ИЗВЕШТАЈ О НАПРЕТКУ У ОСТВАРИВАЊУ ЦИЉЕВА ОДРЖИВОГ РАЗВОЈА ДО 2030. ГОДИНЕ У РЕПУБЛИЦИ СРБИЈИ

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS BY 2030 IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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-term and long-term goals and targets in the economic, social and environmental dimensions.

We present the Progress Report on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for the Republic of Serbia for 2021. The publication is based on the data for 107 indicators from October 2021.

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

Belgrade, March 2022

Director

Miladin Kovačević, PhD

GRATITUDE

PREFACE

This Progress Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2021 is the second progress report in a row drawn up by the Statistical Office with the support of the Swiss and German Governments. Owing to the continuity in monitoring progress, systematic insights have been provided in the areas in which the Republic of Serbia is progressing towards achieving the goals defined by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as in areas where additional efforts are needed so as to accelerate development processes.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs adopted by all United Nations member states in September 2015, represent a global strategic framework for sustainable development all member states and relevant international stakeholders ought to strive to achieve. The 2030 Agenda provides a basis 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 leave no one excluded from development processes and development achievements. In the period between the two reports, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, in cooperation with GIZ, published several informative publications on the attainment of the SDGs from the perspective of different groups that may be left behind the development processes or are insufficiently included in them. Three publications from the series „Leave no one behind the development" were published: the first was dedicated to the Roma population, the second to youth, while the third was dedicated to the inequalities that existed between the population living in urban and rural settlements, as well as among the regions in Serbia. The new Progress Report on the Implementation of the SDGs for 2021 will be accompanied by new publications from this edition, dedicated to children and gender aspects of sustainable development.

Availability of data pertaining to environment-related sustainable development goal indicators has been improved in this year's Progress Report on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 owing to the project "Strengthening national, regional and global data and indicator frameworks and integrated analysis on the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda in the Republic of Serbia", implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Office of the United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator in cooperation with the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS)[1] in 2021.

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[1] The survey, supported by the Belgrade Open School (BOS), included an initial analysis of 93 indicators of environmentally related sustainable development goals identified through the UNEP Measuring Progress report: Towards Achieving the Environmental Dimension of the SDGs (2019). The results showed that there are 75 unique indicators in the field of environment and that there is an established methodology for all of them (39 belongs to Rank 1, 35 to Rank 2, while 1 consists of two differently classified aspects and thereby belongs to both Rank 1 and Rank 2). Meanwhile, eight new environmental indicators have become available in the SORS database, accounting for 37% of available environment-related indicators.

Monitoring and progress measuring methodology

The methodology for monitoring progress in this report is the same as in the previous one, relying on the Eurostat Methodology. Progress is measured through a compound annual growth rate, as shown in Annex 1. Eurostat uses this Methodology to measure progress in relation to SDGs for which the values to be achieved by 2030 have not been quantified. 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. Changes of 1% and more are assessed as significant progress towards SDGs, changes greater than or equal to 0 but less than 1% are assessed as moderate progress towards SDGs, less than 0 but greater than –1% as a moderate movement away from SDGs and below –1% as a pronounced movement away from SDGs (Table 1). 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[2].

Table 1 **Progress assessment categories and symbols**

Symbol	Progress assessment
↑	Significant progress
↗	Moderate progress
↘	Moderate movement away
↓	Significant movement away
✕	Trend tracking not possible (for example, due to short time series or lack of data)
↗↘	Inconsistent trends — progress is registered against one (sub)indicator, while movement away from the goal is registered against another.
✔	Goal achieved

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[2]   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

Monitoring is based exclusively on official data the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) post on the SDG portal. Currently, 107 indicators within 17 SDGs are being monitored for the Republic of Serbia, which is 23 indicators more than in the previous report. Progress is measured in the short-term (2017–2021), and when possible, in the long-term. In the case when data is not available for the period 2017–2021, the closest time data was used (most often 2016–2020, or 2014–2019, such as data from the Multiple Indicator Survey — MICS). Measuring regarding the indicators for which data for several years was not available could not be carried out using compound annual growth rate. However, data describing the situation in the year for which the data was available was presented. The long-term time frame depends on the availability of data, and whenever possible, trends for the period from 2010 to 2021 or the closest period depending on the availability of data are presented. The charts show the values for the baseline and last year, as well as for 2017, which was chosen as the baseline year for the short-term monitoring.

The Report structure

The report is structured in 17 chapters dedicated to individual SDGs. The annexes include methodological explanation of the progress measurement, the overview of detailed statistics, links to SDG data and progress dashboard towards the SDG.

SDG **1**

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Number of targets monitored:	**5/7 (1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a)**
Number of indicators monitored:	**9/13**

SDG 1 envisages end of poverty in all its forms everywhere and covers seven targets monitored against 13 indicators. Currently, the progress in Serbia can be monitored in relation to five targets against five indicators. Compared to the 2020 Report, it is possible to monitor one more target and four more indicators within this SDG. The report demonstrates the progress in achieving the following targets: 1.2 reduce the number of the poor; 1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems; 1.4 ensure access to basic services for all, and especially to vulnerable population groups; 1.5 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; and 1.a ensure significant mobilization of resources to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

KEY FINDINGS

► **Republic of Serbia achieved significant progress in reducing the at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion in both the long term (2013–2020) and the short-term (2016–2020). Progress in reducing the at-risk-of-poverty was made in all age groups except the elderly, wherein a significant movement away was observed.**

► **Moderate progress was observed in relation to the target envisaging implementation of nationally appropriate social protection systems, due to the increased share of social protection beneficiaries in the total population.**

► **Due to the lack of comparable data, progress cannot be tracked against the target 1.4 registering proportion of population with access to water and sanitation services. According to the available 2019 data, coverage in the overall population is almost complete; however, the coverage rate is slightly lower in Roma settlements.**

► **Regarding the indicators that monitor the resilience of the population to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters, decrease in the number of victims of disasters was observed, as well as 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. Observed separately by sector, significant progress was made only in the area of allocations for health care, while movement away from the target was recorded in the education and social protection sectors.**

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 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (at-risk-of-poverty rate)

⬆

Indicator 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (at-risk-of-poverty rate or social exclusion rate)

⬆

The Republic of Serbia made significant progress in reducing poverty. Despite the fact that in the period 2013–2017 there was an increase in the at-risk-of poverty rate, being the basic indicator of financial poverty, its declining trend was observed since 2018, and the lowest rate ever since it was subject to measuring was recorded in 2020 (Chart 1).[3] Long-term progress was achieved at a compound annual growth rate of –1.72, and the short-term one at a rate of –4.33, which indicate more pronounced trends in poverty reduction over the past five years.

Although poverty reduction is registered among both women and men, changes in the gender gap were also observed because, in the initial period, the at-risk-of-poverty rate was higher among men, and in recent years it was higher among women (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Indicator 1.2.1 **Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex, 2013–2020 (%)**
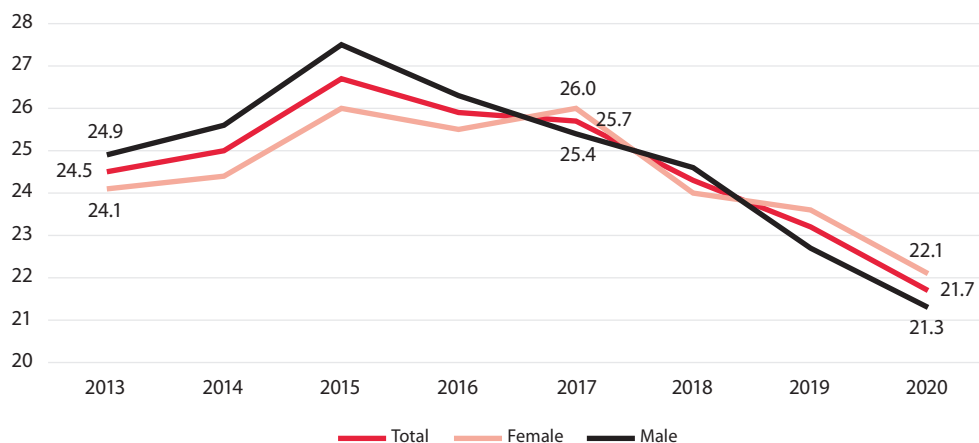
Source: Survey on income and living conditions, SORS

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[3]   Source: Survey on income and living conditions (SILC), SORS.

When it comes to the movement of poverty according to the age of the population, in both the long-term and short-term significant progress in reducing at-risk-of-poverty has been registered in all age groups except the older population (55–64 and 65+). In the older population, there is a significant movement away from the target, both long-term and short-term (Annex 2, Table 1). However, we should not lose sight of the fact that there are noticeable differences in at-risk-of-poverty rates among age categories, and that rates are significantly higher for children aged 0–17 years and young people aged 18–24 years (24.2% and 23.6% respectively), as well as older categories of the population (23% for those aged 55–64 years and 22% for those aged 65 years and over), and lower than the average for the population aged 25–54 years (19.6%).

Another indicator to monitor progress vis-a-vis poverty is the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate. This indicator, in addition to the risk of financial poverty, includes an indicator of material deprivation, i.e. deprivation of basic needs due to lack of financial resources, as well as an indicator of the work intensity of household. Trends observed on the basis of this indicator show significant progress for all age groups (Annex 2, Table 2) in both the long- and short-term. As with the at-risk-of-poverty rate, short-term trends show a tendency to increase the gender gap in favour of men, although the rate is declining in both the male and female populations.

Chart 2: Indicator 1.2.2 At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate, by sex, 2013–2020 (%)
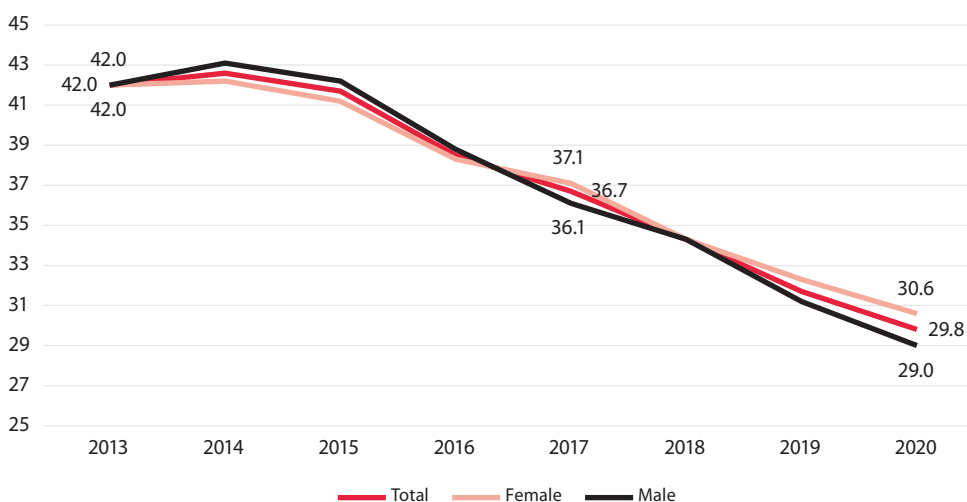
Source: Survey on income and living conditions (SILC), SORS

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 Proportion of population covered by social protection system ↗

Moderate progress has been made vis-a-vis target envisaging appropriate national social protection systems and a substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable. Compared to the report for the previous year, when significant progress was made in achieving this target, this year's monitoring results indicate a slowdown in progress. Namely, while continuous progress was recorded in the period 2011–2018, after 2018 a slight decline in the share of the population covered by social protection systems was observed. Measured by a compound annual growth rate of 2.88 in the long-term and 0.50 in the short-term, it can be concluded that progress is still present, but it can no longer be characterised as significant[4].

Chart 3: Indicator 1.3.1 **Share of social protection beneficiaries in total population, 2011–2020 (%)**
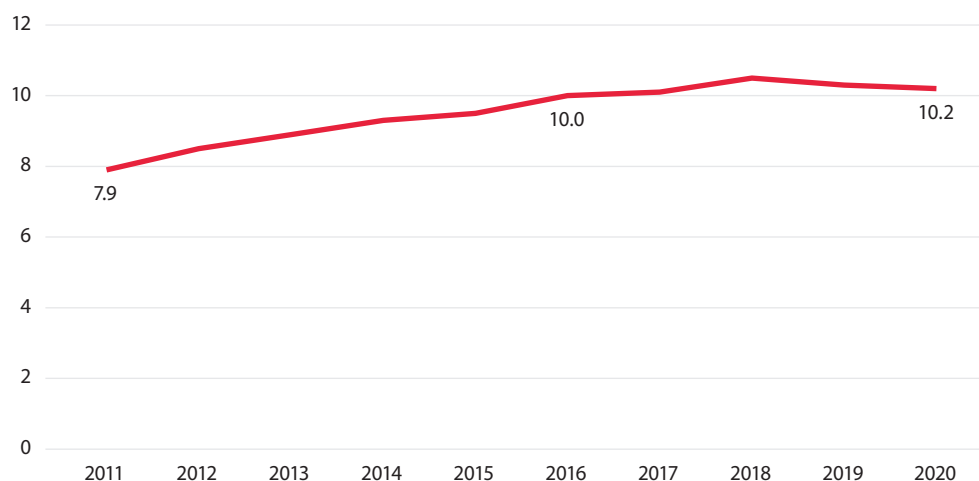
Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection and Vital Statistics, SORS

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 with access to basic drinking water services	✕
Indicator 1.4.1b Proportion of population with access to basic sanitation services	✕

The progress against this target cannot be monitored due to the lack of data for several years. According to the data of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, in 2019 in Serbia 99.1% of people had access to basic water supply services, with a slight difference between those living in urban

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[4]   Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection and Vital Statistics, SORS.

and other settlements (99.2% against 99.0%) and somewhat larger difference when concerning Roma settlements (98.2%). In regard to access to sanitation services, 98.4% of people had access to these services (99.4% in urban and 97.0% in other settlements). The lowest share was registered in Roma population (86.4%) (Annex 2, Table 4)[5].

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 ✖

Indicator 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ⬆

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 1.5.4 (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 ✖

This target in monitored through several indicators and sub-indicators measuring human and material effects attributed to disasters, as well as through the implementation of disaster risk reduction polices at national and local levels. Due to the specificity of indicators measuring the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 inhabitants, a compound annual growth rate is not calculated, so progress cannot be monitored in the same way as with most other indicators. The data indicates that the number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters has decreased in both the long- and short-term. While in 2012, 1,369 persons per 100,000 inhabitants had been directly affected by disasters, in 2020, 23 people per 100,000 inhabitants were affected (Annex 2, Table 5). The number of persons whose dwelling was damaged due to disasters was also reduced from 7,918 to 1,022 persons, as well as the number of persons whose livelihoods were affected or destroyed due to disasters (from 113,924 to 798 persons) (Annex 2, Table 6)[6].

Direct economic losses were reduced from 299,726,000 USD in 2012 to 139,023,000 USD in 2016, and then to 6,622,560 USD in 2019.[7]

When it comes to policy implementation, there is a decrease in the assessment of the adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in accordance with the *Sendai* Framework from 0.675 in 2017 to 0.025 in 2018 (Annex 2, Table 9). Progress cannot be monitored in terms of the share of local governments that adopt and implement disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Serbia's Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, as data is only avail-

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[5]   Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.
[6]   Source: Appointed national focal point within the SENDAI framework for Monitoring.
[7]   Source: Appointed national focal point within the SENDAI framework for Monitoring.

able for 2018. According to these data, only 8 local governments out of a total of 174 (or 4.6%) have such local policies.[8]

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) ⬇

Movement away from the target 1.a that calls for ensuring significant mobilization of resources for the implementation of programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions was observed. The share of spending on health care was increased in the period 2016–2020; however, the share of (spending on) social protection and education in total government spending was reduced (Chart 4 and Annex 2, Table 11)[9]. This finding indicates a certain worsening of the trend in relation to the Progress report on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals from the previous year. Admittedly, movement away from the target was moderate even then, but the increase in allocations was recorded in two sectors (education and health), and the decrease in expenditures in only one (social protection), while in 2020, the situation was reversed — negative trends were recorded in two sectors, and positive in one.

Chart 4: Indicator 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection), 2015–2020 (%)
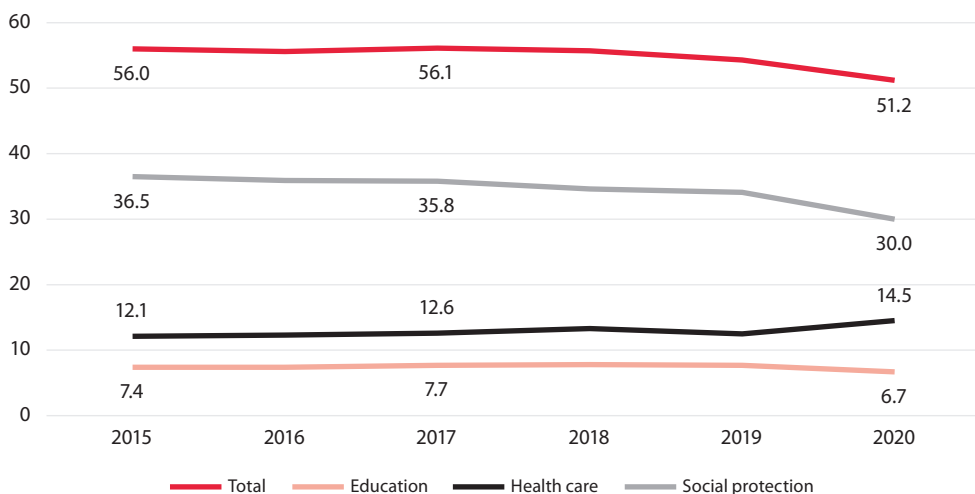
Source: Ministry of Finance —— Sector for Macroeconomic and Fiscal Analysis and Forecasts

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[8] Source: Appointed national focal point within the SENDAI framework for Monitoring.
[9] Source: Ministry of Finance — Sector for Macroeconomic and Fiscal Analysis and Forecasts.

SDG **2**

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Number of targets monitored:	**3/8 (2.1, 2.2, 2.a)**
Number of indicators monitored:	**4/14**

SDG 2 calls for ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture being critical for such nutrition. This goal includes 8 targets monitored against 14 indicators. Currently, the progress in Serbia can be monitored in relation to 3 targets against 4 indicators. The report demonstrates the progress in achieving the following targets: 2.1 end hunger and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food; 2.2 end all forms of malnutrition; and 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.

KEY FINDINGS

► Compared to the previous Progress report on the implementation of SDGs, there have been positive trends in food safety for the adult population — proportion of people facing moderate or severe food insecurity has decreased. However, there is still a significant movement away from the goal when it comes to serious food insecurity. Gender differences have turned in favour of women, because, unlike in the previous report, when there was an increase in food insecurity among women, now there is an increased share of persons facing food insecurity among men, while the share of such persons among women is declining.

► During the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, significant progress is registered in reducing the prevalence of various forms of child malnutrition, such as stunting, wasting, but also overweight.

► Significant progress has also been recorded in terms of state allocations for agriculture.

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 adult population[10]	⬆
Indicator 2.1.2b Prevalence of severe food insecurity in adult population	⬇
Indicator 2.1.2c Total population in moderate or severe food insecurity	⬆
Indicator 2.1.2d Total population in severe food insecurity	⬇

Data from the Food and Agriculture Organization for the period 2016–2019 indicates that there was some improvement in food insecurity trends in the adult population. When it comes to the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population, whether measured by the percentage of the population facing such food insecurity, or by the overall size of this population, a change in trend was registered: from a movement away from the target set in the previous year's report, towards significant progress. Namely, according to the data for the period 2016–2019, the share of the population facing moderate or severe food insecurity fell from 12.8% to 12.0%, giving a compound annual growth rate of –2.13. Observed in absolute numbers, the number of residents facing moderate or severe food insecurity decreased by 7,400 (from 113,100 to 105,700), giving a compound annual growth rate of –2.23 (Annex 2, Tables 12 and 14).

At the same time, the trend of significant movement away from the goal continued when it comes to serious food insecurity. The share of people facing serious food insecurity increased from 2.3% in 2016 to 2.6% in 2019, giving a compound annual growth rate of 4.17%. In absolute terms, this is an increase of 2,800 persons (from 20,200 to 23,000) (Annex 2, Tables 13 and 15).

In the previous progress report on the implementation of SDGs, it was noted that these trends were gender-specific, in a way that food insecurity increased in women and decreased in men. However, in the period 2016–2019 in the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity there was a decrease in the incidence among women (from 13.4% to 11.8%, i.e. from 51,400 to 45,200), and an increase among men (from 11.1% to 11.8%, i.e. from 40,000 to 42,300). The same tendency was noted regarding serious food insecurity. In the period 2016–2019, the prevalence rate of serious food insecurity among women decreased from 2.4% to 2.2% (or from 9,100 to 8,500), while for men it increased from 2.1% to 2.7% (i.e. 7,700 to 9,600 persons) (Annex 2, Tables 13 and 15).

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[10] 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 FAO applying the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide as of 2014.

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 (moderate and severe) among children under 5 years of age[11] ⬆

Indicator 2.2.2a Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age[12] ⬆

Indicator 2.2.2b Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) among children under 5 years of age[13] ⬆

Given that the data for monitoring this target are obtained on the basis of the MICS survey, which was last conducted in 2019, the findings do not differ from the 2020 Progress report on the implementation of SDGs. It was then already pointed out that significant progress had been made on the basis of all indicators, i.e. all forms of malnutrition in children under 5 years of age: stunting, overweight and wasting.[14] The long-term and short-term decline in the share of children with stunting was present in the general population of children under five, as well as in children living in Roma settlements (Chart 5). However, there are visible gender differences in this regard, as the share of children with this type of malnutrition is declining among girls, while it is increasing among boys (Annex 2, Table 16).

Chart 5: Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) among children under 5 years of age, 2010–2019 (%)
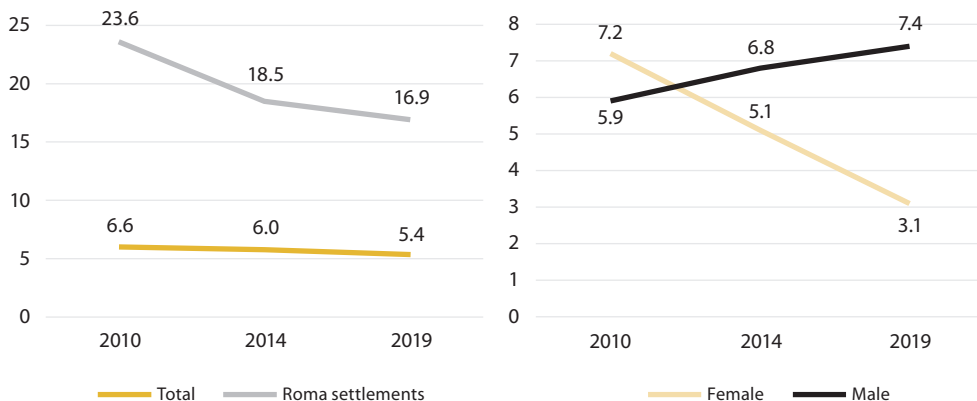
Source: MISC —— SORS and UNICEF

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[11] Weight for height <–2 of the standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organisation — WHO (Child Growth Standards).
[12] Weight for height >+2 of the standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[13] Weight for height <–2 of the standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[14] Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.

In terms of reducing the prevalence of overweight, significant progress was made both in the long-term (in the period from 2010 to 2019) and in the short-term (2014–2019). A positive trend is present in both girls and boys, but movement away from the goal is recorded among children living in Roma settlements (Chart 6). Among urban children significant progress has been made in the short-term, while among children living in Roma settlements significant movement away from the goal is registered. Significant progress can be seen in children living in areas marked as "other settlements", both in the long-term and short-term period. Observed through the prism of material status of household, significant progress was registered in children living in households of the poorest, second and medium quintile of the welfare index, while significant movement away from the goal was recorded in children living in affluent households, i.e. namely those from the fourth and richest quintile (Annex 2, Table 17).

