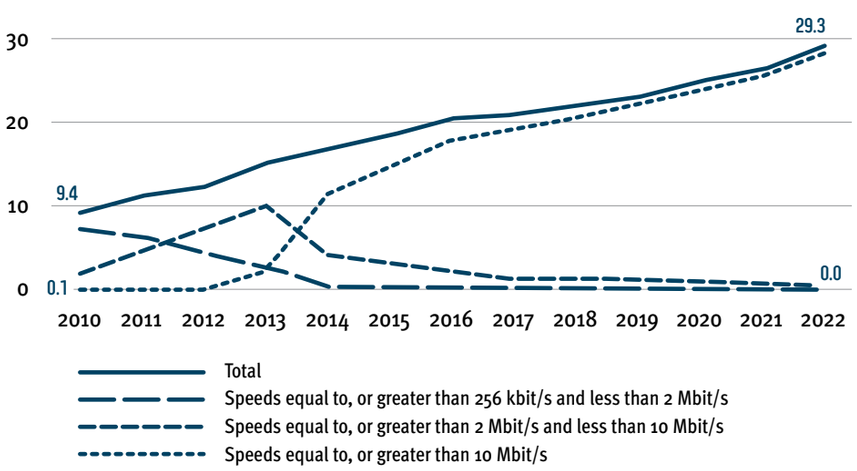
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services, 2010-2022 (%)



Source: National Bank of Serbia

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

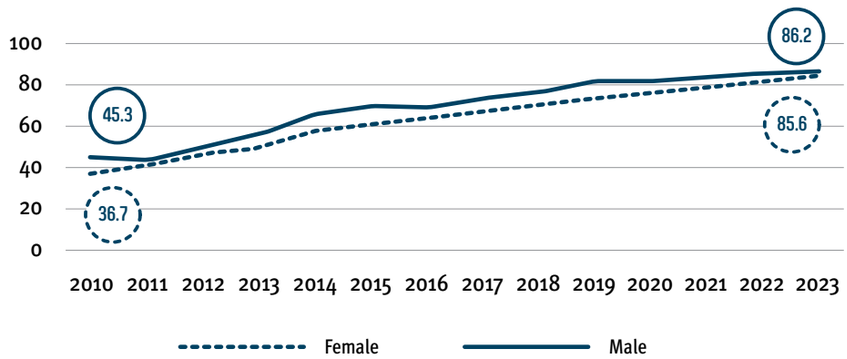
17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed, 2010-2022



Source: RATEL and Vital Statistics, SORS

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

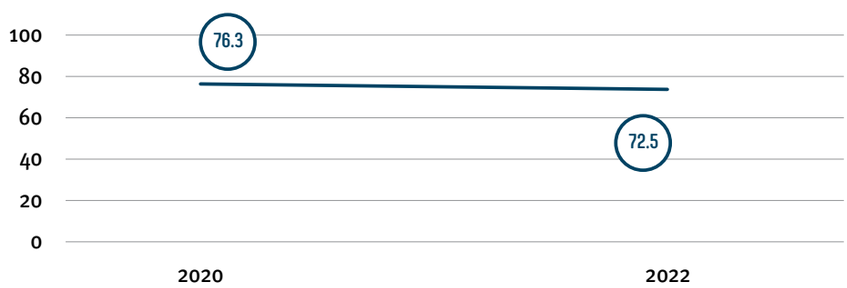
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet*, by sex, 2010-2023 (%)



Source: Statistics on Informational and Communicational technologies, SORS
** Aged 16-74 years*

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.14.1 Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development, 2020 and 2022 (%)



Source: UN Database

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, 2019-2021 (score)

Year	Score
2019	1
2020	1
2021	1

Source: UN Database
(1 = Yes; 0 = No)

17.18.3 Countries with national statistical plan (a) with funding from Government, (b) that are fully funded, (c) that are under implementation, 2019-2021 (score)

Year	(a)	(b)	(c)
2019	1	1	1
2020	1	1	1
2021	1	1	1

Source: UN Database
(1 = Yes; 0 = No)

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

17.19.2 Countries that have (a) conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years, (b) achieved 100 percent birth registration and (c) achieved 80 percent death registration, 2019-2021 (score)

Year	(a)	(b)	(c)
2019	1	1	1
2020	1	1	1
2021	1	1	1

Source: UN Database
(1 = Yes; 0 = No)

Additional information:

Since 1999, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia does not dispose of certain data for AP Kosovo and Metohija, so they are not contained in the data coverage for the Republic of Serbia – total.