Chart 6: Indicator 2.2.2a **Prevalence of overweight (moderate and severe) among children under 5 years of age, 2010–2019 (%)**
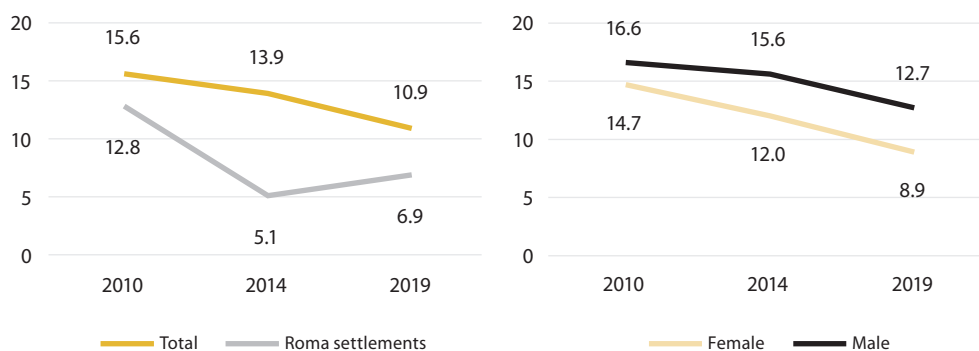
Source: MISC —— SORS and UNICEF

Concerning the prevalence of wasting, significant progress was recorded in the total population of children among children under 5 years of age, both in female and male children, same as for children living in Roma settlements (Chart 7). Significant movement away from the target was observed among children from the poorest households on short-term, however not on long-term basis (Annex 2, Table 18).

Chart 7: Indicator 2.2.2b Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) among children under 5 years of age, 2010–2019 (%)
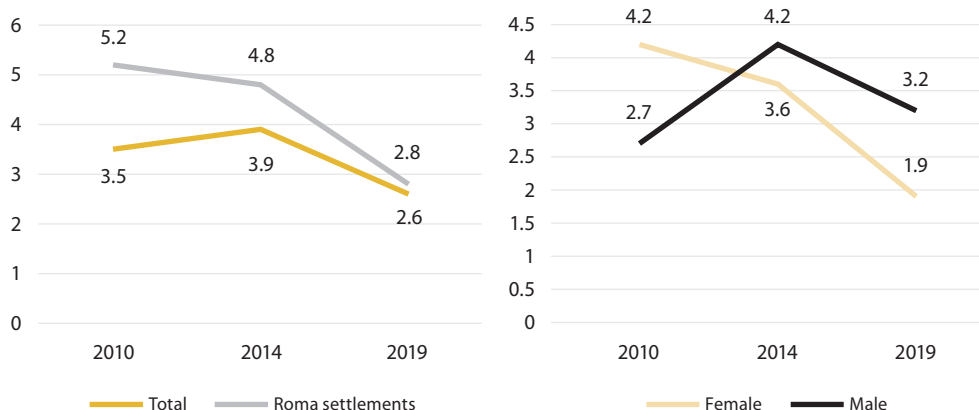
Source: MISC —— SORS and UNICEF

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

Although between the last two observed years (2019 and 2020) there was a decrease in the allocation of state funds for agriculture (Chart 8), observed at the level of the five-year trend, progress in achieving this target is still significant at a compound annual growth rate of 6.61%.[15]

Chart 8: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures, 2015–2020
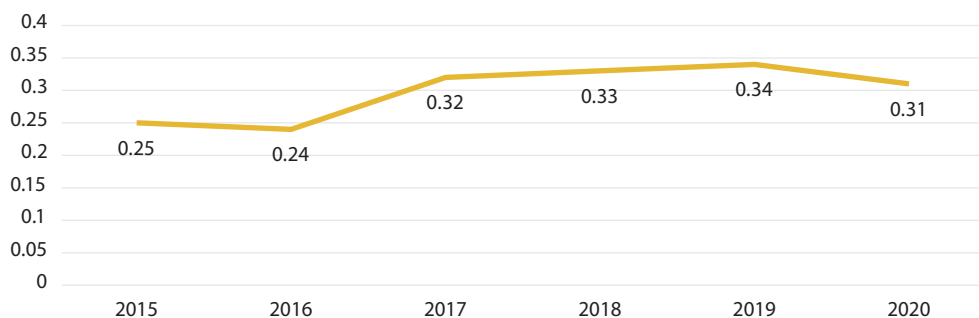
Source: Ministry of Finance and National Accounts, SORS

SDG **3**
ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Number of targets monitored:	**9/13 (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.b, 3.c)**
Number of indicators monitored:	**13/28**

SDG 3 calls for ensuring healthy lives and promotion of well-being for all at all ages. This goal includes 13 targets monitored against 28 indicators. Currently, the progress in Serbia can be monitored in relation to nine targets against 13 indicators. Owing to the relatively good coverage of this SDG by data, the report shows the progress in achieving the following targets: 3.1 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio; 3.2 end preventable deaths of newborns and children under the age of five; 3.3 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, and other communicable diseases; 3.4 reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases; 3.7 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning; 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; 3.9 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from different forms of pollution and contamination; 3.b support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases, same as 3.c increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce.

KEY FINDINGS

► **The target relating to reduced maternal mortality ratio (3.1) may be considered achieved against the threshold set globally, envisaging reduction in the maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. This target was defined globally in line with the unfavourable situation in underdeveloped countries. Despite the global target being achieved, the short-term and the long-term trends in Serbia still show insufficient progress against this indicator.**

► **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.**

► **The global target relating to reducing neonatal mortality rate and mortality rate of children aged under five years was also achieved in Serbia.**

► **Significant progress was registered in reduced tuberculosis, as in terms of suicide mortality rate. However, moderate movement away from the target was observed regarding mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular and malignant diseases.**

► **Significant progress was recorded in terms of universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, and in terms of reduction in adolescent birth rate (3.7).**

► **Progress was made in terms of achieving universal health coverage, with the increased proportion of women who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods and increased coverage of prenatal protection (target 3.8).**

► **Significant progress is recorded in terms of reduction of mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (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 coverage by immunization against measles (target 3.b).**

► **Significant movement away from the target was registered in terms of density and distribution of health workers (target 3.c).**

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[16]	✔
Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	↗

One of the most important targets under SDG 3 is related to reduced maternal mortality ratio, with the global standard being less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births. Maternal deaths include female deaths during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management. In Serbia this target was achieved despite annual variations, it is significantly under 70 (Chart 8); however, one should bear in mind that such threshold was set globally primarily due to the high maternal mortality in developing countries.[17]

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[16] Maternal mortality ratio — the 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. Since 2007 onwards, the data was gathered applying the triangulation method, using death certificates, birth registration and hospitalisation reports as data sources. The 2019 data was obtained using death certificates.

[17] Source: Vital Statistics, SORS.

Chart 9: Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio, 2010–2020[18]
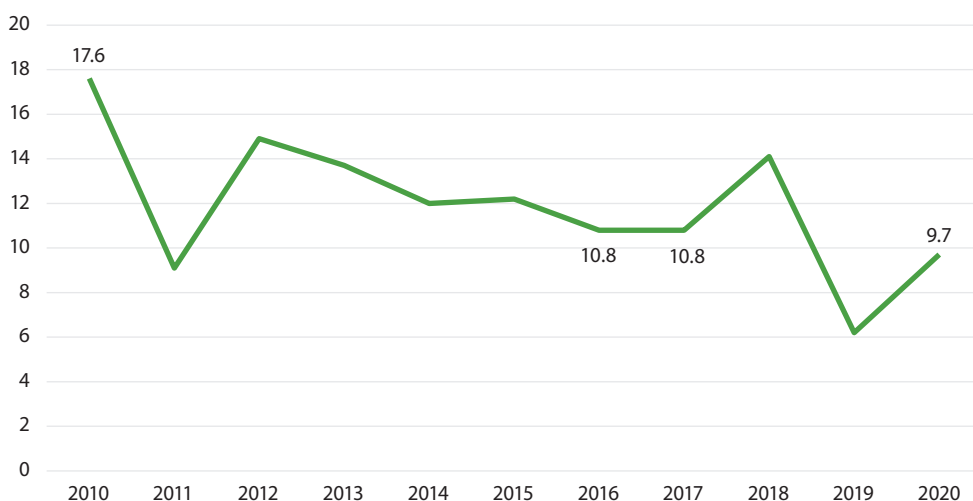
Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel[19] represents another indicator measuring progress against target 3.1. This indicator (3.1.2) shows continuously high values for Serbia, with envisaged continuous progress (Annex 2, Table 21).[20]

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 ✔
Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ✔

Target 3.2 defines as development priorities reduced neonatal and under-5 mortality rate. This target also defines global standards implying that the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births should be below 12, and the under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births below 25. In relation to these standards set and having in mind the unfavourable situation in underdeveloped countries, Serbia has achieved the global target. Moreover, when it comes to trends, continuous decline was registered in mortality rate for children in the overall population (Chart 10)[21], and for children living in Roma settlements, where this rate dropped from

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18 Maternal mortality ratio — the 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.

19 The indicator measures the percentage of women (15–49) who gave birth in the period of two years before the survey, attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives). The period observed includes two years prior to the survey.

20 Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.

21 Source: Vital statistics, SORS, for the population from the Roma settlements, MICS-SORS and UNICEF.

28 in 2005 to 9 in 2019. Neonatal mortality rate reduced from 4.63 per 1,000 live birth in 2010 to 3.78 in 2020.

Chart 10: Indicator 3.2.1 **Under-5 mortality rate by sex, 2010–2020**[22]
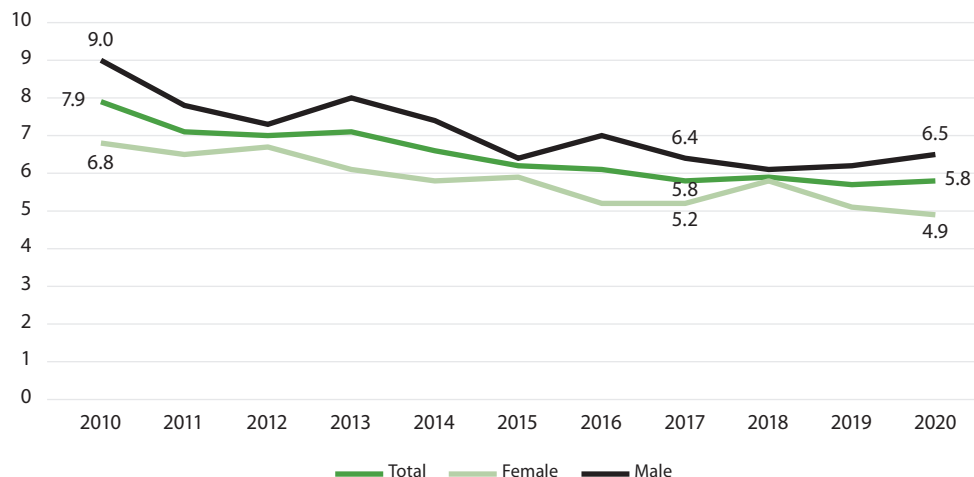
Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

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

Significant progress is registered vis-a-vis target 3.3 calling for the reduction in communicable diseases. For the time being, only the indicator monitoring tuberculosis incidence is available, and based on this indicator continuous both long-term and short-term progress was observed (Annex 2, Table 24).[23] While in 2010 there were 19.7 reported tuberculosis cases per 100,000 inhabitants, in 2016, that number of cases was 11.9, and in 2020, it was 4.9 per 100,000 inhabitants[24] Positive trends were present in both women and men, although the incidence was twice as high among men — in 2020 there were 6.1 cases among men per 100,000 inhabitants, and 3.1 among women.

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[22] Death per 1,000 live births.
[23] Source: Public Health Institute and Vital Statistics, SORS.
[24] Source: Public Health Institute and Vital Statistics, SORS.

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

Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

As per non-communicable diseases[25] a retrogression was observed compared to the previous year. Namely, in the mentioned reporting period, in the short-term, moderate progress was made regarding declining the mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, while in the period 2016–2020, which represents short-term time frame in this report, a moderate movement away from the target was noted (with a compound annual growth rate of 0.48%) (Annex 2, Table 25). As in the case of the incidence of tuberculosis, and in the case of non-communicable diseases, the incidence was higher among men than among women (Chart 11). In 2020, mortality rate among men attributed to these diseases was 27% and among women 15.5%.[26]

Chart 11: Indicator 3.4.1 **Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by sex, 2015–2020 (%)**
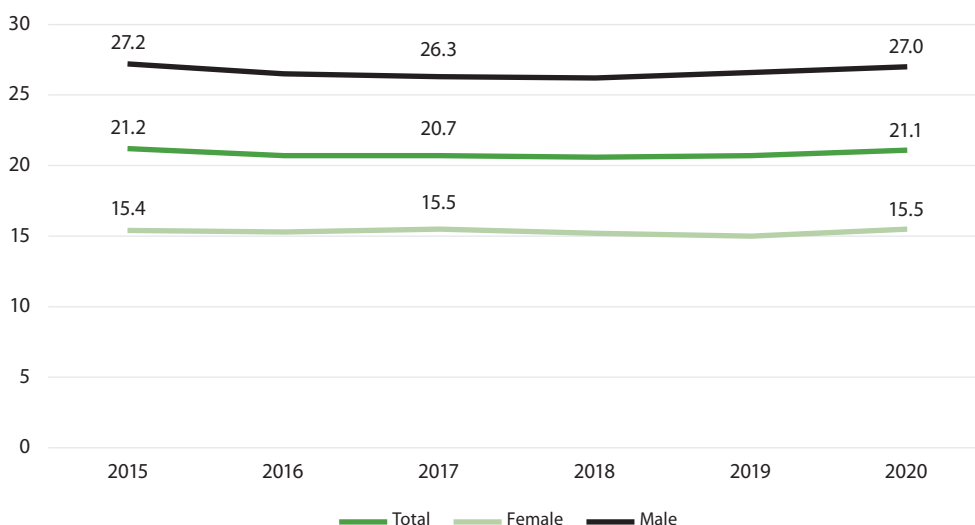
Source: Public Health Institute and Vital Statistics, SORS

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[25] Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, malignant tumorous, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases is based on the following ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases) codes: I00–I99, C00-C97, E10-E14, and J30-J98.

[26] Source: Vital Statistics, SORS.

Mental health indicator monitoring suicide mortality rate[27] showed significant progress in the period 2015–2019. This rate declined both for female and male population (Chart 12 and Annex 2, Table 26).[28]

Chart 12: Indicator 3.4.2 **Suicide mortality rate by sex, 2010–2020 (per 100,000 inhabitants)**
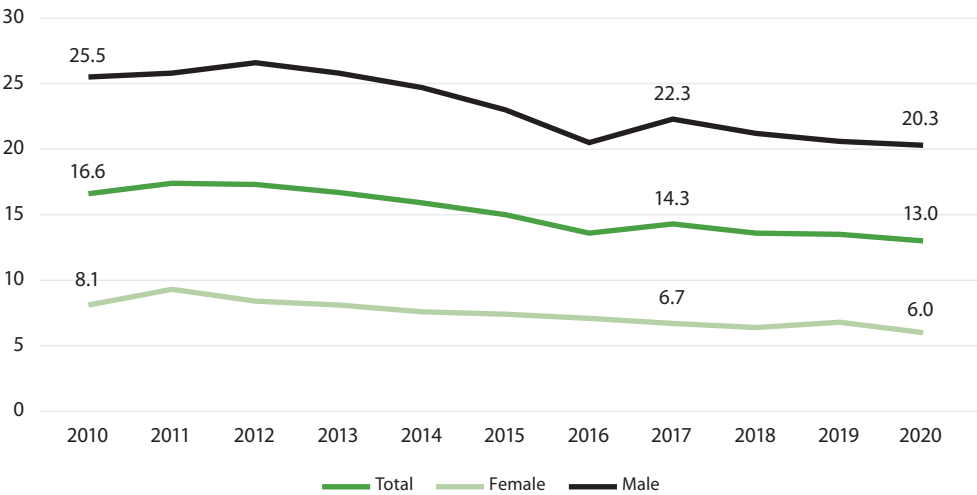
Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

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 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⬆

Indicator 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19) per 1,000 women in that age group ⬆

Significant progress in terms of target 3.7 referring to sexual and reproductive health was registered both in terms of the indicator showing the proportion of women of reproductive age who had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods[29] and in terms of adolescent birth rate.[30] The Chart 13 shows the trend in modern contraceptive use for general population of women aged 15–49 years. According to these data, significant short-term progress

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27 The number of suicide deaths per 100,000 inhabitants in the year concerned.
28 Source: Vital Statistics, SORS.
29 Percentage of women aged 15–49 who are married or have a steady partner who are using, or whose partner is currently using, at least one modern contraceptive method. Modern methods of contraception include some of the following methods: sterilization, pill, intra-uterine device, injections, implants, male and female condoms and the diaphragm.
30 It represents a ratio between the number of live births by mothers aged 15–19 and estimated female population of that age.

was achieved at the compound annual growth rate of 3.63%, but moderate movement away from the target at the rate of –0.68% was observed in the long-term (Chart 13).[31]

Chart 13: Indicator 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 (%)**
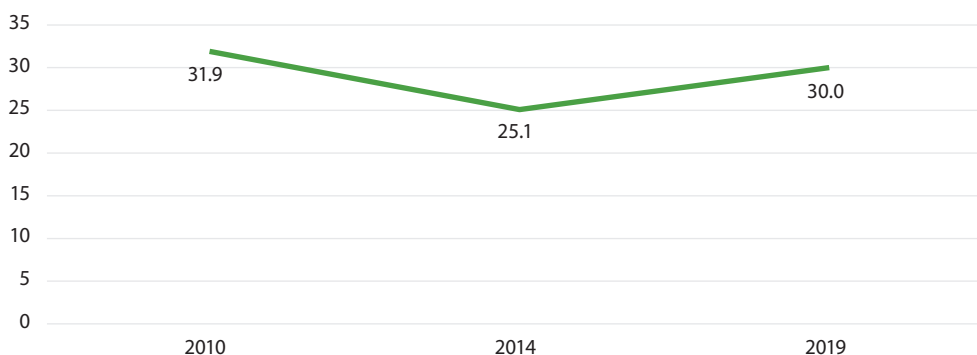
Source: MISC —— SORS and UNICEF

The reduced adolescent birth rate shows significant progress towards the target, both long-term (at the compound annual growth rate of –3.73), and short-term (at the compound annual growth rate of –2.90) (Chart 14 and Annex 2, Table 28).

Chart 14: Indicator 3.7.2 **Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19) per 1,000 women in that age group[32], 2010–2020**
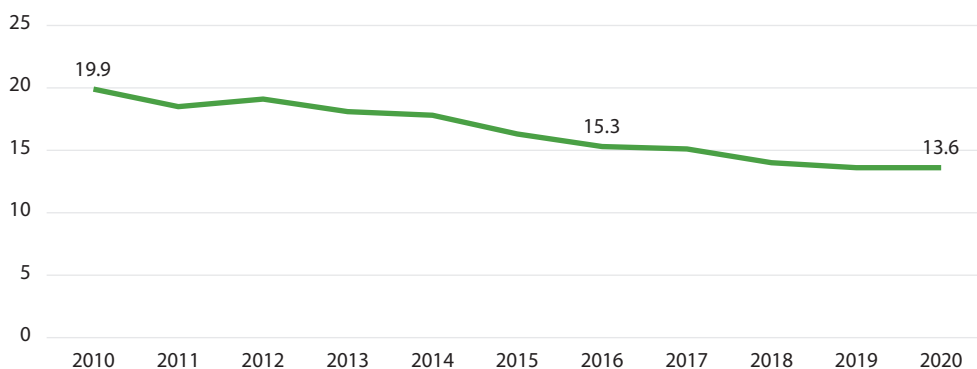
Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

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[31] Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.
[32] Indicator represents a ratio between the number of live births by mothers aged 15–19 and estimated female population of that age.

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	⬆
Indicator 3.8.1b Coverage of essential health services — antenatal care coverage for at least four visits	↗
Indicator 3.8.1c Coverage of essential health services — diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	↗
Indicator 3.8.1d Coverage of essential health services — use of improved sanitation facilities	✕

As already pointed out, significant progress was made in terms of increasing the share of women in the reproductive age who satisfy their need for family planning with modern methods of contraception. In the general population of women, moderate progress was made, and in the population of women living in Roma settlements, significant progress was made in terms of prenatal care. Measured against indicator registering four or more visits to the doctor during pregnancy, the share of women in the general population of women who met that condition increased from 93.9% to 96.6% (at the compound annual growth rate of 0.57%), and in the population of women living in Roma settlements it increased from 74.4% to 82.7% (at the compound annual growth rate of 2.14%) (Annex 2, Table 30).

Moderate progress was also made regarding immunization against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP), with coverage increasing from 89% in 2014 to 91.8% in 2019. Observed by sex, greater progress was made in the population of female than male children (Annex 2, Table 31).

Progress cannot be monitored in relation to the indicator of the use of improved sanitary facilities due to the lack of data for several years. According to the Multiple Indicators Survey from 2019, 98.6% of people in the general population and 93.0% of people living in Roma settlements used improved sanitary facilities. Differences were present between persons living in urban and other settlements, as well as between persons living in households of different quintiles of the welfare index (Annex 2, Table 32).[33]

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[33] Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.

SDG 3

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 ⬆

Significant progress was present in the area of target 3.9 envisaging reduced deaths from different forms of pollution.[34] In 2010, 0.6 per 100,000 inhabitants died in Serbia from unintentional poisoning, and in 2020 0.2, which gives a compound annual growth rate of –9.64% (Annex 2, Table 33).

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 ↗

Indicator 3.b.1b Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage ✖

Indicator 3.b.1c Measles immunization coverage ⬇

Trends in terms of achieving these targets are inconsistent. While the coverage of children with immunization against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis showed moderate progress, a significant movement away from the target was registered in terms of coverage with immunization against measles. In the general population of children, the coverage of the DTP vaccine increased from 89% of those vaccinated in 2014 to 91.8% of those vaccinated in 2019. On the other hand, measles vaccine coverage decreased from 94.4% to 87.2% in the same period. It is important to note that vis-a-vis these two types of immunization, progress was also made among children in Roma settlements (Annex 2, Table 34). Vaccination of children from these settlements with DTP vaccine increased from 70.6% to 73.3%, and measles vaccine from 68.8% to 76.5%.[35]

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[34] The number of deaths attributed to unintentional poisoning (MKB-10 codes: X40, X43-X44, X46-X49) per 100,000 inhabitants in the observed year.
[35] Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.

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 ↓

In terms of target 3.c envisaging increased health financing and recruitment, development of medical workers, both negative long-term trends (2010–2020) and short-term trends (2016–2020) were recorded, indicating movement away from this target. Namely, the number of doctors per 10,000 inhabitants was reduced from 30.5 in 2016 to 29.1 in 2020, the number of dentists in the same period was reduced from 2.8 to 2.1, and the number of pharmacists from 3.3 to 2.1, the number of nurses and midwives from 64 to 62 (compound annual growth rates are shown in Table 35 in Annex 2).[36]

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[36] Source: Public Health Institute and Vital Statistics, SORS.

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:	**6/12**

SDG 4 envisages ensuring improved education of the population via 10 targets monitored against 12 indicators. Currently, the progress in Serbia can be monitored in relation to 5 targets against 6 indicators. The report demonstrates the progress in achieving the following targets: 4.1 ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education; 4.2 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; 4.3 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality education levels; 4.5 eliminate gender disparities in education and 4.6 ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

KEY FINDINGS

▶ **The progress in achieving target 4.1 calling for ensuring that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education cannot be monitored since the data on the completion rate of the first cycle of primary education (lower grades of primary education) from the MICS survey is available only for 2019. According to this data, the rate of completion of the first and second cycles of primary school is high, somewhat lower for secondary school, and significantly lower in population of children living in Roma settlements.**

▶ **Moderate progress is present in terms of early child development. However, when it comes to the participation of children in pre-school education, a moderate movement away from the target is registered, which makes the tendencies related to achieving target 4.2 inconsistent.**

▶ **Inconsistent trend is registered in relation to target 4.3 calling for ensuring equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical education at all levels, given that moderate progress is identified in youth (aged 15–24 years), and significant movement away from the target in adult population (aged 25–64 years).**

► **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.[37]**

► **Movement away from the target is observed regarding the level of literacy in children in reading, science and mathematics (target 4.6).**

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 4.1.2a Completion rate (primary education)	✖
Indicator 4.1.2b Completion rate (lower secondary education)	✖
Indicator 4.1.2c Completion rate (upper secondary education)	✖

Due to the lack of data, it is not possible to monitor progress under target 4.1 envisaging that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education. According to the 2019 data, the rate of completion of the first cycle of primary education was high in the overall population (99.9%), but it was lower for children living in Roma settlements (88.9%). The rate of completion of the lower secondary education was also high in the overall population (99.5%), but lower for the population of children from Roma settlements (63.7%). At the level of upper secondary education, the rate of completion of secondary school in the overall population amounted to 97.7%, in the population of children from Roma settlements 61.0%, while that rate was the lowest for girls from Roma settlements (49.5%)[38] (Annex 2, Tables 36, 37 and 38).

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 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	↗
Indicator 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	↘

Moderate progress was registered in terms of early child development (36–59 months)[39] at the compound annual growth rate of 0.44% (Table 39, Annex 2). The progress was notable both for boys and girls. Significant progress was registered for children from the poorest households (Annex 2, Table 39).

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[37] Indicator defines education levels based on the ISCED classification.
[38] Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.
[39] The early development index represents the percentage of children aged 36–59 months in meeting age-appropriate developmental expectations in the following four domains: Literacy-numeracy, physical development and socio-emotional development and learning/cognition. The data is gathered under the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey — MICS periodically implemented by UNICEF and SORS.

In terms of participation of children covered by the preparatory pre-school educational programme moderate progress was registered in short-term (at the compound annual growth rate of 0.61%). However, this did not jeopardize the long-term progress made in the period 2010–2020 at a compound annual growth rate of 0.97% (Annex 2, Table 40). Difference by sex were not pronounced (Chart 15).[40]

Chart 15: Indicator 4.2.2 **Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex, 2010–2020 (%)**[41]
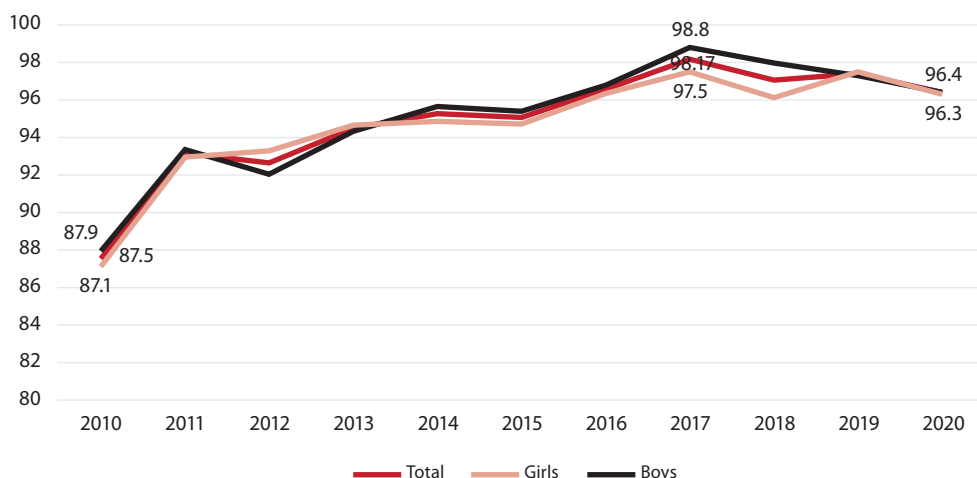
Source: MISC ⸺ SORS and UNICEF, SORS

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

In relation to target 4.3, data indicates inconsistent trend: moderate progress in regard to participation of youth in formal and non-formal education and training, and significant movement away from the target in adult population (aged 25–64 years) (Annex 2, Table 42). Positive trend was registered in youth in both the short-term (2016–2020) and long-term (2014–2020). However, it should be noted that unlike the 2020 report, when positive moderate progress was recorded in both young women and in young men, this time moderate progress was observed only in young women, while moderate movement away from the target was recorded in young men (Annex 2, Table 41). In addition, it should be born in mind that gender differences in participation rates in education are constantly pronounced (Chart 16).[42]

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[40] Source: Education Statistics, SORS.
[41] Coverage of children by pre-school programme is the proportion of the number of children attending pre-school programme and age group of the children required to attend pre-school.
[42] Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Chart 16: Indicator 4.3.1a Participation rate of youth in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex, youth aged 15–24 years, 2014–2020 (%)
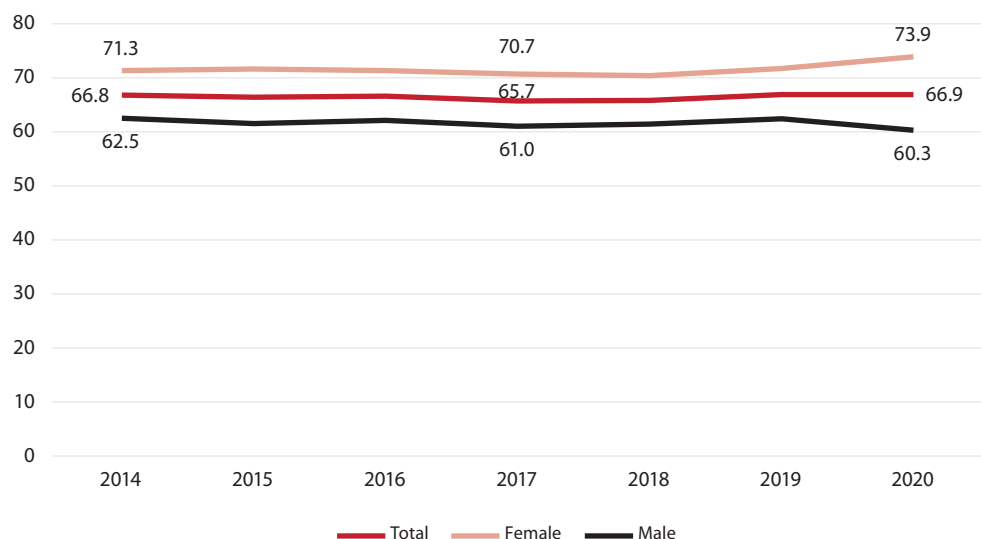
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

As per adults (aged 25–64 years), both long-term and short-term trend indicated significant movement away from the target for both women and men. Rate indicating movement away from the target was even higher in the previous reporting period — while the compound annual growth rate for the period 2015–2019 amounted to –2.71, for the period 2016–2020 it amounted to –7.71. In this case, too, the participation rate of women was continuously slightly higher than the participation rate of men, but the difference was far smaller than in the young population (Chart 17).[43]

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[43] Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS.

Chart 17: Indicator 4.3.1b Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex, adults aged 25–64 years, 2014–2020 (%)
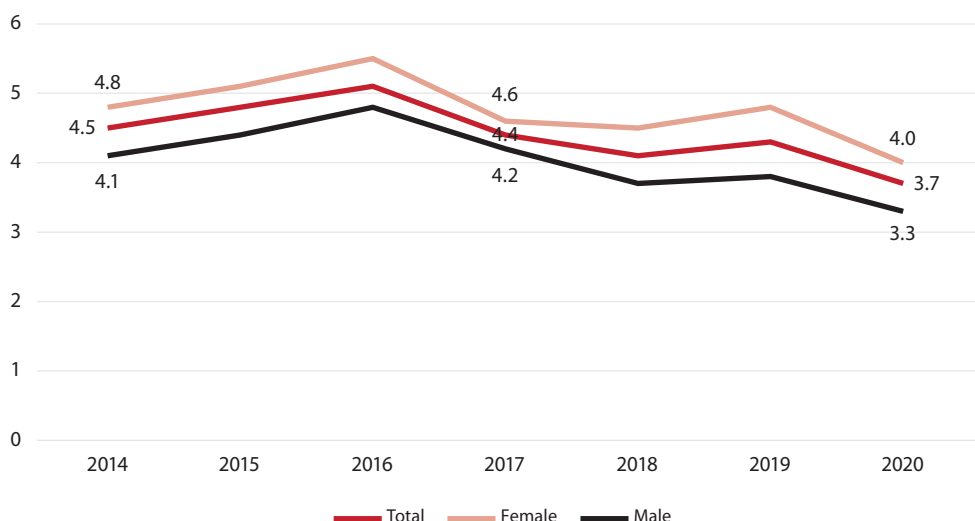
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

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 ✕

The progress cannot be measured by the compound annual growth rate for the parity indices. At the primary school level in the period 2014–2019 there was an increase in disparity in favour of boys, while at the higher secondary school (high school) level disparity declined, with the unchanged situation at the lower school level (higher grades of the primary school) (Table 42, Annex 2). Concerning the disparity between children from the poorest and wealthiest households, there was a shift in favour of children from the poorest strata at the level of primary education, whereas the disparity remained the same at the lower and upper secondary education level in favour of the children from the wealthiest households (Annex 2, Table 42).[44]

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[44]   Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.

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 ⬇

Significant movement away was registered in the part of students aged 15 years achieving the minimum fixed level on the PISA scale of reading and science, and moderate movement away in the area of mathematics in the period from 2012 to 2018 (Annex 2, Table 43).

Chart 18: 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
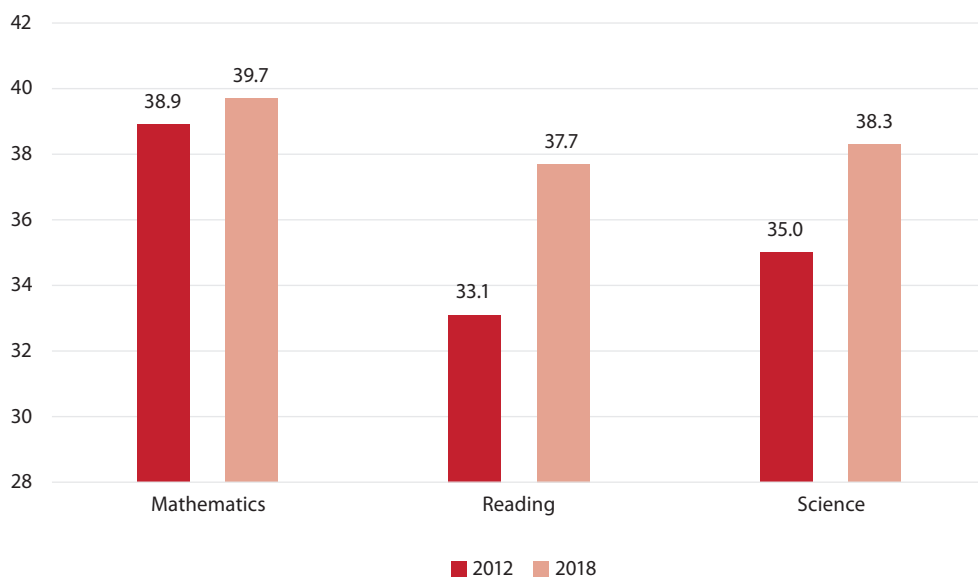
Source: OECD

SDG **5**

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Number of targets monitored:	**8/9 (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.a, 5.b)**
Number of indicators monitored:	**11/14**

SDG 5 envisages ensuring improved gender equality and empowering women and girls via 9 targets monitored against 14 indicators. In Serbia, progress can be monitored under almost all targets (eight out of nine, except for the target 5.c) based on eleven indicators. Compared to the 2020 Report, it is possible to monitor one more target. The report presents the progress in achieving the following targets: 5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; 5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls; 5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation; 5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work; 5.5 ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making; 5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health; 5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, and 5.b enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

KEY FINDINGS

► **Although it is not possible to monitor progress against the indicator measuring achievement of target 5.1 referring to establishing legal framework necessary to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls, the data against the existing indicators shows that this framework has been established to a large extent.**

► **The progress against indicators measuring attainment of target 5.2 relating to elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls, also cannot be monitored due to the absence of time series. Data available for 2018 indicates a high prevalence of violence committed by intimate partners, as well as the presence of sexual violence committed by non-partners.**

► **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 target concerning marriage before age 15, but also before age 18.**

► **Data for the observed short-term period are not available for target 5.4 calling for recognising and valuing unpaid care and domestic work. Data available for 2010 and 2015 indicate that significant progress was made, primarily due to the reduced share of time spent in unpaid domestic work and unpaid care, among both women and men.**

► **Significant progress was achieved in the area of women's participation in decision-making (target 5.5). Progress was 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.**

► **Progress in reforms focused on equal rights to economic resources, target 5.a, cannot be monitored due to the lack of longitudinal data, but based on the data available, the level of protection of rights is relatively high.**

► **Significant progress was achieved in terms of increasing the proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone (target 5.b.1).**

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 gender equality (percentage of achievement 0–100), 2018 and 2020 ✕

The progress in terms of ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere is monitored based on the indicator assessing the level of achievement (1–100)[45] in developing legal framework to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality. According to the UN Women data, in Serbia the highest level of achievement was reached in the area of employment and economic benefit (100), followed by legal framework referring to marriage and family (72.7), while lowest achievement was identified in the area of violence against women (58.3).[46]

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[45] The data was obtained from the questionnaires on the assessment of legal frameworks completed by the national Statistical Offices and/or National Women's Machinery and lawyers/researchers in the area of gender equality.
The questionnaire contains 45 "yes/no" questions in four legislative domains: (i) comprehensive legal frameworks and public life, (ii) violence against women, (iii) employment and economic benefits and (iv) marriage and family.
[46] Source: UN Women — UN database.

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 18 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age   ✕

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

The progress can neither be monitored against the indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 since the necessary monitoring data is available only for 2018, thus not allowing to track the change. The OSCE survey data on the well-being and safety of women shows that in the year prior to the study 9.2% of women were subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner. Observed by age, the largest proportion of women subjected to violence by a partner in the previous 12 months was registered among women of 50 to 59 years of age, and the same among those aged 40–49 years. The survey data indicates that women from minorities and vulnerable groups were more at risk of violence: refugees or internally displaced women, women with disabilities, women from ethnic minorities, same as materially deprived women (Annex 2, Table 44).[47]

Chart 19: Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 18 to 74 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former partner in the previous 12 months, by age, 2018 (%)
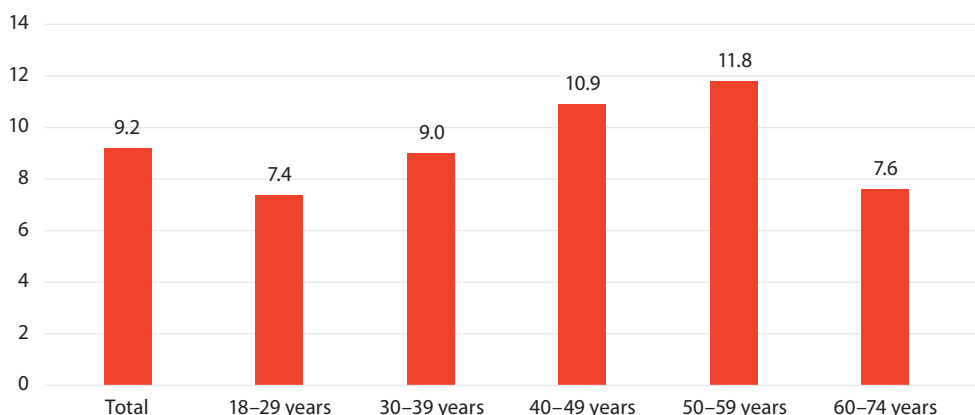
Source: Source: OSCE —— Survey on the Wellbeing and Safety of Women, 2018

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[47]   Source: Source: OSCE — Survey on the Wellbeing and Safety of Women, 2018.

In the period of 12 months preceding the survey on the well-being and safety of women, 0.5% of women experienced some form of sexual violence by persons other than their intimate partner (indicator 5.2.2). Women in the population of refugees or displaced persons, materially deprived women, same as young women, were in higher percentage exposed to this form of violence than other groups of women (Table 45, Annex 2).

Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	
Indicator 5.3.1a Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	⬇
Indicator 5.3.1b Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	⬇

Target 5.3 calling for elimination of all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, is monitored in Serbia against two indicators: proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before the age of 15 and indicator measuring the proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before the age of 18. Based on both indicators, moderate movement away from the target is registered. Namely, in 2010 and 2014, there were 0.9%, i.e. 0.3% of women respectively in this age group who were married or in a union before the age of 15, while in 2019 the proportion equalled 1.2% (Chart 20). According to the MICS survey from 2010, 5.0% of women aged 20–24 years got married before the age of 18, while in 2019 this percentage was 5.5% (Chart 20), being at a compound annual rate growth of 11.44% (Annex 2, Table 47).[48]

Chart 20: Indicators 5.3.1a and 5.3.1b Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (%)
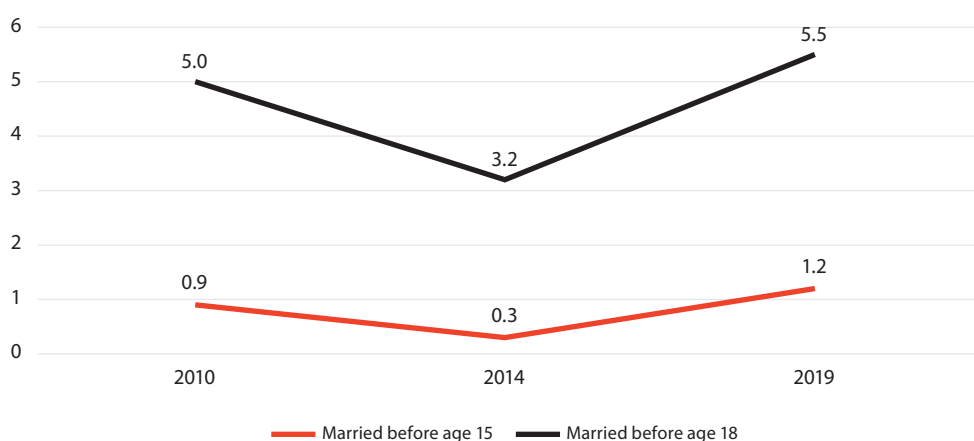
Source: MISC —— SORS and UNICEF

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[48]   Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.

Significant progress against both indicators was registered among women living in urban settlements, whereas significant movement away from the target was recorded among women living in other settlements, and to a lesser extent in the Roma settlements. At the same time, significant movement away from the target was noted among women living in the poorest households, as well as among women who had completed only primary school or had no education at all (Annex 2, Tables 46 and 47).

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

The proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work registered a significant decline both for women and men age 15 years and older. However, it is important to bear in mind that women spend in this type of work on average considerably more time than men (Chart 21). The increased time spent in this type of work was noted among young women and slightly more among young men, while the decline was recorded among women and men in older generations (Annex 2, Table 48).[49]

Chart 21: Indicator 5.4.1 **Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, population aged 15 and older, by sex, 2010–2015 (%)**
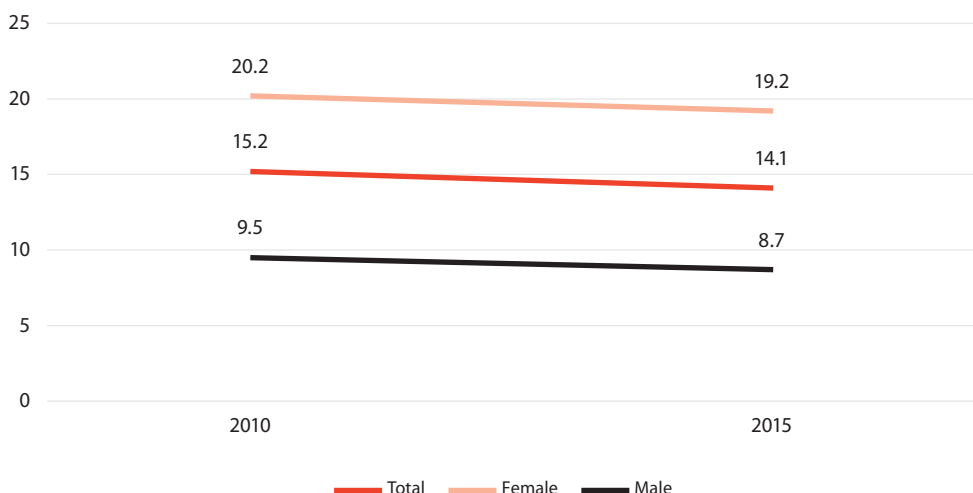
Source: Time Use Survey (TUS), SORS

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[49]   Source: Time Use Survey (TUS), SORS.

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 ⬆

Indicator 5.5.1b Proportion of seats held by women in local local governments ⬆

Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions ⬆

Significant progress was made towards the target defining as development priority increased participation of women in decision-making in political, business and public life. According to the indicator 5.5.1a measuring the proportion of women in the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, significant progress was achieved in both short- and long-term (at the compound annual growth rate of 2.18% and 1.97% respectively) (Chart 22).[50] According to the indicator measuring proportion of women in local governments assemblies 5.5.1b, significant progress was also registered in both the short and long-term at the compound annual growth rate of 4.5% and 3.34% respectively (Annex 2, table 49).

Chart 22: Indicator 5.5.1a Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament and **5.5.1b** Proportion of seats held by women in local governments, 2012–2020 (%)
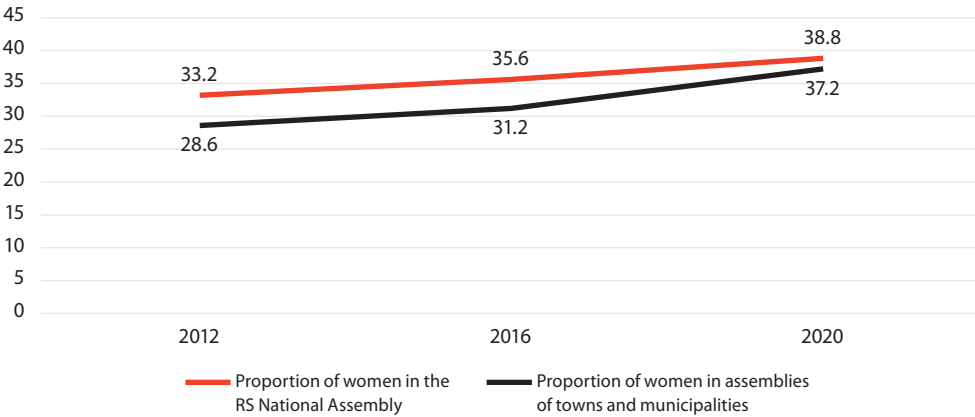
Source: Election Statistics, SORS

Significant progress in this area was also made according to the indicator 5.5.2, measuring the proportion of women in managerial positions[51], in the short-term (2017–2021) at a compound annual growth rate of 3.73%, and in the long-term (2010–2021) at a rate of 5.66% (Annex 2, Table 49).

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[50] Source: Elections for the Members of Parliament, SORS.
[51] The indicator measures the proportion of women board members in the largest public companies whose shares are traded on the stock exchange. The largest companies cover market capitalization and/or market trade. Only companies registered in the country concerned were considered. Board members cover all members of the highest decision-making body in each company. The highest decision-making body is usually called the supervisory board (in the case of a bicameral management system) or the management board (in a unicameral system). Executives refer to senior executives in the two highest decision-making bodies in the largest (maximum 50) nationally registered companies listed on the national stock exchange.

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 The extent to which the country has 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	✕

Progress against the target 5.6 cannot be monitored due to lack of data. Data from the 2019 Multiple Indicator Survey (MICS) show that 84.2% of women in the general population and 67.7% of women living in Roma settlements made their own decisions based on information about sexual relations, use of contraceptives and reproductive health care. Differences are present depending on women's education and material status, as women with lower levels of education and lower financial status have a smaller proportion than those who make independent decisions about sexual relations, use of contraceptives and care for their reproductive health (Annex 2, Table 50).[52]

As of this year, Serbia is monitoring the achievement of this target on the basis of another, international indicator which identifies the number of countries which regulations guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health care for women and men. According to the United Nations data from 2019, obtained on the basis of the Questionnaire on Population and Development, the Republic of Serbia with a high participation 86%, guarantees equal access to women and men to health-care, information and education. This condition by individual dimensions is shown in Table 51, Annex 2.