SDG portal and Open Data SDG:

http://sdg.indikatori.rs

https://opendata.stat.gov.rs/odatasdgun/?id=en-us

SDG database online:

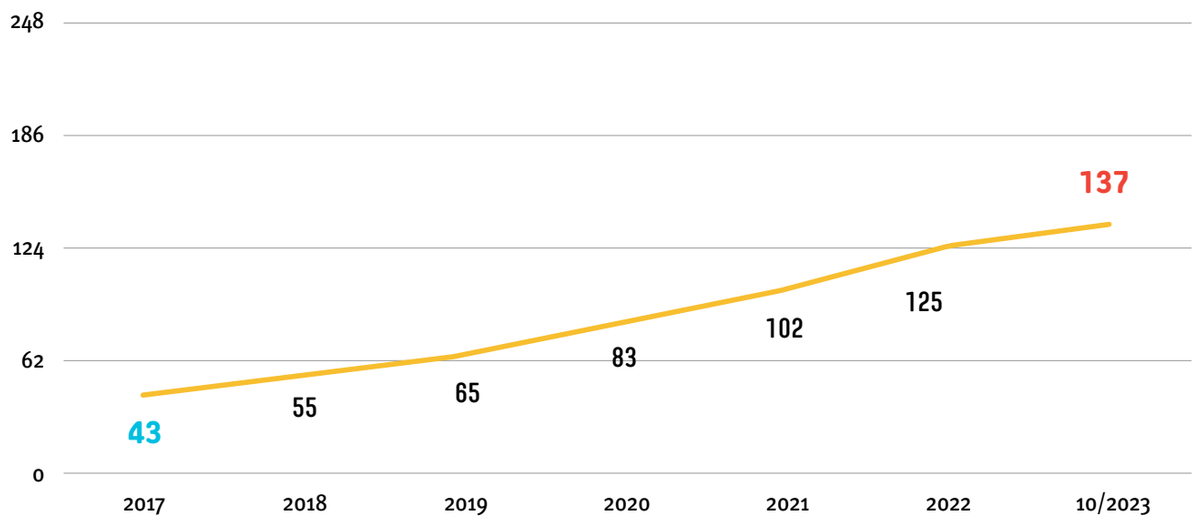
https://data.stat.gov.rs

http://devinfo.stat.gov.rs/republika_srbija

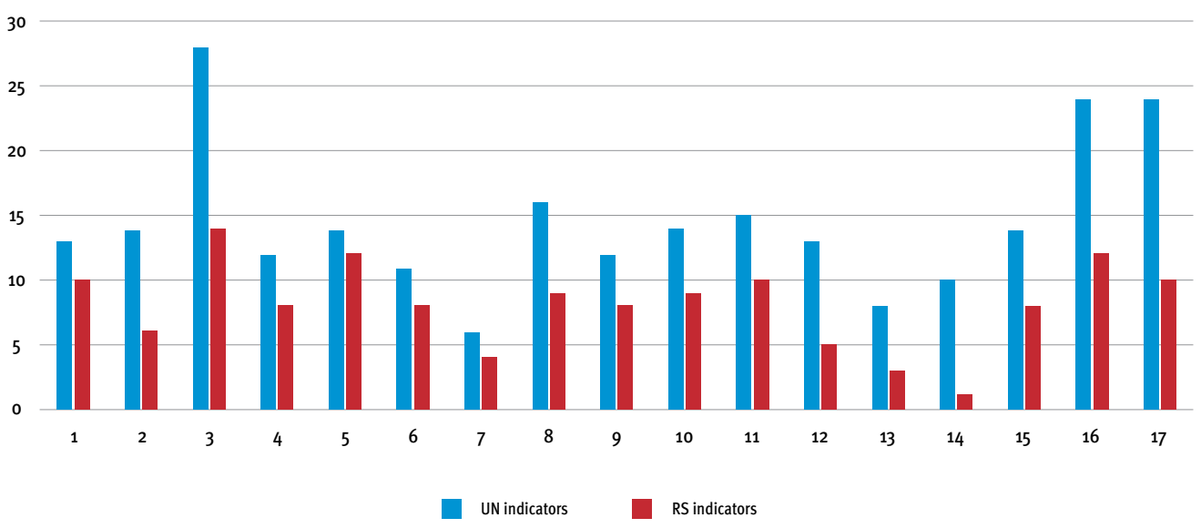
For more information and questions, please contact:

SDG-Srbija@stat.gov.rs

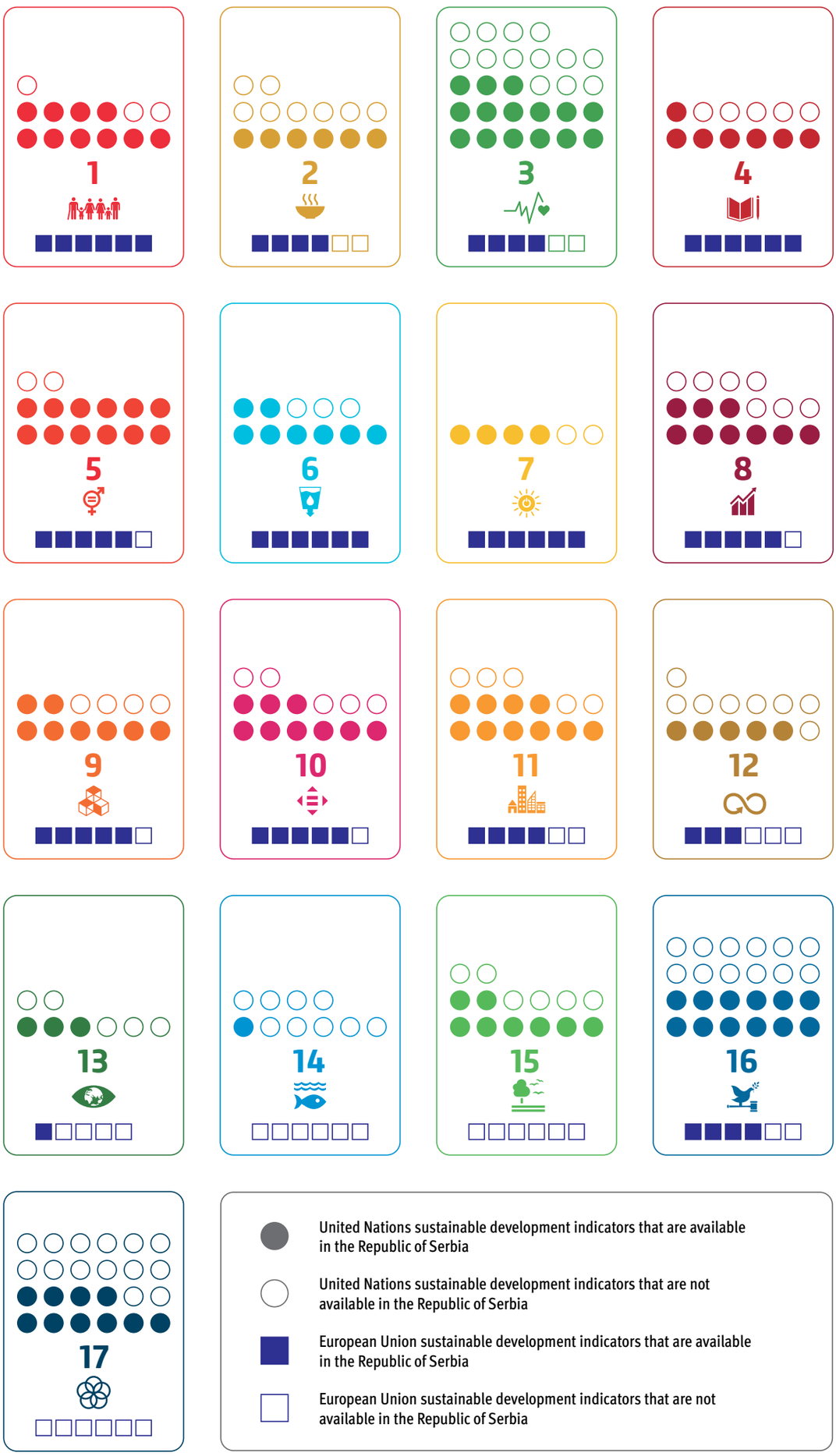
Increase in the number of SDG indicators for the Republic of Serbia, 2017-2023



The number of SDG indicators by Goals, October 2023



Sustainable Development Goals
Republic of Serbia



Abbreviations

ATM	Automated teller machine
EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
EU-GBV	EU - Gender based violence
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross domestic product
GLAAS	UN Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
OEBS	Organisation for security and Co-operation in Europe
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
RATEL	Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEPA	Serbian Environment Protection Agency
SES	Structure of Earnings Survey
SILC	Survey on Income and Living Conditions
SORS	Statstical Office of the Republic of Serbia
TUS	Time Use Survey
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Office Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Progress Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in the Republic of Serbia

Report for 2023