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	✕

The indicator 5.a.2 measures the extent to which a country's legal, including customary law, guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control over land. Measuring is conducted through 6 indicators of the international law and internationally accepted good practices, notably the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The indicator measures the achievement by scores 1–6, where 1 implies no evidence of guarantees of gender equality in land ownership and/or control in the legal framework; and

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[52]   Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.

score 6 denotes highest levels of guarantees of gender equality in land ownership and/or control in the legal framework. Based on this measurement, Serbia scored 5 in 2019.[53]

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 ↗

Moderate progress was made towards the target envisaging enhanced use of innovative technology, especially ICT. The indicator used to monitor this target refers to the possession of a mobile phone. The data indicate that progress was made at a slightly higher rate among men than among women (Chart 23 and Table 52 in Annex 2).[54]

Chart 23: Indicator 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex, 2013–2021 (%)
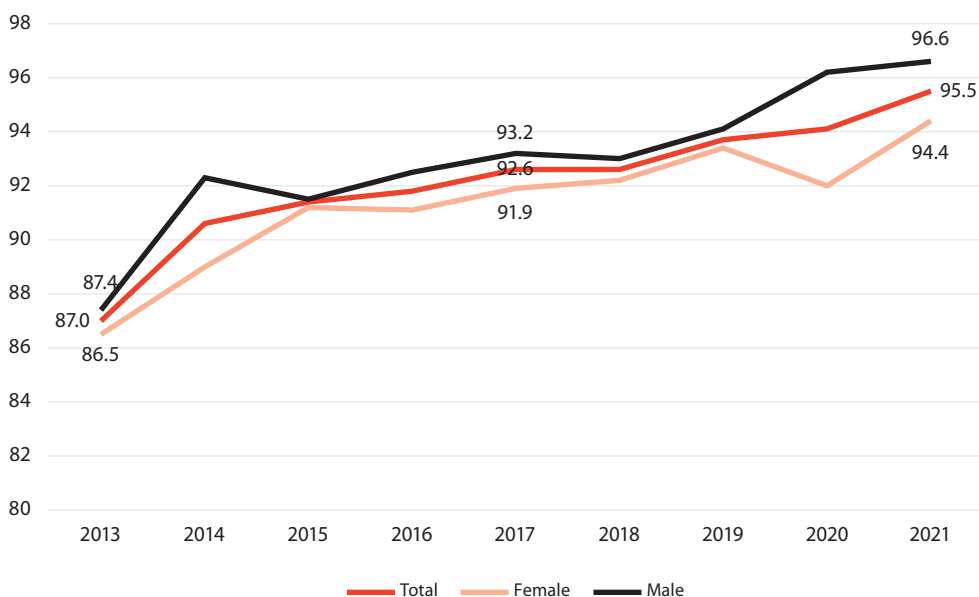
Source: Statistics of information-communication technology use, SORS

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[53] Source: Republic Geodetic Authority — Real Estate Cadastre.
[54] Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU) — World Telecommunication database.

SDG **6**

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

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

SDG 6 calls for availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. This goal includes 8 targets monitored against 11 indicators. Currently the progress in Serbia can be monitored in relation to 6 targets against 8 indicators. Compared to the 2020 Report, it is possible to monitor two more targets and two more indicators. The report demonstrates the progress in achieving the following targets: 6.1 achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all; 6.2 achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all; 6.3 improve water quality by reducing pollution; 6.4 substantially increase water-use efficiency; 6.a expand international cooperation and capacity-building support in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, and 6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

KEY FINDINGS

► **Moderate progress was made in relation to target 6.1, envisaging universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. However, this progress was achieved due to a slight increase in the share of the urban population that uses drinking water from the system that is safely managed, while in other settlements such an increase was not registered.**

► **Stagnation is registered in terms of the use of safely managed sanitation services, in the short term, and the negative trend in the long term.**

► **Significant progress was made vis-à-vis 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 the proportion of untreated wastewater from households and industry measured by increasing population connected to urban wastewater treatment with at least secondary treatment.**

► **Moderate progress was recorded under target 6.4 in terms of change in water-use efficiency over time, and moderate movement away from target based on water exploitation index related to ensuring sustainable water exploitation and fresh water supply in order to respond to water shortages and reduce the number of people facing water shortages.**

► **As per target 6.a stipulating expanding international cooperation and capacity-building support in water and sanitation, significant progress was registered due to the increased amount of water and sanitation related official development assistance that was part of a government-coordinated spending 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.**

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 ↗

Moderate progress in terms of universal and equal access to safe drinking water was achieved (at a compound annual growth rate of 0.00%) primarily due to a slight increase in the share of the population using safely managed drinking water in urban areas, while no similar changes were observed in other settlements. Such progress was made in the long-term since a slight increase was observed, from 81% in 2013 to 82% in 2015, in the urban population with access to safe drinking water and that proportion remained the same until 2020. In other settlements, 67% of the population has had access to safe drinking water since 2010.[55]

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 including a hand-washing facility with soap and water: use of basic sanitation services ↗

Indicator 6.2.1b Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services including a hand-washing facility with soap and water: basic hand-washing facilities on premises ✕

Indicator 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 ✕

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[55] Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), Institute for Public Health Dr Milan Jovanovic Batut and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

Progress towards target 6.2 can only be monitored on the basis of sub-indicator 6.2.1a measuring proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services. Stagnation was registered in the short-term period from 2017 to 2020, because the value of a compound annual growth rate equalled zero. But in the long-term, there was a significant movement away from the target because the proportion of population with access to safe sanitation fell from 20% in 2010 to 18% in 2020.

Data for sub-indicator 6.2.1b was not available after 2014, so the short-term trend cannot be monitored. The data shows that in the period 2010–2014, 98% of the population used safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water: safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities.[56]

When it comes to the removal of excreta for treatment off-site (sub-indicator 6.2.1c), data is available only for 2019 based on the MICS survey. According to these data, 15.2% of population disposed of waste in this way, significantly less in urban than in other settlements (6.3% vs. 27.7%), while the population in Roma settlements accounted to 18.7%.

Target 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

Indicator 6.3.1 Population connected to wastewater treatment with at least secondary treatment ⬆

Indicator 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality ⬆

The percentage of the population connected to wastewater treatment was growing slowly for the last nine years, However, there is a tendency of further growth. The data indicate that the percentage of the population connected to wastewater treatment increased in both the long-term (2010–2019) from 8.6% to 13.1%, but also in the short term. In fact, the greatest progress was made between 2015 and 2016 (Chart 24).[57]

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[56] Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), Institute for Public Health Dr Milan Jovanovic Batut and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

[57] Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS.

Chart 24: Indicator 6.3.1 **Population connected to wastewater treatment with at least secondary treatment, 2010–2019 (%)**
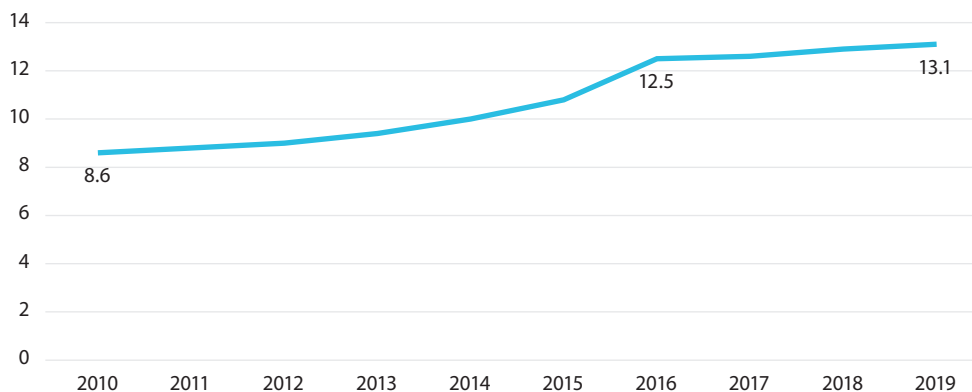
Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS

The share of total water bodies with good ambient water quality in the period from 2014 to 2017 had a compound annual growth rate of 2.90%, which indicates that significant progress was made towards achieving the goal. In 2014, the share of water bodies that had good ambient water quality was 62.2%, while in 2017 the value increased to 67.8%.

In the observed period, open water bodies with good ambient water quality had the highest compound annual growth rate of 5.97%, followed by groundwater bodies with an annual growth rate of 4.23% and finally river water bodies with a growth rate of 1.27%.

Chart 25: Indicator 6.3.2 **Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality, 2014–2017 (%)**
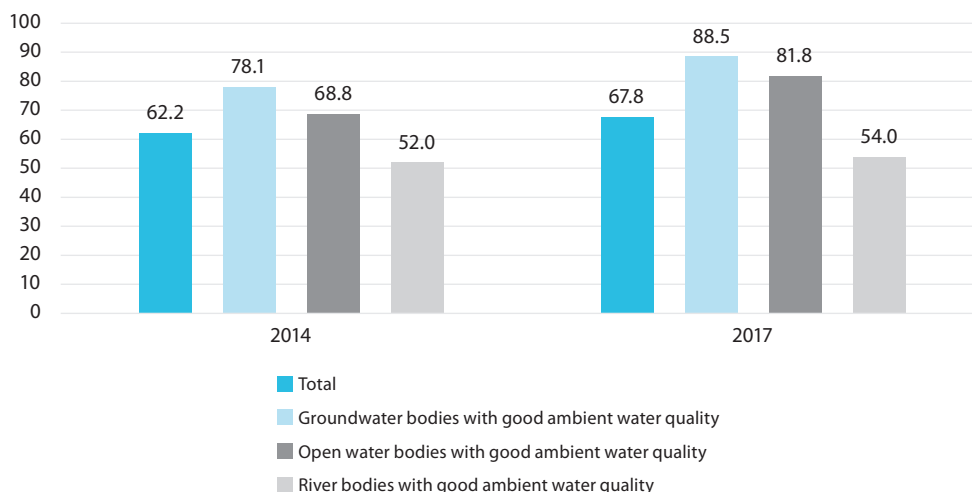
Source: Environmental Protection Agency

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 (WUE) over time ↗

Indicator 6.4.2 Water exploitation index (WEI) by type of water source ↓

SDG 6

Target 6.4 records an inconsistent trend: the change in water-use efficiency recorded moderate growth at a compound annual growth rate of 0.41% for the period 2016–2019, while water stress recorded a significant movement away from the target in the same period.

Indicator 6.4.1 provides information on the water-use efficiency from the economic and social perspective. In the period 2015–2018, changes in the water-use efficiency had positive trend, a compound annual growth rate of 1.22% was recorded, and thereby it may be concluded that significant progress was made towards the attainment of the goal. Namely, in 2015, WUE amounted to 705.31 RSD/m^3, whereas in 2019 its value increased to 740.47 RSD/m^3 (Chart 26).[58]

Chart 26: Indicator 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency (WUE) over time Indicator, 2015–2019 (RSD/m^3)
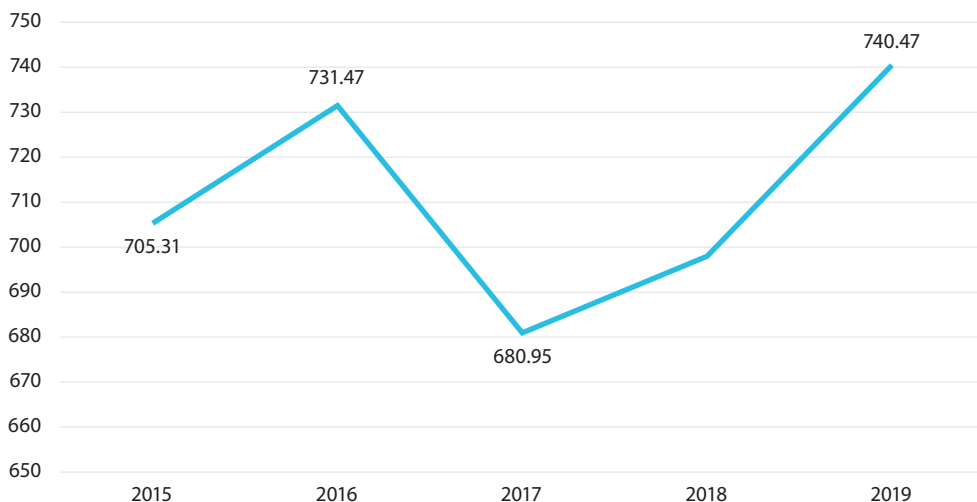
Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS

Water stress affects countries in all continents and hinders sustainability of natural resources, as well as economic and social development. Republic of Serbia is wealthy in water resources and uses their relatively small share, which is demonstrated in moderate movement away

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[58]   Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS.

from the target measured by the water exploitation index (WEI)[59]. This is indicated by the long-term (2010–2019) compound annual growth rates of 2.71% (the value increased from 2.57% to 3.27%), as well as by the short-term (2016–2019) 6.07% (the value increased from 2.74% to 3.27%)[60]

Chart 27: Indicator 6.4.2 Water exploitation index (WEI), 2010–2019 (%)
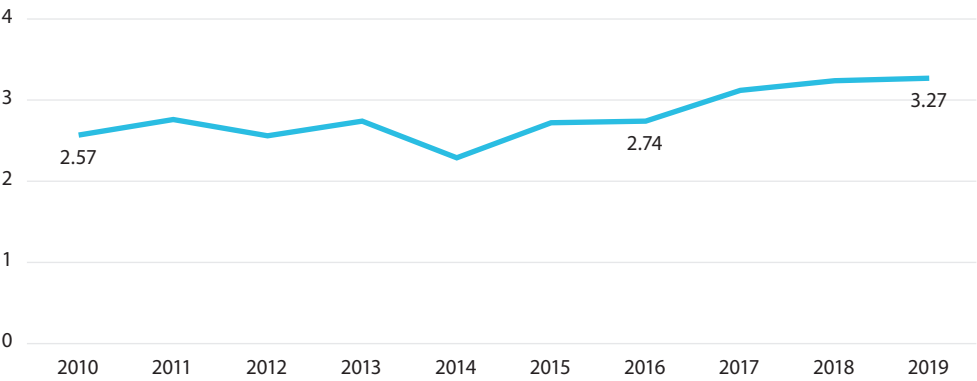
Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS

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

Adequate financial resources are crucial for the achievement of SDG 6 by 2030, either by attracting new sources or by better utilization of the existing resources. The proportion of total expenditures for official development assistance (ODA) for the water sector includes assistance for drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene, same as assistance in other areas like agricultural water resources, flood protection and hydro power. The level of official development assistance[61] targeting water supply and sanitation as part of the government-coordinated spending plan was increased from USD 55.8 (in 2000) to 58.3 million at 2016 constant prices in 2016, thus producing the compound annual growth rate of 0.28%. In this case, progress was more intensive in the period following the 2030 Agenda adoption (2015–2016), with the

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[59]   Water exploitation index (WEI) is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources. This is the indicator of stress of freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources at national level.

[60]   Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS.

[61]   Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan is defined as the proportion of total water and sanitation-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements that are included in the government budget. The indicator is calculated as the proportion of total water and sanitation-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) that are included in the government budget, i.e. the amount of official development assistance (ODA) that is part of a government budget divided by the total water and sanitation-related ODA.

compound annual growth rate of 57.97%, due to the considerable increase between these two years from USD 36.39 to 58.3 million in 2016 constant prices.[62]

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 urban/rural drinking water planning programmes (3 = High; 2 = Medium; 1 = Low; 0 = N/A)	✔
Indicator 6.b.1b Level of definition in procedures for participation of service users/communities in the urban/rural drinking water planning programme (10 = Clearly defined; 5 = Not clearly defined; 0 = N/A)	✔
Indicator 6.b.1c Level of participation of users/communities in water resource planning and management programmes (3 = High; 2 = Medium; 1 = Low; 0 = N/A)	✔
Indicator 6.b.1d Level of definition in legal or policy procedures for the involvement of service users/communities in water resource planning and management (10 = Clearly defined; 5 = Not clearly defined; 0 = N/A)	✔

Target 6.b is aimed at the participation of local communities in water and sanitation management. This is essential to ensure and meet the needs of local users and make local communities fully understand the effect of development decisions. This target was achieved, measured through four indicators: level of participation of service users/communities in urban/rural drinking water planning programmes, level of definition in procedures for participation of service users/communities in the urban/rural drinking water planning programmes, level of participation of users/communities in water resource planning and management programmes and level of definition in legal or policy procedures for the involvement of service users/communities in water resource planning and management (Annex 2, Table 58).[63]

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[62] Source: GLAAS — Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water.
[63] Source: GLAAS — Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water.

SDG **7**

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

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

SDG 7 envisages ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all via 5 targets monitored against 6 indicators. Currently the progress in Serbia can be monitored vis-à-vis three targets against four indicators[64]. Compared with the previous report, it is possible to monitor two more targets and one more indicator. The report presents the progress in achieving the following targets: 7.1 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services; 7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix and 7.3 by 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

KEY FINDINGS

► **Moderate progress in achieving the first target is registered owing to the increase in the proportion of population with access to electricity.**

► **Moderate progress is recorded vis-à-vis increase in the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, provided that the short-term trends are inconsistent among different sectors, because while a positive trend is recorded in the electricity, heating and cooling sectors, a negative trend is registered in the transport sector.**

► **Significant progress is registered in connection with target 7.3 envisaging doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.**

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[64]   Compared with the previous, it is possible to monitor two more targets and one more indicator.

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   ✕

Moderate progress in achieving the first target is registered owing to the noticeable increase in the proportion of population with access to electricity.[65] Short-term progress in urban and other settlements is very small (at a compound annual growth rate of 0.02%), and therefore it can be assessed as stagnation, which is not surprising because almost the entire population has electricity. Significant progress is, however, registered in the Roma settlements, at a compound annual growth rate of 1.94[66] (Chart 28 and Table 59 in Annex 2).

Chart 28: Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity, 2010–2019 (%)
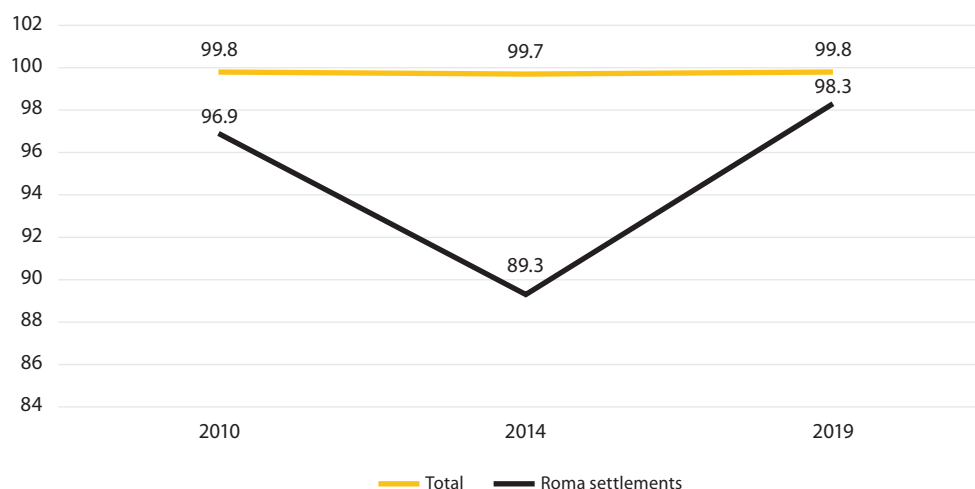
Source: MISC —— SORS and UNICEF

When the progress is monitored against second indicator, it is not possible to indicate a trend due to the lack of data. In 2019, 52.4% of the population was primarily relying on clean fuels and technologies. However, the proportion of such population was significantly lower in the population living in "other" settlements (28.5%), then among the population living in Roma settlements (12.4%), as well as in the population living in the poorest households (6.1%).[67]

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[65] The ratio of the number of inhabitants who have electricity in their household (answer to the question HC8.A, Household Questionnaire) and the total number of inhabitants, expressed in percentages.
[66] Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.
[67] MISC — SORS and UNICEF.

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   ↗

Data from the Ministry of Mining and Energy shows that moderate progress has been made in relation to this target, both in the short- and long-term. However, short-term progress is not consistent among different sectors, because while a positive trend is recorded in the electricity, heating and cooling sectors, significant movement away from the target is recorded in the transport sector (Chart 29 and Table 60 in Annex 2).

Chart 29: Indicator 7.2.1 **Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, 2010–2019 (%)**
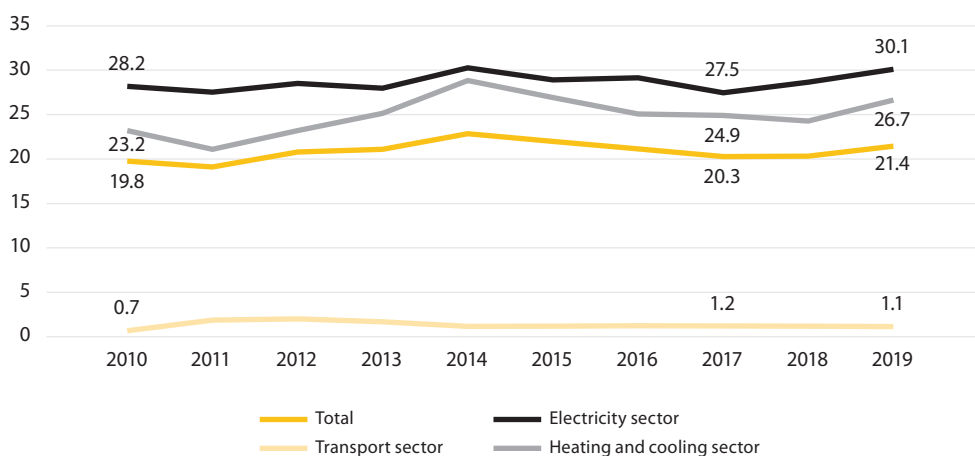
Source: Ministry of Mining and Energy

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   ↑

Significant progress was recorded in both the short- and long-term vis-à-vis energy intensity measured through primary energy and GDP[68], with the value of this indicator falling from 6.2 MJ/USD[69] in 2010 to 5.3 MJ/USD in 2017, which means that less energy was consumed per unit of product (compound annual growth rates are shown in Table 61, Annex 2).[70]

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[68] Energy intensity is defined as the total energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output. It is measured in Megajoules per United States Dollar Energy intensity is an indication of how much energy is used to produce one unit of economic output.

[69] Megajoules per United States Dollar is calculated applying the average annual US Dollar exchange rate.

[70] Source: Energy statistics, SORS, National accounts, SORS and United Nations.

SDG **8**

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

Number of targets monitored:	**7/12 (8.1, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.10)**
Number of indicators monitored:	**8/16**

SDG 8 promotes sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. This goal includes 12 targets monitored against 16 indicators. Currently the progress in Serbia can be monitored in relation to 7 targets against 8 indicators. The report demonstrates the progress in achieving the following targets: 8.1 sustain economic growth; 8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation; 8.4 improve global efficiency of resources; 8.5 achieve full and productive employment; 8.6 by 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training; 8.7 take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour and child labour, and 8.10 strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services.

KEY FINDINGS

► **Significant movement away from target 8.1 envisaging sustaining per capita economic growth. Compared to the previous report, a short-term trend shifted from the progress to movement away from the target.**

► **Reduced informal employment in total employment has contributed to a significant progress in achieving target 8.3 calling for promotion of development-oriented policies and decent job creation.**

► **Inconsistent trends are registered in the use of resources (target 8.4). While significant movement away from the target is recorded vis-à-vis domestic material consumption, significant progress is registered in resource productivity.**

► **Achieving productive employment and decent work shows significant progress in reducing the unemployment rate of young people and the total working age population. Earning trends cannot be tracked due to lack of data, but data for 2018, disaggregated by occupation and sex, indicates significant differences among employees in different occupations, as well as a systematic gender gap in favour of men.**

► **Significant progress has been made in achieving target 8.6 due to a reduction in the share of young people who are neither in education nor in the labour market.**

► **Data indicates that every tenth child is engaged in child labour. Boys are more exposed to the risks of child labour than girls, children in other settlements compared to urban ones, younger children (ages 5–11 years) in relation to older children (ages 12–14 and 15–17 years), as well as children from poorer households.**

► **When it comes to strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions (target 8.10), opposing tendencies are registered — significant movement away from the target in terms of the number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, and significant progress towards the target regarding the number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults.**

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 ⬇

Significant movement away from the target is registered in the short-term (2016–2020), which represents a turnaround from the progress trend noted in the previous report in relation to this target, which envisaged maintaining gross domestic product growth of at least 7% per year. The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita[71] decreased from 3.9% in 2016 to 0.9% in 2020 (Chart 30).

Chart 30: Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, 2010–2020
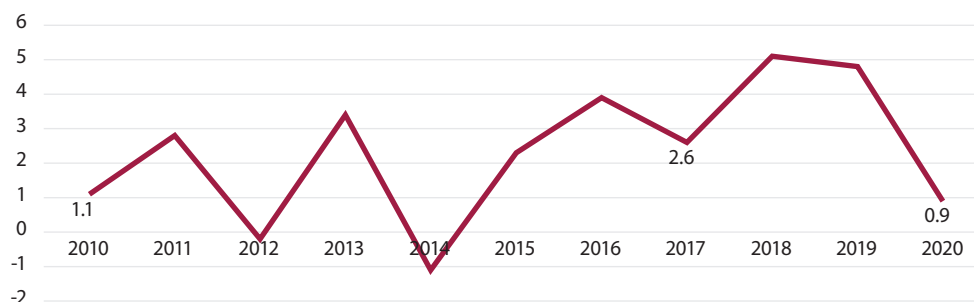
Source: National Accounts, SORS

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[71] Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years.

Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization 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   ⬆

Significant progress was made in both the short- and long-term vis-à-vis reducing the proportion of informal employment in the total employment (target 8.3). Positive trends are recorded both in relation to employed women and in relation to employed men (Chart 31 and Table 63 in Annex 2).

Chart 31: Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex (%)
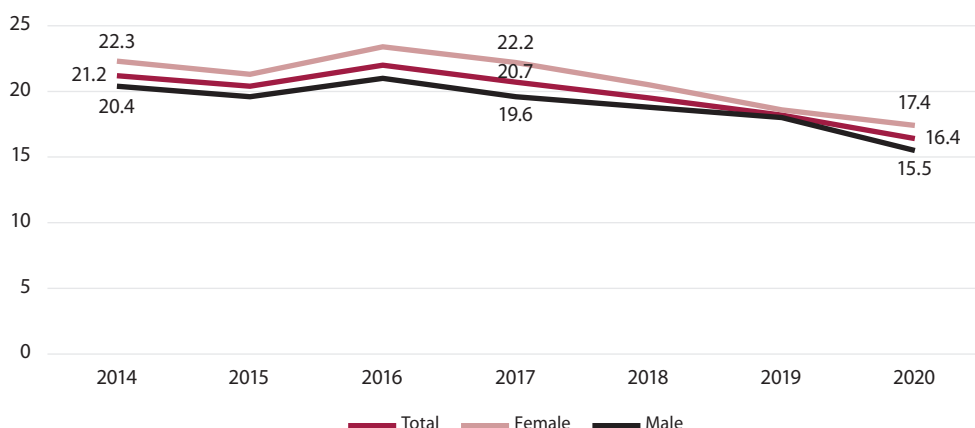
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

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 (12.2.1a) Domestic material consumption (DMC)   ⬇

Indicator 8.4.2b (12.2.1b) Resource productivity   ⬆

Contradictory trends are recorded in regard to target 8.4. While significant movement away from the target was achieved in respect to domestic material consumption in the period 2016–2019, a significant progress was registered in resource productivity[72] (Annex 2, Tables 64 and 65).

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[72]   Source: Environmental statistics, SORS.

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 8.5.1a Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex	✕
Indicator 8.5.1b Average hourly earnings of employees, by occupation	✕
Indicator 8.5.2a Unemployment rate (15–24 years of age)	⬆
Indicator 8.5.2b Unemployment rate (15–64 years of age)	⬆

This target is monitored against indicators measuring average hourly earnings of female and male employees of different age and occupation. Data available for 2018 indicates an increase in earning with the age of employees. It also indicates significant differences in the earnings of employees in different occupations, and a systematic gender gap in favour of men (Annex 2, Tables 66 and 67).

In addition to earnings, the progress in achieving this target is monitored via the unemployment rates. Both long-term and short-term trends point to significant progress due to decline in unemployment rates of the young population (aged 15–24 years), as well as of the working age population (age 15–64 years). Positive trends are observed for both women and men (Charts 32 and 33, and Tables 68 and 69 in Annex 2).

Chart 32: indicator 8.5.2a Unemployment rate, population aged 15–24, by sex 2014–2020 (%)

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

SDG 8
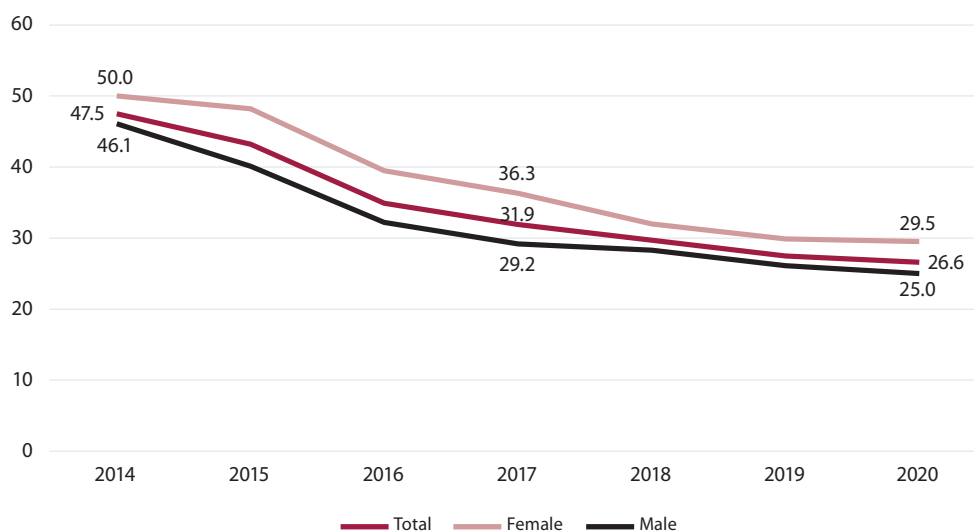
Chart 33: indicator 8.5.2b Unemployment rate, population aged 15–64, by sex 2014–2020 (%)
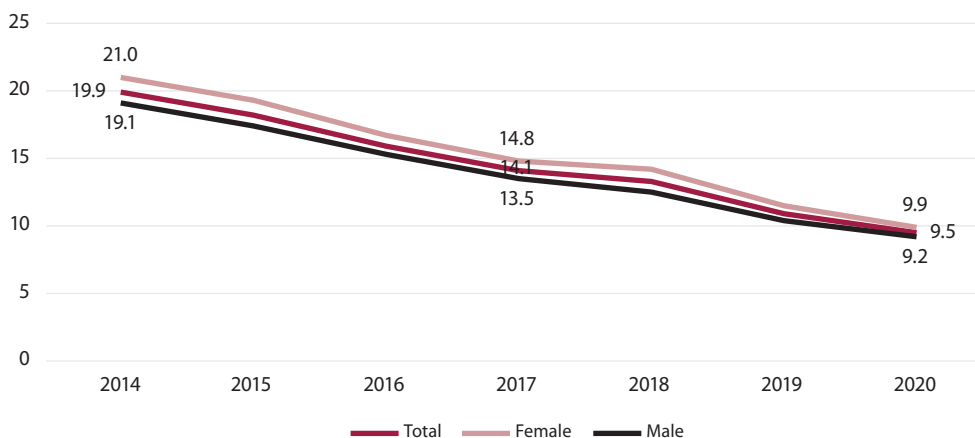
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

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, by sex

Significant progress towards the achievement of this target was registered by reduced proportion of youth not in employment or training (Chart 31). Positive trend was more pronounced in women (at compound annual growth rate of –5.17%) then in men (at compound annual growth rate of –0.29%) (Annex 2, Table 70).

Chart 34: indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training, by sex (%)
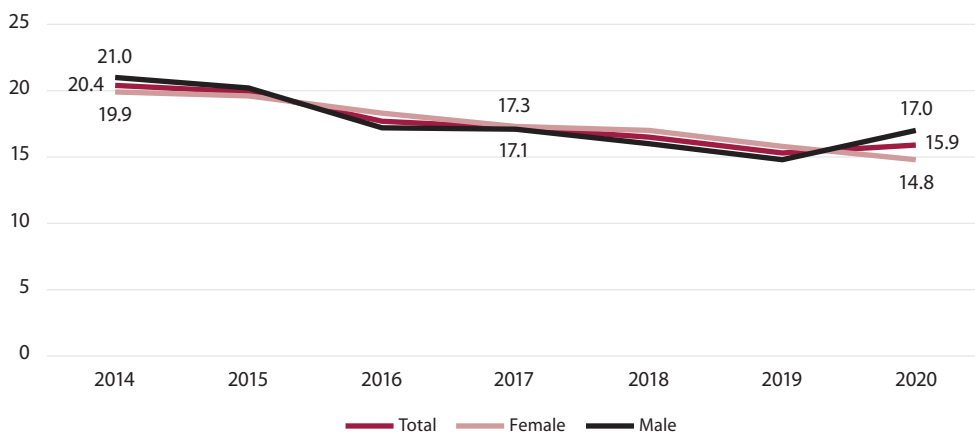
Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

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 of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age ✕

Every tenth child (9.5% of children aged 5–17 years) is engaged in child labour. Child labour was more prevalent in boys than in girls (11.2% vs 7.5%), as well as in children from "other", compared to children from urban settlements (14.9% vs 5.8%). Observed by age, child labour was the most common in younger children, aged 5–11 years (15.9%) than in children of early adolescence (aged 12–14 years), where it was present in 4.3% of cases, or among older adolescents (aged 15–17 years), where it occurred in 0.6% of cases. In addition, child labour was more prevalent in children from the poorest and second quintile households (12.2% and 15.4%, respectively) than in children in the middle, fourth and richest quintiles (8.4%, 5.3% and 7.9% respectively) (Annex 2, Table 71).

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 , by age ⬇

Indicator 8.10.1b Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults, by age ⬆

Regarding target 8.10 monitoring progress in capacity building and availability of domestic financial institutions, inconsistent trends were registered. Namely, significant movement away from the target was registered in the number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults (indicator 8.10a), while significant progress was notable in regard to the number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults (indicator 8.10b) (Annex 2, Tables 72 and 73).

SDG **9**

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

Number of targets monitored:	**5/8 (9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.5, 9.c)**
Number of indicators monitored:	**7/12**

SDG 9 calls for building resilient infrastructure and promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. This goal includes 8 targets monitored against 12 indicators. It is possible to monitor 5 targets against 7 indicators in Serbia on the basis of the SORS data. Compared to the 2020 Report, it is possible to monitor two more targets and two more indicators. The report presents the progress in achieving the following targets: 9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being; 9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and GDP; 9.4 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency; 9.5 enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, and 9.c significantly increase access to information and communications technology.

KEY FINDINGS

► Progress made towards target 9.1 calling for improving transport infrastructure indicates contradictory trends — while significant movement away from the target is registered in the field of passenger transport, significant progress is present in the field of freight transport. However, that progress is not even-handed, since the progress is made in road and air transport, and movement away from the target in the field of rail, pipeline and inland waterway transport.

► **Promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and significantly raising industry's share of employment in GDP (target 9.2) shows contradictory tendencies: while significant movement away from the target is registered in terms of the manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP, significant progress is recorded in terms of the manufacturing value added per capita.**

► **As per target 9.4, which refers to the improvement of infrastructure and industry in order to use resources more efficiently and adopt clean and environmentally friendly technologies, moderate progress is recorded due to the reduction of CO_2 emissions. However, while overall CO_2 emissions from the combustion process declined, emissions in the manufacturing sector increased indicating a significant movement away from the target.**

► **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 moderate increase in the number of researchers.**

► **Significant progress was achieved in relation to the proportion of population covered by 3G and 4G mobile networks.**

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 volume, by mode of transport   ⬇

Indicator 9.1.2b Freight volume, by mode of transport   ⬆

In the short- and long-term, in the area of passenger transport, significant movement away from target 9.1 is registered. Significant negative trends measured by a compound annual growth rate are recorded in rail and road transport, while moderate movement away from the target is recorded in the field of urban transport (Table 74, Annex 2).

At the same time, significant progress towards this target is being made in the long-term and in the short-term in the field of freight transport. However, when comparing different types of freight transport, contradictory tendencies are noticed: while significant progress is being made in the area of road and air transport, significant movement away from the target is registered in the area of rail, pipeline and inland waterway transport (Table 75, Annex 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 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP   ↗↘

Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment   ↑

Progress towards target 9.2 also shows inconsistent tendencies. Observed through the indicator measuring the manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP, there is significant movement away from the target, and when this share is monitored per capita, the outcome is significant progress towards the target (Charts 35 and 36 and Tables 76 and 77 in Annex 2).

Chart 35: Indicator 9.2.1a **Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP, 2010–2020 (%)**
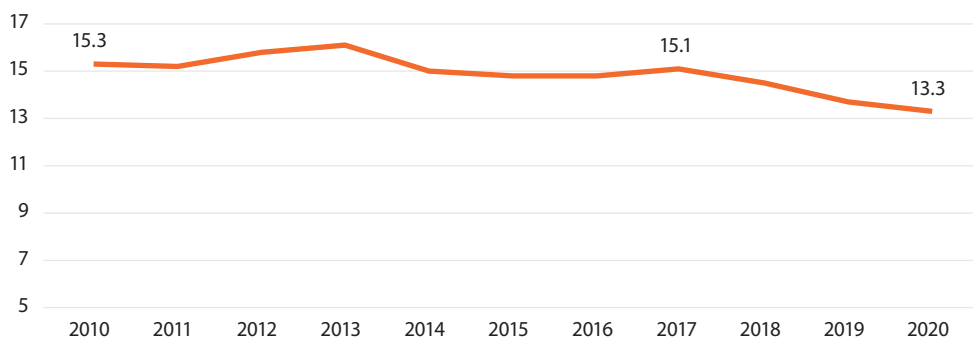
Source: National Accounts Statistics, SORS

Chart 36: Indicator 9.2.1b **Manufacturing value added per capita, 2010–2020 (USD at 2015 constant prices)**
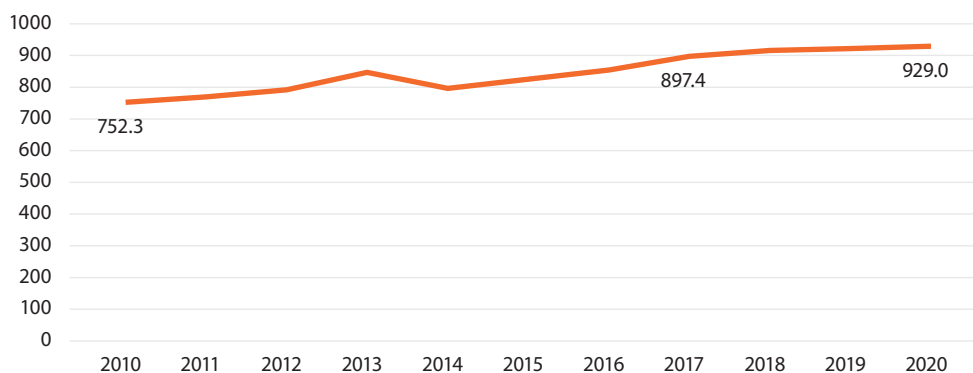
Source: National Accounts Statistics, SORS

Manufacturing employment (indicator 9.2.2) as a proportion of total employment records increase both in long-term and short-terms which significantly contributes towards the progress in achieving target 9.2 (Chart 37 and Table 78 in Annex 2).

Chart 37: Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, 2014–2020 (%)
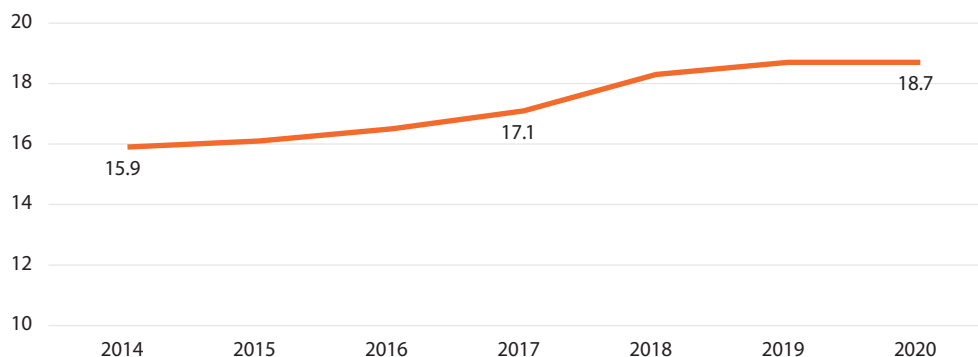
Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

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 fuel combustion	↗
Indicator 9.4.1b CO$_2$ emissions per unit of GDP	↑
Indicator 9.4.1c CO$_2$ emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	↗

Progress towards target 9.4 is monitored against several sub-indicators measuring CO$_2$ emissions. According to the sub-indicator that measures CO$_2$ emissions from the fuel combustion process per unit of value added, in the period 2016–2018, moderate progress was made, as emissions fell from 45.5 million tonnes in 2016 to 44.8 million tonnes in 2018, giving a compound annual growth rate of –0.78%. However, when this indicator is applied only to the manufacturing industry, a compound annual growth rate of 1.91% is obtained, which indicates significant movement away from the target (Table 79, Annex 2). In addition, according to the sub-indicator measuring CO$_2$ emissions per unit of GDP (indicator 9.4.1b), significant progress was made, and according to the sub-indicator measuring the same emissions only in the manufacturing industry (indicator 9.4.1c), moderate progress was recorded towards the goal (Annex 2, Table 80).

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 ⬆

Indicator 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants ↗

Significant progress is registered in increased investments in scientific research creating the basis for technological development of industrial sector[73]. The total research and development expenditure record both the long-term (at the compound annual growth rate of 2.66%) and the short-term (2.02%) increase (Annex 2, Table 81). However, the data show that the increase in research and development expenditure is registered in non-financial (business) and government sectors, but not in the sector of higher education where slightly declining expenditures were recorded[74] (Chart 38).

Chart 38: Indicator 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, by sectors, 2010–2020 (%)
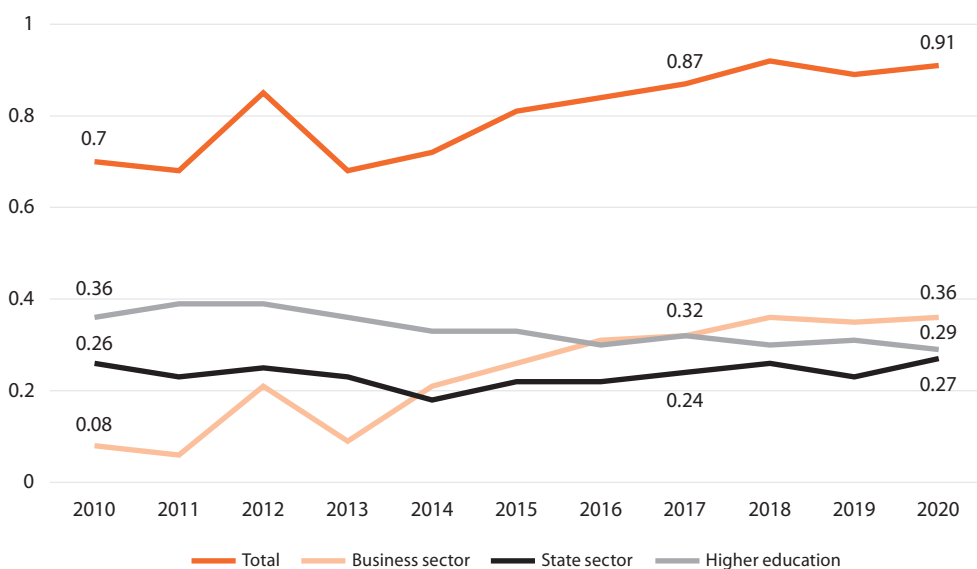
Source: Science, technology and innovation statistics, SORS

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[73] This indicator shows the gross investments in science: government sector, higher education sector, business sector and non-profit sector, expressed as their percentage share in GDP.

[74] Source: Science, technology and innovation statistics, SORS.

Moderate progress towards target 9.5 is visible in the increased number of researchers in the population[75]. The number of researchers in long-term (2010–2020) grew at the rate of 3.33%, and in short-term (2016–2020) at the rate of 0.57%. While there were 1,733 employed researches in 2010 expressed in full-time equivalent, per one million inhabitants, there were 2,351 of them in 2016 and 2,405 in 2020.

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 ⬆

Significant progress was achieved in relation to improved access of population to information and communication technology[76] (Table 67, Annex 2). In 2020, 2G mobile network covered 99.19%, 3G covered 98.94%, whereas 4G covered 98.1% of the population.[77]

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[75] The researchers, in full-time equivalent, per million inhabitants is a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.

[76] The Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services (RATEL) collects and processes data from operators of electronic communications networks and services, submitted within the annual reports. Based on the submitted reports, data on the coverage of the population by mobile network signal according to technologies (2G, 3G and 4G) is presented as a percentage of inhabitants living in the territory covered by the signal of the specific mobile network, regardless of whether they are subscribers or not of any of these networks.

[77] Source: RATEL (Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services).
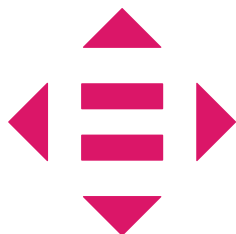
SDG **10**

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Number of targets monitored:	**3/10 (10.1, 10.3, 10.4)**
Number of indicators monitored:	**3/14**

SDG 10 calls for reduced inequality within and among countries through 10 targets monitored against 14 indicators. Currently in Serbia progress can be monitored based on the available SORS data in relation to 3 targets against 3 indicators. The report presents the progress in achieving the following targets: 10.1 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average; 10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices, and 10.4 adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

KEY FINDINGS

► Out of the three targets under SDG 10 data is available for, it is possible to measure the compound annual growth rate for one target only (10.4), whereas for the remaining two (10.1 and 10.3) data is available for one year only therefore making it impossible to calculate the change trend.

► Significant progress is registered in target 10.4 calling for adoption of policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressive achievement of greater equality.

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 household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population ✘

The data used to measure progress against indicator 10.1.1 is available only for the year of 2014, meaning that at this point of time it is not possible to measure any progress in achieving this target[78]. The values of this indicator for the total population and population categorized as the bottom 40% as per income level, show that both total population and the bottom 40% suffered an income decline in this period. Moreover, the income decline was more pronounced for the bottom 40% than the average for the total population.[79]

Table 1: Indicator 10.1.1 **Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population, 2014**[80]

Category	Rate
Total population	−1.4
Bottom 40%	−1.7

Source: World Bank —— Global Database of Shared Prosperity

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 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

Since the data is available for 2019 only, it is not possible to monitor progress vis-à-vis this target. The data show that in the overall population of women aged 15–64, 6.9% have experienced some kind of discrimination in the 12 months preceding the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. The proportion of such women is twice higher in the population of women living in Roma settlements (12.5%). Women in urban settlements reported the experience of discrimination in a higher percentage than women in other settlements, women with higher education more frequently than women with secondary and lower education, and women from the wealthiest households more often than women from the households belonging to lower wealth quintiles[81] (Table 68, Annex 2). One ought to bear in mind that the data partly reflect discrimination awareness depending on recognition of such experiences and readiness to report on them in the survey.

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[78] The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in real consumption per capita or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period. Mean per capita real consumption or income is measured at 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). (Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)) using PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet).

[79] Source: World Bank — Global Database of Shared Prosperity.

[80] Assessed based on individual income data. Growth rates for the period 2012–2014.

[81] Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.

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

Indicator 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

Source: National Accounts, SORS

SDG 10

Significant progress is registered concerning target 10.4 based on the indicator measuring labour share in the gross domestic product[82]. In the period 2016–2019, this share increased from 37.7% to 41.1%, giving the compound annual growth rate of 1.29%.[83]

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[82] Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. The indicator provides information about the relative share of output which is paid as compensation to employees as compared with the share paid to capital in the production process for a given reference period.

[83] Source: National Accounts, SORS.

SDG **11**

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Number of targets monitored:	**3/10 (11.5, 11.6, 11.b)**
Number of indicators monitored:	**6/14**

SDG 11 defines necessary steps to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. This goal includes 10 targets monitored against 14 indicators. Currently the progress in Serbia can be monitored vis-à-vis three targets against six indicators. Compared to the 2020 Report, it is possible to monitor two more targets and five more indicators. Targets are: 11.5 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses caused by disasters; 11.6 reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact and 11.b 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, etc.

KEY FINDINGS

► **Progress in achieving target 11.5 is measured by the same indicators as target 1.5. As the SDG 1.5 data indicated, progress cannot be monitored against most of these indicators, but there has been a noticeable decline in number of disaster victims, as well as a reduction in economic losses, both in the short- and long-term.**

► **In relation to target 11.6, a decrease in the recycling rate of municipal waste is registered.**

► **Progress regarding target 11.b cannot be monitored at 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.**

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. (1.5.2) Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters ⬆

Target 11.5 is monitored against two indicators, one of which is the same as for target 1.5, so the findings regarding the progress in indicator 11.5.1 are presented in the chapter for SDG 1 (indicator 1.5.1).

When it comes to the second indicator used to measures direct economic loss, target 11.5 is monitored on the basis of three sub-indicators: 11.5.2a which measures direct economic losses caused by disasters in relation to GDP (same as in the case of indicator 1.5.2), 11.5.2b which measures damages to critical infrastructure and the number of disruptions in basic services caused by disasters and 11.5.2c which measures direct losses caused by disasters as a share of GDP.

With regard to sub-indicator 11.5.2b, there is a long-term declining trend in all dimensions, i.e. reduction of damaged facilities or disruptions in services (Table 2), and the short-term increase in the number of disruptions in basic services, which actually refers to disruptions in educational services (Table 3).

Table 3: Indicator 11.5.2b Damages to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions of basic services, attributed to disasters

Types of damages	2012	2016	2019
Disruption in provision of basic services	50	5	8
Critical infrastructure damaged or destroyed	35	3	–
Education facilities damaged or destroyed	33	3	–
Disruption in provision of educational services	28	4	8
Health care facilities damaged or destroyed	2	–	–
Disruptions in provision of health care services	22	–	–
Disruption in provision of other basic services	–	–	–

Observed against indicator 11.5.2c, significant reduction is registered in the share of costs due to direct losses caused by disasters, both long-term and short-term, with compound annual growth rates of –66.38% (2016–2019) and –43.32% (2012–2019).

SDG 11

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 11.6.1a Recycling rate of municipal waste   ✖

Indicator 11.6.1b Generation of waste excluding major mineral waste   ✖

Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)   ✖

Indicators measuring progress towards target 11.6 are partly in the process of being reviewed or pending validation by international statistical agencies, so progress in this report is not measured by a compound annual growth rate.

Chart 39: Indicator 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted), total and by type of settlement, mg/m³
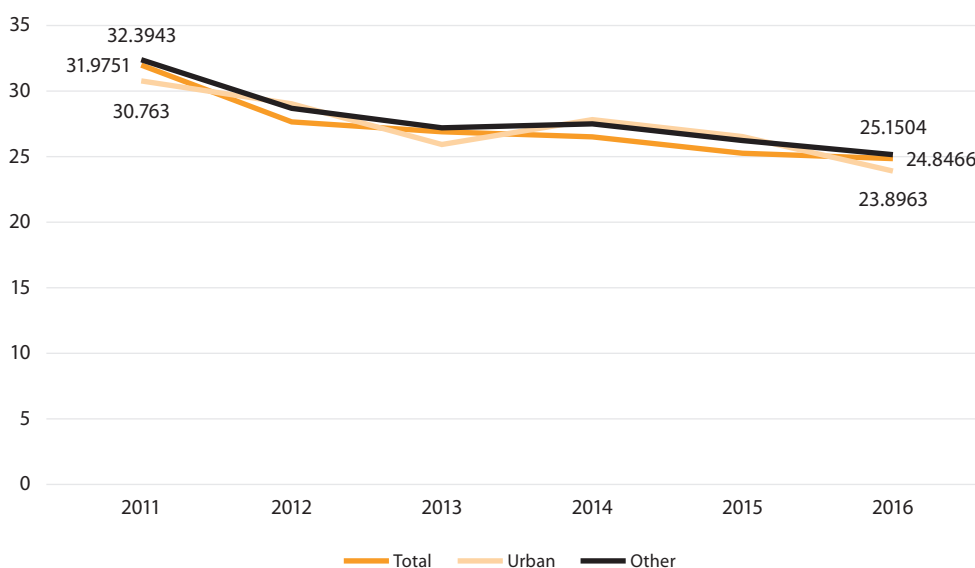
Source: World Health Organisation

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 — Score of adoption and implementation ✖

Indicator 11.b.2 (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 ✖

As per target 11.b, findings are presented in the chapter dedicated to SDG 1, given that the indicators are the same as for target 1.5.

SDG **12**
ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Number of targets monitored:	**3/11 (12.1, 12.2, 12.5)**
Number of indicators monitored:	**3/13**

SDG 12 envisages ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, through 11 targets monitored against 13 indicators. Currently the progress in Serbia can be monitored in relation to three targets against three indicators: 12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production; 12.2 achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and 12.5 substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

KEY FINDINGS

► Serbia has developed policy instruments aimed at supporting the transition to sustainable production and consumption, thus ranking it among countries that meet the obligations vis-à-vis the first target of Goal 12.

► Tendencies towards achieving target 12.2 related to efficient use and management of natural resources are inconsistent, given that significant movement away from the target is recorded regarding the domestic consumption of materials, and significant progress is recorded regarding productive use of resources.

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 (1=Yes; 0=No)	✔
Indicator 12.1.1b Instruments and policies for sustainable consumption and production (1=Yes; 0=No)	✔
Indicator 12.1.1c Number of policies, instruments and mechanism in place for sustainable consumption and production	✔

The first target under SGD 12 relates to the development and implementation of policies and instruments that should contribute towards the transition to sustainable consumption and production. The achievement of the goal is monitored against three sub-indicators which register whether the policies and instruments for the transition to sustainable consumption and production have been developed and adopted, as well as against the number of instruments. Having in mind that the measurement against these indicators is qualitative, i.e. that the existence or absence of such instruments is registered, and their number is estimated, Serbia, according to the findings of 10YFP/WESR[84], fulfils its obligations under this target.

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)	⬇
Indicator 12.2.2b (8.4.2b) Resource productivity	⬆

Target 12.2 is monitored against two sub-indicators: the first measures domestic material consumption[85], and the second productive use of resources.[86] Trends observed against the first indicator show continuous increase in exploitation of natural resources in both long-term and the short-term framework. Judging by the data indicating that the compound annual growth rate is higher for the short-term (2016–2019) than for the long-term period (2010–2019) (Annex 2, Table 88), the negative trend of natural resource exploitation is becoming more intense.[87]

Chart 40: Indicator 12.2.2a **Domestic material consumption, 2010–2019 (thousand tonnes)**
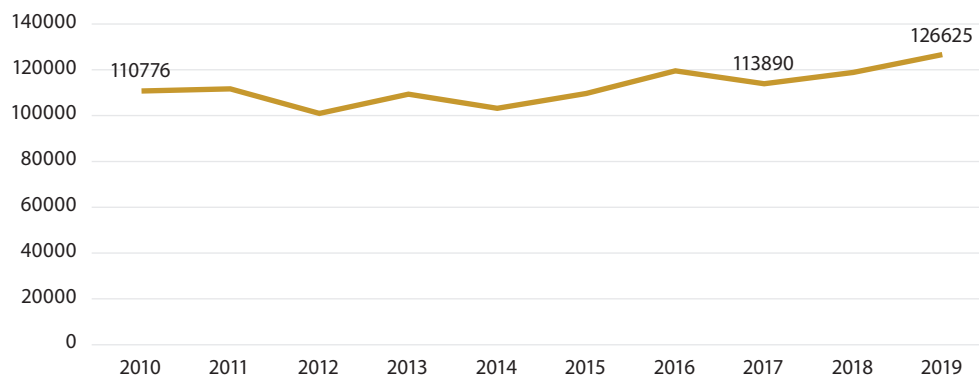
Source: Environmental statistics and accounts

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[84] 10-year framework for the Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme (World Environment Situation Room), Environmental Protection Agency.

[85] Domestic material consumption (DMC) measures annual amount of resources extracted and used in national economy, increased by the ratio of physical import and physical export.

[86] Resource productivity is defined as proportion between gross domestic product (GDP) and domestic material consumption (DMC). Domestic material consumption (DMC) measures annual amount of resources extracted and used in national economy, increased by the ratio of physical import and physical export. In assessing resource productivity over time, GDP is expressed in RSD in constant prices (chained volume measures, reference year 2010).

[87] Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS.

The resource productivity indicator measures the quantity of products in terms of GDP produced in a given economy per unit of resources used. The long-term compound annual growth rate indicates moderate, and the short-term significant progress towards this target (Chart 41 and Table 65 in Annex 2). Expressed in RSD, within the period observed, an increase in the produced output value was identified compared to the resources extracted, from 37 RSD/kg in 2010, to 39 RSD/kg in 2019[88], along with the noticeable annual variations (Chart 41).

Chart 41: 12.2.2b Resource productivity, 2010–2019 (RSD/kg)
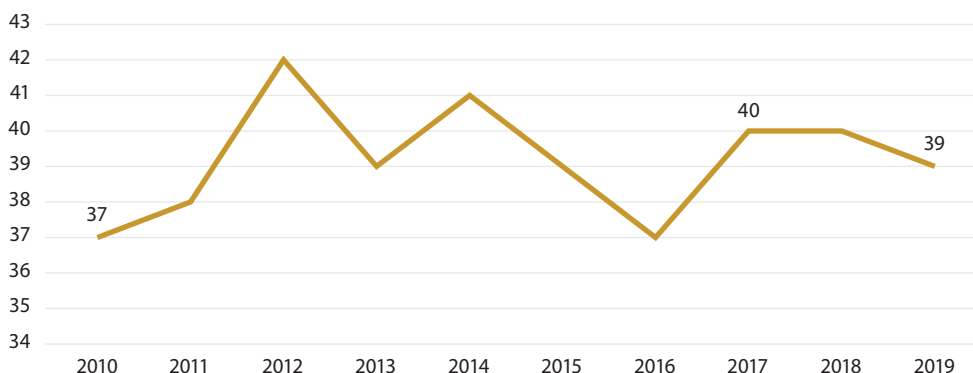
Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS

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

Indicator 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled ⬆

Indicator is used to monitor the avoidance and reduction of waste generation.[89] Data is available for the period 2017–2020 and indicates significant increase in waste recycling, from 283,000 tonnes to 343,000 tonnes, indicating a change of 6.62% measured by a compound annual growth rate.

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[88] Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS.
[89] During 2020, the Environmental Protection Agency prepared the Methodology for the calculation of the total amount of municipal waste and the degree of recycling in the Republic of Serbia. This Methodology is based on field measurements performed by public utility companies in accordance with the Law on Waste Management. The Methodology is in line with the requirements of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1004 laying down rules for the calculation, verification and reporting of waste data in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC, as well as for reporting to Eurostat. Directive 2008/98/EC and Implementing Decision 2019/1004 establish completely new rules for reporting on municipal waste in order to clearly prove that the objectives of this type of waste management have been met. In the mentioned Methodology, index numbers from the European Waste Catalogue, which represent the fractions of municipal waste, were also used.

SDG **13**

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

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

SDG 13 calls for taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, specifically through 5 targets monitored against 8 indicators. Currently the progress in Serbia can be monitored against three indicators for target 13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. SDG 13 monitoring was introduced only within this report owing to the availability of data provided between the two reports.

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 target 11.5. As mentioned earlier, the data indicates a decline in the number of victims of disasters, as well as a reduction in economic damage, in the short- and long-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 the number of local governments implementing disaster resilience policies is extremely small (0.05%, or 8 out of 174 local governments).

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

Indicator 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	✖
Indicator 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 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	✖

Data based on indicators of resilience to climate-related disasters is presented under target 1.5, the achievement of which is monitored on the basis of the same indicators.
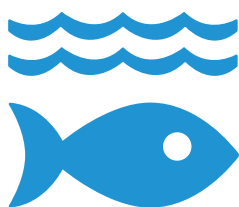
SDG **14**

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

SDG 14 calls for conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. This goal also contains targets related to the preservation of life in waters that are not seas and oceans, which is why it is also relevant for Serbia. In Serbia, it is now possible to monitor one target (14.b), the one related to the implementation of a legal framework that recognizes and protects the rights of small-scale artisanal fishers, based on one indicator.[90]

KEY FINDINGS

► **According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the current normative and institutional framework for the protection of small ponds is rated 4, which indicates a high level of implementation.**

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 ✕

Target 14.b aims to provide secure access to resources and market for small professional fishermen, which would support their key role in ensuring sustainable food systems. To achieve this, it is necessary to provide an appropriate legal, regulatory and institutional environment that

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recognizes and protects the rights of fishermen. Indicator 14.b.1 measures the progress of the state in the degree of implementation of these instruments which recognize and protect small fishermen. The key criterion for assessing the applicability of indicators in a particular country is the existence of small professional fishermen in the country. There are three key variables for measuring this indicator: 1) the existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans and strategies that are specifically aimed at small-scale artisanal fishers; 2) the existence of ongoing initiatives to implement the Voluntary Guidelines for Ensuring Sustainable Small-scale Fishers, and 3) the existence of advisory bodies at the level of competent ministries where fishermen can participate in decision-making.

The value of indicator 14.b.1 ranges from a very low to a very high degree of implementation (1–5). The first available data for Serbia for this indicator dates from 2020, and it shows that there is a high degree of implementation of the legal, regulatory and institutional framework that recognizes and protects the rights of small-scale artisanal fishers (score 4 out of 5).

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:	**5/12 (15.1, 15.2, 15.6, 15.a, 15.b)**
Number of indicators monitored:	**6/14**

SDG 15 calls for protection of terrestrial ecosystems through 12 targets monitored against 14 indicators. Currently the progress in Serbia can be monitored in relation to five targets against six indicators. Compared to the 2020 Report, it is possible to monitor two more targets and four more indicators. The report presents the progress in achieving the following targets: 15.1 ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests; 15.2 promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests; 15.6 promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources; 15.a mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems, and 15.b mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management.

KEY FINDINGS

▶ **Moderate long-term and short-term progress has been made in increasing forest area, and significant progress has been made in preserving important freshwater and terrestrial areas within protected areas.**

▶ **In relation to target 15.2, which envisages sustainable forest management, inconsistent trends are registered — moderate progress has been made in the short term vis-à-vis aboveground forest biomass fund, share of forest area within legally established protected areas and percentage of forest area according to long-term forest management plan, and significant movement away from the target has been recorded in terms of forest areas within the independently verified certification scheme for forest management.**

► Somewhat inconsistent trends are also recorded in the area of target 15.6, given that several sub-indicators show that Serbia has fulfilled its obligations under international agreements and has significantly increased the number of reported standard agreements on material transfer of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, it failed to submit a report through the appropriate reporting system on compliance with the International Treaty on Plant and Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

► In the area of targets 15.a and 15.b, which refer to the increase of financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, which are monitored against the same indicator, there is a significant movement away from the goal in the short term, indicating a turnaround from positive to negative developments, as significant progress towards the goal is recorded in the long run.

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 ↗

Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type ⬆

The target calling for ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services should be achieved by 2020 in line with the 2030 Agenda. However, having in mind that precise targets have not been defined, it is not possible to assess if the target has been fully met. What can be determined in monitoring this target is the progress in the domain of forest protection and increased areas under forests[91] and the protection of freshwater and terrestrial areas within the protected areas. Moderate progress is recorded vis-à-vis share of the area under forests in the total land area (Chart 42 and Table 89 in Annex 2).

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[91] The indicator is defined as the proportion of forest area of the total land area of a country. Forest is defined as land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. Additional detailed criteria are listed in FAO's Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) 2020 Terms and Definitions, FAO. Document available at: http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf. Total land area refers to the total surface area of a country excluding the area covered by inland waters, such as major rivers and lakes. Total land area of the reference year 2015 is used.

Chart 42: Indicator 15.1.1 **Forest area as a proportion of total land area, 2010–2020 (%)**
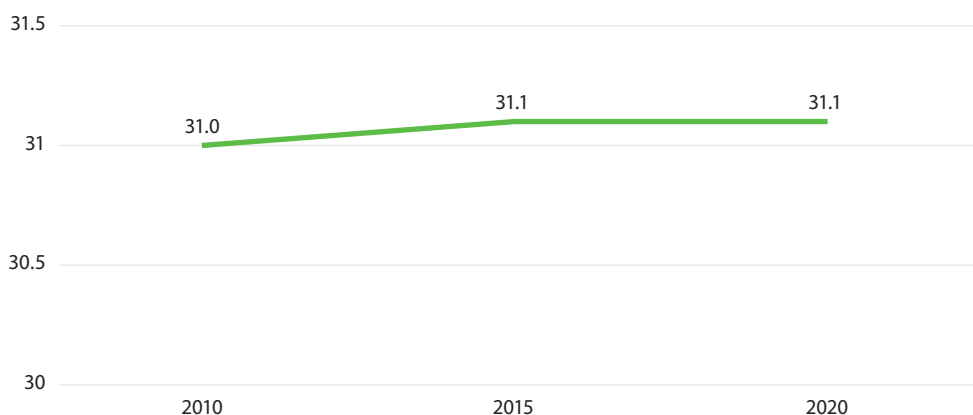
Source: FAO

In the case of freshwater and terrestrial areas within protected areas, significant increase in both long-term and short-term is registered (Chart 43 and Table 90 in Annex 2).

Chart 43: Indicator 15.1.2 **Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas by ecosystem type, 2010–2020 (%)**
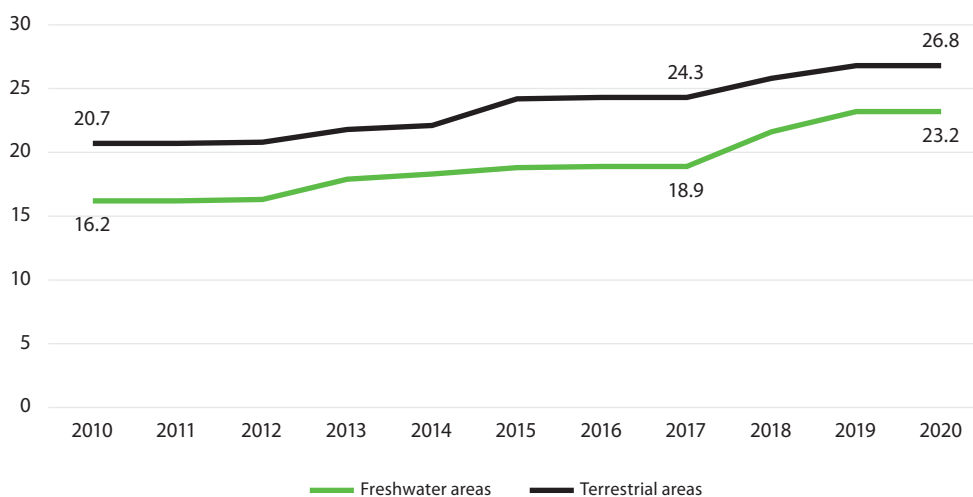
Source: Environmental Protection Agency

> **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 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Somewhat inconsistent trends are registered in relation to target 15.2. Regarding the annual net rate of change of the forest area, which can be monitored only in the long-term because the data is available only for two years (2010 and 2020), a significant movement away from the target is registered, while moderate progress has been recorded in terms of the size of the aboveground fund of biomass in the forest and the share of forests within legally protected areas, both in the short-term (2016–2020) and long-term (2010–2020) (Annex 2, Table 92).

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

Different tendencies are registers regarding target 15.6 calling for promoting fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promoting appropriate access to such resources as internationally agreed. Serbia is a signatory to the International Agreement on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, as well as to the Nagoya Protocol, and an increase in the number of reported standard agreements on the transfer of materials transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country is registered. However, a negative score is recorded on the sub-indicator which registers whether the state has submitted a report on legislative, administrative and political frameworks through the online reporting system on compliance with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

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

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

Although significant progress is registered in the long-term, in the short-term there is a significant movement away from targets 15a and 15b, which are monitored against the same data used for indicators 15.a.1 and 15.b.1. Indicators refer to investments for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, from official development assistance funds and public expenditures[92] (Chart 44 and Table 93 in Annex 2).

Chart 44: Indicators 15.a.1 and 15.b.1 **Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, 2010–2018 (million USD)**
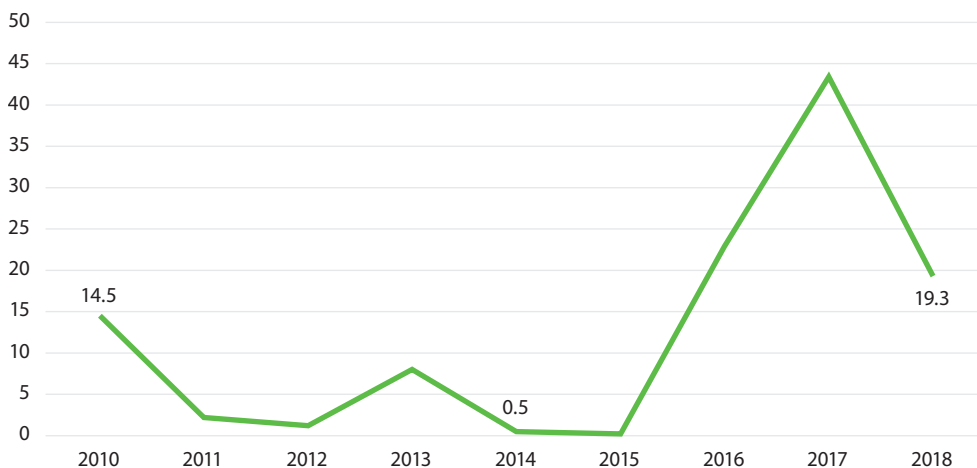
Source: OECD

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[92] Indicator is defined as the gross payment of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) for biodiversity, from all donors. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines official development assistance. Donors can be DAC donors, other bilateral development cooperation donors and multilateral organizations. Funds for biodiversity are distributed on the basis of the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), i.e. based on the Rio Biodiversity Marker.

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:	**7/12 (16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.9, 16.b)**
Number of indicators monitored:	**10/24**

SGD 16 envisages promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provision of access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. This goal includes 12 targets monitored against 24 indicators. Currently the progress in Serbia can be monitored in relation to 7 targets against 10 indicators. The report presents the progress in achieving the following targets: 16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere; 16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children; 16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all; 16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms; 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; 16.9 by 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration, and 16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

KEY FINDINGS

► Progress against target 16.1, which envisages reduction in all forms of violence and related deaths, which is monitored through an indicator measuring the proportion of women aged 18–74 years who have been victims of physical, psychological and sexual abuse during the previous 12 months, cannot be estimated because the data is available only for 2018.

► Negative trends are recorded in relation to target 16.2, which envisages an end to abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children, as the share of children who experienced corporal punishment increased slightly, while the number of juvenile victims in trafficking increased.

► **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.**

► **Significant 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 in both the long- and short-term and is close to full coverage.**

► **Progress cannot be monitored in relation to target 16.b, and data from the 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey indicates that women living in Roma settlements were more likely to feel discriminated against than women from the general population.**

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

Indicator 16.1.3 Proportion of women aged 18–74 years subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months ✕

Indicator 16.1.4 Proportion of women that feel safe walking alone around the area they live ✕

Progress cannot be monitored under this target, as it is monitored on the basis of indicators measuring the prevalence of violence against women[93], and data for this indicator is available only for 2018, based on the OSCE-led Survey on Wellbeing and Safety of Women. The data indicates that in that year, 10.4% of women were exposed to some form of violence (physical, psychological or sexual) in the 12 months prior to the survey. The prevalence of violence is higher than the average in certain groups of women, such as refugees and internally displaced persons (23.2%), women with disabilities (23.4%), women from national minorities (18.3%), women living in households which are very difficult to cope with current revenues (22.5%)[94] (Annex 2, Table 94).

Progress cannot be monitored against another indicator within this target, due to the lack of a time series. According to the 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 87.5% of women in the general population, and 71% of women living in Roma settlements, said they felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood when it got dark. Some differences are present depending on the age and education of women, with a higher percentage of older women and women with higher education feeling safe (Annex 2, Table 95).

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[93] Proportion of women aged 18–74 years who were victims of physical violence (by current or former intimate partner or non-partner), psychological violence (by current or former intimate partner) or sexual abuse (by current or former intimate partner or non-partner), in the previous 12 months.

[94] Source: Source: OSCE — Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women.

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 1–14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

Indicator 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking by sex, age and form of exploitation

Moderate movement away from the goal is registered on the basis of both indicators used to monitor target 16.2, aimed at protecting children from violence.[95] When it comes to the first indicator, which measures proportion of children aged 1–14 years who experienced any corporal punishment during the month preceding the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, the data indicates that the proportion of these children increased slightly from 43.1% in 2014 to 44.5% in 2019 in the general population of children and from 65.9% to 67.3% in the population of children living in Roma settlements[96] (Chart 45).

Chart 45: Indicator 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, 2014–2019 (%)
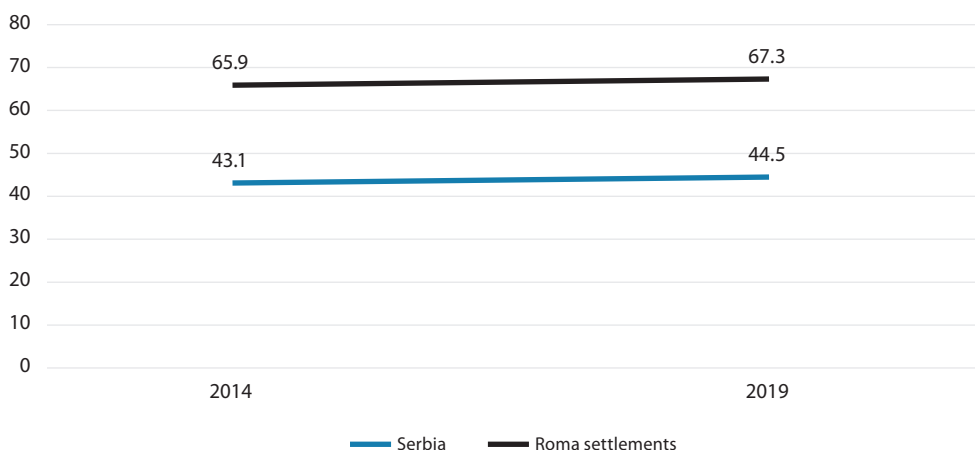
Source: MICS –— SORS and UNICEF

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[95] Number of children aged 1 to 14 years who (at least one): experience only nonviolent aggression; or they experience psychological aggression or punishment, receive less corporal punishment or are severely physically punished divided by the total number of surveyed children aged 1 to 14 years.
The observation unit is children aged 1 to 14 years.
[96] Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.

Moderate movement away from the goal was achieved in the period 2016–2020 in terms of reducing the total number of victims of trafficking[97] (Chart 46). Although women are still more numerous among victims of human trafficking than men, the number of women has decreased in this period, and the number of men identified as victims of human trafficking has increased. The number of adult victims has decreased (at a compound annual growth rate of –0.74%), but the number of minor victims has increased (at a rate of 3.39%)[98] (Chart 46 and Table 97 in Annex 2).

Chart 46: Indicator 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking, by sex and age, 2016–2020
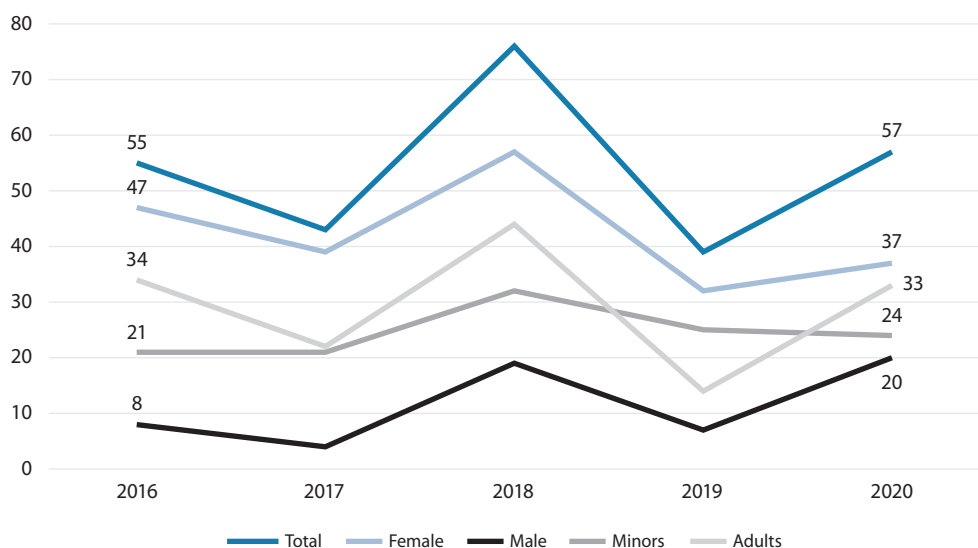
Source: Centre for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking

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 ↓

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[97] Total number of identified victims of trafficking; victims of male and female sex, juvenile and adult victims, victims of sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, forced marriage, forced begging, forced criminal offences, trafficking in children for adoption, pornographic abuse, multiple exploitation were identified.

[98] Source: Centre for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking.

Progress in achieving target 16.3, which envisages the establishment of the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice for all, is measured by two indicators, one of which cannot be monitored using a compound annual growth rate methodology due to lack of time series. It is an indicator that measures the proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to the competent authorities, for which data is available only for 2019. According to the data, 40% of women in the general population, and 67% of women living in Roma settlements, who were victims of violence, reported violence to official authorities[99] (Table 98, Annex 2).

Significant movement away from the target is registered on the basis of another indicator due to the increase in the number of unsentenced detainees in the total prison population.[100] Proportion of unsentenced detainees grew in the period 2016–2019 at a compound annual rate of 3.51%[101] (Annex 2, Table 99).

Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their 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

Progress cannot be monitored in terms of reducing corruption, as data is available only for 2010. According to these data, in the 12 months prior to the survey, 9.3% of respondents reported giving a bribe to a public official or a public official asking them to do so. Proportion of persons with this experience was slightly higher among men than among women (10.0% vs. 8.5%).

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)

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[99] Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.
[100] Percentage of detainees in relation to the total prison population. The prison population in the penitentiaries in the Republic of Serbia includes: convicted persons; detainees; misdemeanants; persons serving security measures (mandatory psychiatric treatment and custody in a health institution; mandatory treatment of drug addicts; mandatory treatment of alcoholics); persons serving a sentence of juvenile imprisonment and persons under the educational measure of sending to a home (juveniles).
[101] Source: Ministry of Justice — Administration for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions.

Significant progress was made in terms of efficiency, accountability and transparency of institutions as measured by the indicator of primary government expenditure as a proportion of original approved budget[102] (Annex 2, Table 101).

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 ✔

This target can be considered achieved because 99.9% of children in the total population of children under the age of five are registered in the registry books. When looking at the data by narrower age categories, it can be noticed that it is more about late registration of a small number of children in the registry books than non-registration, because at the age of 0–11 months 99.8% of children are registered in the registry books and at the age of 48–59 months all children are registered in the registry books. However, the situation is somewhat unfavourable among children living in Roma settlements, among which 98.5% are registered in the registry books (Annex 2, Table 102).[103]

Target 16.b 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 ✘

Progress cannot be monitored under this target, and data from the 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey shows that in the 12 months preceding the survey, 6.9% of women in the general population and 12.5% of women from Roma settlements felt discriminated against or harassed. Proportion of women who reported feeling discriminated against or harassed was higher in urban areas than in other areas[104] (Annex 2, Table 103).

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[102] The percentage of primary government expenditures in original approved budget is obtained by dividing the amount of the current budget at the end of the year by the executed expenditures of budget beneficiaries and multiplying by 100. That is, this is the proportion of total planned expenditures with all changes during the year and actual execution at the end of the year. Data on expenditures of budget beneficiaries as a share in the budget of the Republic of Serbia can be found in the Information System for Budget Execution (ISIB). ISIB includes processes and procedures that are carried out by electronic communication with the Treasury Administration within the Ministry of Finance, and is part of the public financial management system. The system includes: direct users of public funds, indirect users of the Ministry of Culture and Information, Administration for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, judicial authorises and social protection institutions. See the Treasury Department website: https://www.trezor.gov.rs/src/services/isib/. Regulations governing the execution of the budget are the Law on the Budget System and the Law on the Budget of the Republic of Serbia. The calculation of indicators took into account the total expenditures included in the calculation of results, i.e. surpluses and deficits. The classification of the sector according to which the percentage execution of the budget is shown can be seen in the Guidelines for the preparation of the programme budgeting published on the website of the Ministry of Finance: https://www.mfin.gov.rs//upload/media/wqiDSC_60e8438280229.pdf.

[103] Percentage of children under 5 years of age who were registered at the time of the survey. This number includes children whose birth certificates were seen by interviewers or those whose parents or guardians said they were registered. MICS data refer to living children at the time of the survey.

[104] Source: MISC — SORS and UNICEF.

SDG **17**

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Number of targets monitored:	**5/19 (17.1, 17.3, 17.4, 17.6, 17.8)**
Number of indicators monitored:	**5/24**

SDG 17 calls for strengthening partnerships for sustainable development through 19 targets monitored against 24 indicators. It is possible to monitor 5 targets against the same number indicators in Serbia on the basis of the SORS data. The report presents the progress in achieving the following targets: 17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilization to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection; 17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources; 17.4 attaining long-term debt sustainability; 17.6 enhance international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and 17.8 fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017.

KEY FINDINGS

▶ Significant progress was achieved towards target 17.1 calling for strengthening domestic resource mobilization to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

▶ Significant movement away from the target was registered in relation to target 17.3 envisaging mobilizing additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources, primarily due to the decline in remittances in total GDP.

▶ Significant movement away from the target is recorded in 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.

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 ↗

Moderate progress was achieved at the compound annual growth rate of 0.32% in the period 2016–2020, and in the long-term (2013–2018) at the rate of 0.94% in improving domestic capacities for collection of taxes and other revenues[105]. The total government revenue as a proportion of GDP were increased from 46.9% in 2016 to 47.5% in 2020[106] (Chart 47).

Chart 47: Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, 2013–2020 (%)
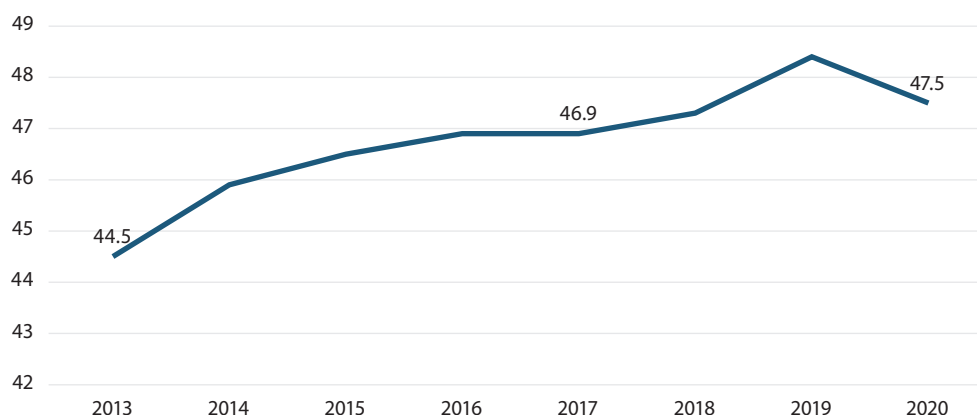
Source: National Accounts Statistics, SORS

Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP ↓

Moderate movement away from the target was recorded in regard to mobilisation of development financing from multiple sources, primarily due to the reduced volume of remittances in total GDP.[107] The decline in the share of remittances in GDP took place at a compound annual

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[105] Total government revenue is fiscal indicator and consists of taxes, social contributions, grants and other revenue. Gross domestic product (GDP) is most important and most often used aggregate of the system of National Accounts and represents the indicator of total economic activities at country level. The indicator 17.1.1 represents a percentage of total government revenues in GDP.
[106] Source: National Accounts, SORS.
[107] Volume of remittances as a share in total GDP represents a percentage change in the value of the remittance income in the value of the gross domestic product of the country. Inflows based on remittances include personal transfers (current transfers by resident private individuals and households received from non-residents) and compensation of employees (income of border, seasonal and other short-term workers). Gross domestic product (GDP) is most important and most often used aggregate of the system of National Accounts and represents the indicator of total economic activities at country level.

growth rate of –1.96% in the short-term (2016–2020), and at a rate of –2.90% in the long-term (2010–2020) (Chart 48 and Table 105 in Annex 2).

Chart 48: Indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP, 2010–2020 (%)
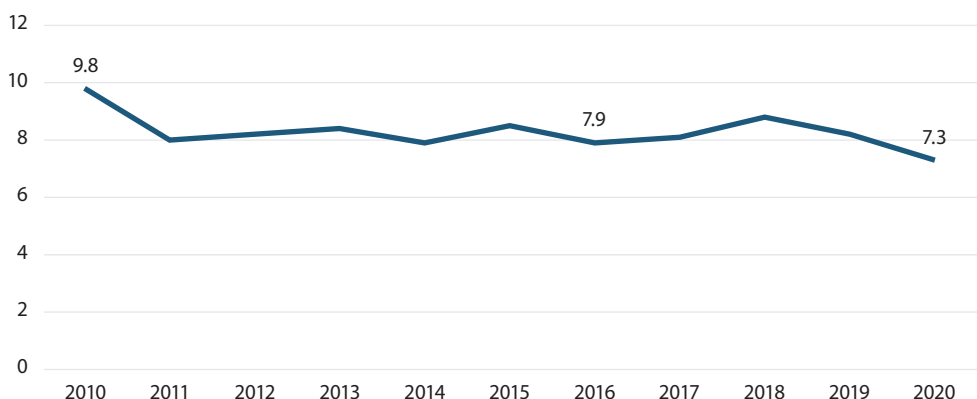
Source: National Bank of Serbia and National Accounts Statistics, SORS

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

Significant movement away from the target was registered in the area of debt sustainability[108] at the compound annual growth rate of –6.09% in the period 2016–2020. Observed in the long-term (2010–2020), progress still remains significant with the compound annual growth rate of 2.63%[109] (Annex 2, Table 106).

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 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

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[108] The relation of amount of public debt service and exports of goods and services in a given year (in Euros).
[109] Source: National Bank of Serbia — Department of Payment Balance Statistics.

Significant progress was made towards target 17.6 envisaging improved regional and international cooperation in science, technology and innovation, and it is documented by the positive compound annual growth rate against the indicator measuring the number of subscribers of fixed broadband Internet per 100 inhabitants.[110] Progress has been made in the number of subscribers with access to the fastest connection (higher or equal to 10 Mbit/s), with a decrease in the number of subscribers to slower connections[111] (Annex 2, Table 107).

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 ⬆

Vis-à-vis target 17.8 planned to be achieved by 2017, the achievement cannot be assessed since precise target values have not been defined. The data on the proportion of individuals using the Internet,[112] used to monitor achievement of this target, demonstrated significant progress based on the compound annual growth rate of 3.60% for the period 2017–2019. The progress was slightly more pronounced in female than in male population when measured by the compound annual growth rate (3.98% against 3.20%)[113] (Annex 2, Table 108).

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[110] The number of subscribers (subscriptions) of fixed broadband Internet access refers to subscribers who pay for access to the public Internet and are allocated according to data download speeds per 100 inhabitants of the Republic of Serbia. Population estimates for the Republic of Serbia (excluding the data for AP Kosovo and Metohija) compiled by the Vital Statistics of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, refer to year end — namely 31 December of the year observed.

[111] Source: Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services (RATEL) and Vital Statistics, SORS.

[112] Percentage of persons (individuals) who used the Internet in the last 3 months of age between 16 and 74 years of age.

[113] Source: Statistics of information-communication technology, SORS.

ANNEX 1
COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE METHODOLOGY

The assessment of progress for indicators without quantitative targets is based on longitudinal data. In the EU, progress is monitored against the long-term time frame (last 15 years) and short-term time frame (last 5 years). Compound annual growth rate is calculated applying the following formula:

$$\text{CAGR} = \left(\frac{y_t}{y_{t0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{t-t0}} - 1$$

Where:

t_0 is baseline year,

t is last year,

Yt_0 baseline year indicator value,

Yt last year indicator value.

ANNEX 2
TABLES

SDG 1
END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

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

Table 1: Indicator 1.2.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate, by sex and age

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020			
Total		−4.33	⬆
Gender	Female	−3.51	⬆
	Male	−5.14	⬆
Age	0–17	−5.39	⬆
	18–24	−7.76	⬆
	25–54	−6.27	⬆
	55–64	−2.45	⬆
	65+	1.78	⬇
2013–2020			
Total		−1.72	⬆
Gender	Female	−1.23	⬆
	Male	−2.21	⬆
Age	0–17	−2.88	⬆
	18–24	−1.90	⬆
	25–54	−3.31	⬆
	55–64	0.77	↘
	65+	1.81	⬇

Source: Survey on income and living conditions, SORS

Table 2: Indicator 1.2.2 At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate, by sex and age

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020			
Total		−6.20	⬆
Gender	Female	−5.46	⬆
	Male	−7.02	⬆
Age	0–15	−6.06	⬆
	16–24	−8.10	⬆
	25–49	−7.08	⬆
	50–64	−5.60	⬆
	65+	−3.03	⬆
2013–2020			
Total		−4.78	⬆
Gender	Female	−4.42	⬆
	Male	−5.15	⬆
Age	0–15	−4.84	⬆
	16–24	−4.95	⬆
	25–49	−5.24	⬆
	50–64	−4.49	⬆
	65+	−3.26	⬆

Source: Survey on income and living conditions, SORS

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

Table 3: Indicator 1.3.1 Share of social protection beneficiaries in total population

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	0.50	↗
2011–2020	2.88	⬆

Source: Republic Institute for Social Protection, regular annual report of the Centres for Social Work

Indicator 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

Table 4: Indicator 1.4.1a Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water services and 1.4.1b Proportion of population with access to basic sanitation services, 2019

		Use of basic drinking water services	Use of basic sanitation services
Total		99.1	98.4
Settlement type	Urban	99.2	99.4
	Other	99.0	97.0
Roma settlements		98.2	86.4

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

Indicator 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

Table 5: Indicator 1.5.1a Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

	2012	2013	2015	2016	2019
Directly affected persons attributed to disasters	1369	82	106	677	23
Missing persons and deaths attributed to disasters	1	0	–	0	–

Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

Table 6: Indicator 1.5.1b Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters

	2012	2013	2015	2016	2019
Persons affected by disasters	122422	7335	9444	59897	2042
Injured or ill people due to disasters	554	91	–	5	–
People whose livelihoods disrupted or destroyed	113924	6245	7383	38307	798
People whose dwellings damaged due to disasters	7918	988	1926	21363	1022
People whose dwellings destroyed due to disasters	26	12	135	222	222
Missing persons and deaths due to disasters	55	4	–	1	–
Missing persons due to disasters	2	–	–	–	–
Deaths due to disasters	53	4	–	1	–

Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

Table 7: Indicator 1.5.2a Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2019	–66.38	↑
2012–2019	–43.32	↑

Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

Table 8: Indicator 1.5.2b Direct economic loss attributed to disasters

	Compound annual growth rate, in % 2016–2019	Progress towards the SDG	Compound annual growth rate, in % 2012–2019	Progress towards the SDG
Total	–63.75	↑	–41.99	↑
Losses in agriculture	–71.89	↑	–50.59	↑
Losses in housing sector	–55.12	↑	–18.06	↑

Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

Table 9: Indicator 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

Year	Response report
2017	0.675
2018	0.025

Source: Appointed national focal point within the SENDAI framework for Monitoring (2020)

Table 10: Indicator 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Sub-indicator	2018
Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement strategies (%)	4.60
Total — number of local governments	174
Number of local governments that adopt and implement local strategies	8

Source: Appointed national focal point within the SENDAI framework for Monitoring (2020)

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

Table 11: Indicator 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

	Compound annual growth rate, in % 2016–2020	Progress towards the SDG	Compound annual growth rate, in % 2015–2020	Progress towards the SDG
Total	−2.04	↓	−1.78	↓
Education	−2.45	↓	−1.97	↓
Health care	4.20	↑	3.69	↑
Social protection	−4.39	↓	−3.85	↓

Source: Ministry of Finance —— Sector for Macroeconomic and Fiscal Analysis and Forecasts

SDG 2
END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

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

Table 12: Indicator 2.1.2.a Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in adult population, by sex, 2016–2019

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total		−2.13	⬆
Gender	Female	−4.15	⬆
	Male	2.06	⬇

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) —— database

Table 13: Indicator 2.1.2b Prevalence of severe food insecurity in adult population, by sex, 2016–2019

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total		4.17	⬇
Gender	Female	−2.86	⬆
	Male	8.74	⬇

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) —— database

Table 14: Indicator 2.1.2c Total population in moderate or severe food insecurity, by sex, 2016–2019

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total		−2.23	⬆
Gender	Female	−4.19	⬆
	Male	1.88	⬇

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) —— database

Table 15: Indicator 2.1.2d Total population in severe food insecurity, by sex, 2016–2019

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total		4.42	↓
Gender	Female	−2.25	↑
	Male	7.63	↓

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

Table 16: Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) by sex, age, type of settlements and wealth

		Compound annual growth rate, in %		Progress towards the SDG	
		Long-term (2010–2019)	Short-term (2014–2019)	Long-term (2010–2019)	Short-term (2014–2019)
Total < 5 years		−2.21	−2.09	↑	↑
Gender	Female	−8.94	−9.48	↑	↑
	Male	2.55	1.71	↓	↓
Age	<6 months	3.39	4.18	↓	↓
	6–11 months	−8.02	−11.25	↑	↑
	12–23 months	−9.68	−13.40	↑	↑
	24–35 months	−0.52	−8.37	↗	↑
	36–47 months	0.41	14.46	↘	↓
	48–59 months	2.83	16.47	↓	↓
By mother's education level	Primary or none	0.27	−11.16	↘	↑
	Secondary	−5.20	1.79	↑	↓
	Higher	4.72	1.58	↓	↓
Settlement type	Urban	0.78	−1.92	↘	↑
	Other	−5.17	−1.18	↑	↑
Roma settlements		−3.64	−1.79	↑	↑
Material status of households	Poorest	0.35	−6.73	↘	↑
	Second	−8.23	3.13	↑	↓
	Middle	−2.11	−6.30	↑	↑
	Fourth	−2.23	8.23	↑	↓
	Richest	−1.38	−6.06	↑	↑

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

Table 17: Indicator 2.2.2a Prevalence of overweight (moderate and severe) by sex, age, type of settlements and material status of households

		Compound annual growth rate, in %		Progress towards the SDG	
		Long-term (2010–2019)	Short-term (2014–2019)	Long-term (2010–2019)	Short-term (2014–2019)
Total < 5 years		−3.91	−4.75	↑	↑
Gender	Female	−5.42	−5.80	↑	↑
	Male	−2.93	−4.03	↑	↑
Age	<6 months	−14.28	−18.24	↑	↑
	6–11 months	−6.87	−4.48	↑	↑
	12–23 months	−10.26	−17.14	↑	↑
	24–35 months	−2.09	−4.85	↑	↑
	36–47 months	0.55	6.71	↘	↓
	48–59 months	−1.99	−4.24	↑	↑
By mother's education level	Primary or none	−6.67	−6.60	↑	↑
	Secondary	−4.77	−4.70	↑	↑
	Higher	0.30	−4.12	↘	↑
Settlement type	Urban	−0.76	−2.50	↗	↑
	Other	−7.41	−7.17	↑	↑
Roma settlements		−6.64	6.23	↑	↓
Material status of households	Poorest	−5.98	−11.51	↑	↑
	Second	−8.85	−15.75	↑	↑
	Middle	−4.79	−3.34	↑	↑
	Fourth	−3.49	2.13	↑	↓
	Richest	1.47	1.52	↓	↓

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

Table 18: Indicator 2.2. 2. b. Prevalence of wasting (moderate and severe) by sex, age, type of settlements and material status of households

		Compound annual growth rate, in %		Progress towards the SDG	
		Long-term (2010–2019)	Short-term (2014–2019)	Long-term (2010–2019)	Short-term (2014–2019)
Total < 5 years		−3.25	−7.79	↑	↑
Gender	Female	−8.44	−12.00	↑	↑
	Male	1.91	−5.29	↓	↑
Age	<6 months	−6.95	−3.91	↑	↑
	6–11 months	4.17	−8.25	↓	↑
	12–23 months	−14.28	−13.88	↑	↑
	24–35 months	−3.02	0	↑	↘
	36–47 months	−5.39	−18.75	↑	↑
	48–59 months	8.74	3.23	↓	↓
By mother's education level	Primary or none	2.59	−2.71	↓	↑
	Secondary	−6.38	−9.71	↑	↑
	Higher	−1.38	−7.79	↑	↑
Settlement type	Urban	1.38	−0.91	↓	↗
	Other	−13.97	−22.71	↑	↑
Roma settlements		−6.65	−10.22	↑	↑
Material status of households	Poorest	−7.41	14.87	↑	↓
	Second	1.73	−10.22	↓	↑
	Middle	−2.08	−11.42	↑	↑
	Fourth	3.86	−2.09	↓	↑
	Richest	−11.28	−21.00	↑	↑

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

Table 19: Indicator 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	6.61	↑
2015–2020	4.40	↑

Source: Ministry of Finance —— Sector for Macroeconomic and Fiscal Analysis and Forecasts and National Accounts, SORS

SDG 3
ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

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

Table 20: Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	−2.65	✔
2010–2020	−5.78	✔

Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

Table 21: Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2014–2019			
Total		0.30	↗
Education	Primary or none	0.29	↗
	Secondary	0.04	↗
	Higher	0.65	↗
Settlement type	Urban	0.43	↗
	Other	0.12	↗
Roma settlements		0.12	↗
Material status of households	Poorest	0.51	↗
	Richest	0.95	↗
2005–2019			
Total		0.06	↗
Education	Primary or none	0.11	↗
	Secondary	0.06	↗
	Higher	0	↗
Settlement type	Urban	0.08	↗
	Other	0.05	↗
Roma settlements		0.47	↗
Material status of households	Poorest	0.16	↗
	Richest	0	↗

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

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

Table 22: Indicator 3.2.1a Under-five mortality rate

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total 2016–2020		−1.25	✔
Gender	Female	−1.47	✔
	Male	−1.84	✔
Total 2010–2020		−3.04	✔
Gender	Female	−3.22	✔
	Male	−3.20	✔
Total Roma settlements 2010–2019		−5.52	✔

Source: Vital Statistics, SORS; for Roma settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), SORS and UNICEF

Table 23: Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total 2016–2020		−1.22	✔
Gender	Female	−0.39	✔
	Male	−1.77	✔
Total 2010–2020		−2.01	✔
Gender	Female	−2.08	✔
	Male	−1.97	✔

Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

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

Table 24: Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

		Compound annual growth rate	Progress towards the SDG
Total 2016–2020		−21.15	↑
Gender	Female	−23.60	↑
	Male	−19.74	↑
Total 2010–2020		−13.54	↑
Gender	Female	−13.93	↑
	Male	−13.43	↑

Source: Public Health Institute and Vital Statistics, SORS

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

Table 25: Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total 2016–2020		0.48	↘
Gender	Female	0.33	↘
	Male	0.47	↘
Total 2015–2020		−0.09	↗
Gender	Female	0.13	↘
	Male	−0.15	↗

Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

Table 26: Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total 2016–2020		−1.12	↑
Gender	Female	−4.12	↑
	Male	−0.24	↗
Total 2010–2020		−2.41	↑
Gender	Female	−2.96	↑
	Male	−2.25	↑

Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

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

Table 27: Indicator 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2014–2019	3.63	⬆
2010–2019	−0.68	⬂

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

Table 28: Indicator 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19) per 1,000 women in that age group

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	−2.90	⬆
2010–2020	−3.73	⬆

Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

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

Table 29: Indicator 3.8.1a Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2014–2019	3.63	⬆
2010–2019	−0.68	⬂

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

Table 30: Indicator 3.8.1b Coverage of essential health services — antenatal care coverage for at least four visits

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total 2014–2019	0.57	↗
Total 2010–2019	0.28	↗
Roma settlements 2014–2019	2.14	⬆
Roma settlements 2010–2019	1.57	⬆

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

Table 31: Indicator 3.8.1c Coverage of essential health services — diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total 2016–2020		0.62	↗
Gender	Female	1.18	⬆
	Male	0.17	↗

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

Table 32: Indicator 3.8.1d Coverage of essential health services — use of improved sanitation facilities, 2019 (%)

		Serbia	Roma settlements
Total		98.6	93.0
Settlement type	Urban	99.6	94.1
	Other	97.2	90.9
Education of household holder	Primary or none	96.8	^92.0
	Secondary	99.0	^97.6
	Higher	99.4	^(*)
Location of sanitary facilities	In a dwelling/house	98.8	95.2
	On the lot/in the backyard	95.9	93.2
	Elsewhere	100.0	80.6
	No facilities/shrubs/field	0.0	0
Wealth index quintile	Poorest	95.4	84.3
	Second	98.2	90.6
	Middle	99.7	94.7
	Fourth	99.8	97.3
	Richest	100.0	98.0

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

^ Recalculated data for Roma settlements

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

Table 33: Indicator 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	−9.64	↑
2010–2020	−10.40	↑

Source: Vital Statistics, SORS

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

Table 34: Indicator 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme, 2014–2019

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.62	↗
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage — Roma settlements	0.75	↗
Measles immunization coverage	−1.57	↓
Measles immunization coverage — Roma settlements	2.14	↑

Source: MICS ––– SORS and UNICEF

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

Table 35: Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	Doctors	−1.17	↓
	Nurses and midwives	−0.79	↘
	Dentists	−5.85	↓
	Pharmacists	−9.28	↓
2010–2020	Doctors	−0.50	↘
	Nurses and midwives	−0.05	↘
	Dentists	−4.54	↓
	Pharmacists	−3.82	↓

Source: Public Health Institute and Vital Statistics, SORS

SDG 4
ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

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

Table 36: Indicator 4.1.2a Completion rate (primary education), 2019 (%)

		Serbia	Roma settlements
Total		99.9	88.9
Gender	Female	99.7	87.9
	Male	100	89.9
Settlement type	Urban	99.7	87.0
	Other	100	92.9
By mother's education level	Primary or none	99.0	^88.2
	Secondary	100.0	^94.4
	Higher	100.0	^(*)
Wealth index quintile	Poorest	99.2	77.7
	Second	100.0	87.2
	Middle	100.0	97.3
	Fourth	100.0	88.0
	Richest	100.0	98.2

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
^ Recalculated data for Roma settlements

Table 37: Indicator 4.1.2b Completion rate (lower secondary education), 2019 (%)

		Serbia	Roma settlements
Total		99.5	63.7
Gender	Female	99.5	63.8
	Male	99.6	63.5
Settlement type	Urban	99.9	65.4
	Other	98.9	60.3
By mother's education level	Primary or none	99.2	^66.3
	Secondary	100.0	^(*)
	Higher	100.0	^(*)
Wealth index quintile	Poorest	97.1	41.7
	Second	100.0	54.0
	Middle	100.0	67.1
	Fourth	100.0	69.9
	Richest	100.0	89.2

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
^ Recalculated data for Roma settlements

Table 38: Indicator 4.1.2c Completion rate (upper secondary education), 2019 (%)

		Serbia	Roma settlements
Total		97.7	61.0
Gender	Female	97.0	49.5
	Male	98.4	69.1
Settlement type	Urban	98.7	60.3
	Other	96.0	62.3
Wealth index quintile	Poorest	93.0	(*)
	Second	98.7	(*)
	Middle	97.1	(*)
	Fourth	98.9	68.7
	Richest	99.5	83.2

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

Table 39: Indicator 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex, 2014–2019

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total		0.44	↗
Gender	Female	0.71	↗
	Male	0.17	↗
Age	36–47 months	0.97	↗
	48–59 months	−0.02	↘
In education	In education	−0.33	↘
	Not in education	1.29	↑
By mother's education level	Primary or none	1.85	↑
	Secondary	0.50	↗
	Higher	−0.14	↘
Settlement type	Urban	0.33	↗
	Other	0.73	↗
Roma settlements		1.38	↑
Material status of households	Poorest	1.85	↑
	Second	0.38	↗
	Middle	0.85	↗
	Fourth	0.02	↗
	Richest	−0.10	↘

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

Table 40: Indicator 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total 2016–2020		−0.04	↘
Gender	Female	−0.01	↘
	Male	−0.10	↘
Total 2010–2020		0.97	↗
Gender	Female	1.01	↑
	Male	0.92	↗

Source: Education Statistics, SORS

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

Table 41: 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

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020			
Youth 15–24		0.11	↗
Gender	Female	0.90	↗
	Male	−0.73	↘
Adults 25–64		−7.71	↓
Gender	Female	−7.65	↓
	Male	−8.94	↓
2014–2020			
Youth 15–24		0.02	↗
Gender	Female	0.60	↗
	Male	−0.60	↘
Adults 25–64		−3.21	↓
Gender	Female	−2.99	↓
	Male	−3.55	↓

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

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

Table 42: Indicator 4.5.1 Parity indices in different education levels

	2014	2019
Female/Male		
Primary school	1.0	0.96
Lower secondary	0.99	0.99
Higher secondary	1.08	0.99
Poorest/Richest		
Primary school	0.97	1.04
Lower secondary	0.99	0.97
Higher secondary	0.76	0.80

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

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

Table 43: 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, 2012–2018

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Reading	2.19	↓
Science	1.51	↓
Mathematics	0.34	↘

Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) —— database

SDG 5
ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

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

Table 44: Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 18 to 74 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former partner in the previous 12 months, 2018 (%)

Total		9.2
Women refugees/internally displaced persons		20.8
Women with disabilities		18.7
Women from national minorities		14.8
Material deprivation level	Very difficult to get by with current income	19.1
	Difficult to get by with current income	15.8
	Getting by with current income	9.0
	Lives well with current income	3.9

Source: OSCE —— Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women

Table 45: Indicator 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, 2018 (%)

Total		0.5
Women refugees/internally displaced persons		1.7
Women with disabilities		0
Women from national minorities		0
Material deprivation level	Very difficult to get by with current income	0.9
	Difficult to get by with current income	0.7
	Getting by with current income	0.6
	Lives well with current income	0.1
Age	18–29	1.4
	30–39	0.3
	40–49	0
	50–59	0.8
	60–74	0.3

Source: OSCE —— Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women

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

Table 46: Indicator 5.3.1a Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total 2014–2019		31.95	↓
Settlement type	Urban	−12.94	↑
	Other	45.85	↓
Roma settlements		2.00	↓
Material status of households	Poorest	23.03	↓
	Richest	–	
Education	Primary or none	37.37	↓
Total 2010–2019		3.25	↓
Settlement type	Urban	−24.80	↑
	Other	30.53	↓
Roma settlements		2.09	↓
Material status of households	Poorest	14.73	↓
	Richest	–	
Education	Primary or none	10.18	↓

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

Table 47: Indicator 5.3.1b Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total 2014–2019		11.44	↓
Settlement type	Urban	−4.51	↑
	Other	29.67	↓
Roma settlements		−0.32	↗
Material status of households	Poorest	6.89	↓
	Richest	11.84	↓
Education	Primary or none	12.28	↓
Total 2010–2019		1.06	↓
Settlement type	Urban	−5.52	↑
	Other	7.17	↓
Roma settlements		1.12	↗
Material status of households	Poorest	6.16	↓
	Richest	0.00	↗
Education	Primary or none	8.50	↓

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

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

Table 48: Indicator 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and type of settlement (%)

		2010	**2015**
Total		15.2	14.1
Gender	Female	20.2	19.2
	Male	9.5	8.7
Settlement type	Urban	14.4	13.6
	Other	16.2	14.9
Female by age	15–24	7.9	8.5
	25–44	22.5	21.6
	45–54	21.5	19.4
	55–64	23.4	23.6
	65+	20.2	18.0
Male by age	15–24	3.3	4.4
	25–44	7.4	8.3
	45–54	10.5	8.1
	55–64	11.0	11.1
		13.2	10.8

Source: Time Use Survey (TUS), SORS

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

Table 49: Indicator 5.5.1a Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, 5.5.1b Proportion of seats held by women in local governments, and 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament 2016–2020*	2.18	↑
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament 2012–2020*	1.97	↑
Proportion of women in local assemblies of towns and municipalities 2016–2020*	4.50	↑
Proportion of women in local assemblies of towns and municipalities 2012–2020*	3.34	↑
Proportion of women in managerial positions** 2017–2021	3.73	↑
Proportion of women in managerial positions** 2010–2021	5.66	↑

* Source: Election Statistics, SORS
** Source: European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) —— database

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

Table 50: 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, 2019 (%)

		Serbia	Roma settlements
Total		84.2	67.7
Settlement type	Urban	85.9	67.2
	Other	81.8	68.8
Age	15–19	(*)	57.8
	20–24	83.2	70.3
	25–29	84.2	74.8
	30–34	89.7	73.3
	35–39	90.7	70.4
	40–44	85.1	68.9
	45–49	73.6	51.7
Education	Primary or none	76.8	^67.1
	Secondary	82.8	^70.6
	Higher	88.5	^(*)
Wealth index quintile	Poorest	77.2	61.9
	Second	83.0	70.5
	Middle	83.3	65.3
	Fourth	87.7	69.5
	Richest	86.2	70.3

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

^ Recalculated data for Roma settlements

Table 51: Indicator 5.6.2 The extent to which the country has 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

Dimension	%
Total	86
Maternity Care	79
Maternal Care	100
Life-saving Commodities	92
Abortion	25
Post-abortion Care	100
Contraceptive and Family Planning	100
Contraceptive Services	100
Contraceptive Consent	100
Emergency Contraception	100
Sexuality education	50
Sexuality Education Curriculum Laws	100
Sexuality Education Curriculum Topics	0
HIV and HPV	100
HIV Counselling and Test Services	100
HIV Treatment and Care Services	100
HIV Confidentiality	100
HPV vaccine	100

Source: United Nations —— United Nations Population and Development Questionnaire

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

Table 52: Indicator 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2017–2021			
Total		0.77	↗
Gender	Female	0.67	↗
	Male	0.90	↗
2013–2021			
Total		1.17	↑
Gender	Female	1.10	↑
	Male	1.26	↑

Source: Statistics of information–communication technology use, SORS

SDG 6
ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Target 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

Table 53: Indicator 6.3.1 Population connected to wastewater treatment with at least secondary treatment

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2019	1.58	⬆
2010–2019	4.79	⬆

Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS

Table 54: Indicator 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

2014–2017	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	2.90	⬆
Groundwater bodies	4.23	⬆
Open water bodies	5.97	⬆
River water bodies	1.27	⬆

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

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

Table 55: Indicator 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency (WUE) over time

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2019	0.41	↗
2015–2019	1.22	⬆

Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS

Table 56: Indicator 6.4.2 Water exploitation index (WEI)

	Compound annual growth rate	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2019	6.07	↓
2010–2019	2.71	↓

Source: Environmental statistics and accounts, SORS

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

Table 57: Indicator 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2010–2016	11.04	↑

Source: GLAAS —— Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water

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

Table 58: Indicators 6.b.1

	Scores			Progress towards the SDG
	2014	**2017**	**2019**	
6.b.1a Level of participation of service users/communities in urban/rural drinking water planning programmes (3 = High; 2 = Medium; 1 = Low; 0 = N/A)	1	3	3	✔
6.b.1b Level of definition in procedures for participation of service users/communities in the urban/rural drinking water planning programme (10 = Clearly defined; 5 = Not clearly defined; 0 = N/A)	10	10	10	✔
6.b.1c Level of participation of users/communities in water resource planning and management programmes (3 = High; 2 = Medium; 1 = Low; 0 = N/A)	–	3	3	✔
6.b.1d Level of definition in legal or policy procedures for the involvement of service users/communities in water resource planning and management (10 = Clearly defined; 5 = Not clearly defined; 0 = N/A)	–	10	10	✔

Source: GLAAS ⸺ Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water

SDG 7
ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

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

Table 59: Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2014–2019		
Total	0.02	↗
Urban	0.02	↗
Other	0.02	↗
Roma settlements	1.94	↑
2010–2019		
Total	0.00	↗
Urban	0.00	↗
Other	0.01	↗
Roma settlements	0.16	↗

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

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

Table 60: Indicator 7.2.1 Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2019		
Total	0.45	↗
Electricity sector	1.09	↑
Transport sector	−2.50	↓
Heating and cooling sector	2.04	↑
2010–2019		
Total	0.91	↗
Electricity sector	0.74	↗
Transport sector	6.08	↑
Heating and cooling sector	1.55	↑

Source: Ministry of Mining and Energy

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

Table 61: Indicator 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total 2016–2018	−2.89	↑
Total 2010–2018	−1.94	↑

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

SDG 8
PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

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

Table 62: Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	−30.69	↓
2010–2020	−1.99	↓

Source: National Accounts, SORS

Target 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

Table 63: Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	Total	−7.08	↑
	Female	−7.14	↑
	Male	−7.31	↑
2014–2020	Total	−4.19	↑
	Female	−4.05	↑
	Male	−4.48	↑

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

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

Table 64: Indicator 8.4.2a Domestic material consumption (DMC)

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2019	1.94	↓
2010–2019	1.50	↓

Source: Environmental statistics, SORS

Table 65: Indicator 8.4.2b Resource productivity

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2019	1.77	↑
2010–2019	0.59	↗

Source: Environmental statistics, SORS

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

Table 66: Indicator 8.5.1a Average hourly earnings of employees, by age and sex, 2018

	RSD		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	406.04	386.9	424.26
15–29	343.08	333.97	350.18
30–39	409.15	381.97	435.00
40–49	421.6	394.76	450.03
50–59	412.48	398.35	427.43
60+	438.78	440.75	437.55

Source: Employment and earnings statistics, SORS

Table 67: Indicator 8.5.1b Average hourly earnings of employees, by occupation and by sex, 2018

	RSD		
	Total	**Female**	**Male**
Executives, officials and legislators	704.11	680.44	718.82
Engineers, associate professionals and technicians	458.43	413.68	512.86
Experts and artists	553.99	515.21	636.41
Clerical support workers	369.88	362.14	382.7
Craft and related trades workers	345.38	278.22	365.07
Service and sales workers	291.21	276.56	307.57
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	338.53	292.9	355.78
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	323.8	312.63	327.26
Elementary occupations	272.68	251.28	296.88

Source: Employment and earnings statistics, SORS

Table 68: Indicator 8.5.2a Unemployment rate by sex (15–24 years of age)

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	Total	−6.56	↑
	Female	−7.04	↑
	Male	−6.13	↑
2014–2020	Total	−9.21	↑
	Female	−8.42	↑
	Male	−9.70	↑

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

Table 69: Indicator 8.5.2b Unemployment rate by sex (15–64 years of age)

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	Total	−12.08	↑
	Female	−12.25	↑
	Male	−11.94	↑
2014–2020	Total	−11.59	↑
	Female	−11.78	↑
	Male	−11.46	↑

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

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

Table 70: Indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training, by sex

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	Total	−2.65	⬆
	Female	−5.17	⬆
	Male	−0.29	↗
2014–2020	Total	−4.07	⬆
	Female	−4.82	⬆
	Male	−3.46	⬆

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

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

Table 71: Indicator 8.7.1 Proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

		%
Total		9.5
Gender	Female	7.5
	Male	11.2
Settlement type	Urban	5.8
	Other	14.9
Roma settlements		5.4
Age	5–11 years	15.9
	12–14 years	4.3
	15–17 years	0.6
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	12.2
	Second	15.4
	Middle	8.4
	Fourth	5.3
	Richest	7.9

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

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

Table 72: Indicator 8.10.1a Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	15+ years	−1.58	↓
	18+ years	−1.54	↓
2014–2020	15+ years	−1.55	↓
	18+ years	−1.52	↓

Source: National Bank of Serbia and Vital Statistics, SORS

Table 73: Indicator 8.10.1b Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	15+ years	1.07	↑
	18+ years	1.25	↑
2014–2020	15+ years	3.01	↑
	18+ years	3.11	↑

Source: National Bank of Serbia and Vital Statistics, SORS

SDG 9
BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

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

Table 74: Indicator 9.1.2a Passenger volumes, by mode of transport

Mode of transport	Compound annual growth rate, in % 2016–2020	Progress towards the SDG	Compound annual growth rate, in % 2010–2020	Progress towards the SDG
Total transport	−7.56	↓	−2.01	↓
Total land transport	−4.55	↓	−2.34	↓
Rail transport	−22.71	↓	−11.34	↓
Road transport	−7.86	↓	−4.02	↓
Public transport	−0.95	↘	−0.50	↘
Air transport	−20.28	↓	0.62	↗

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Table 75: Indicator 9.1.2b Freight volume, by mode of transport

Mode of transport	Compound annual growth rate, in % 2016–2020	Progress towards the SDG	Compound annual growth rate, in % 2010–2020	Progress towards the SDG
Total freight transport	6.38	⬆	5.28	⬆
Total land transport	7.91	⬆	6.16	⬆
Rail transport	−2.89	⬇	−2.47	⬇
Road transport	15.85	⬆	16.45	⬆
Air transport	11.11	⬆	19.25	⬆
Pipeline transport	−3.72	⬇	−2.06	⬇
Inland waterway transport	−11.90	⬇	−4.40	⬇

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

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

Table 76: Indicator 9.2.1a Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	−2.64	⬇
2010–2020	−1.39	⬇

Source: National Accounts, SORS

Table 77: Indicator 9.2.1a Manufacturing value added per capita

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	2.12	↑
2010–2020	2.13	↑

Source: National Accounts, SORS

Table 78: Indicator 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	3.18	↑
2014–2020	2.74	↑

Source: Labour Force Survey, SORS

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

Table 79: Indicator 9.4.1a CO_2 emission per unit of value added: Carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion

	Compound annual growth rate, in % 2016–2018	Progress towards the SDG	Compound annual growth rate, in % 2010–2018	Progress towards the SDG
Total	−0.78	↗	−0.23	↗
Manufacturing industry	1.91	↓	−2.32	↑

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA), Environmental Protection Agency

Table 80: Indicator 9.4.1b CO$_2$ emission per unit of value added: Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP and 9.4.1c CO$_2$ emission per unit of value added: Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added

	Compound annual growth rate, in % 2016–2018	Progress towards the SDG	Compound annual growth rate, in % 2010–2018	Progress towards the SDG
CO$_2$ emissions per unit of GDP	–3.82	↑	–1.86	↑
CO$_2$ emissions per unit of manufacturing value added	–0.84	↗	–4.18	↑

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA), Environmental Protection Agency

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

Table 81: Indicator 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, by sectors

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	Total	2.02	↑
	Business sector	3.81	↑
	Higher education sector	–0.84	↘
	State sector	5.25	↑
2010–2020	Total	2.66	↑
	Business sector	16.23	↑
	Higher education sector	–2.14	↓
	State sector	0.38	↗

Source: Science, technology and innovation statistics, SORS

Table 82: Indicator 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	0.57	↗
2010–2020	3.33	↑

Source: Science, technology and innovation statistics, SORS

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

Table 83: Indicator 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology, 2016–2020

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
4G	5.83	↑
3G	0.11	↗
2G	−0.14	↘

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

SDG 10
REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

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

Table 84: Indicator 10.3.1 Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months, 2019 (%)

		Serbia	Roma settlements
Total		6.9	12.5
Settlement type	Urban	8.1	14.1
	Other	4.8	9.2
Age	15–19	4.4	10.6
	15–17	5.7	11.2
	18–19	2.9	9.6
	20–24	4.4	11.5
	25–29	7.3	15.1
	30–34	6.6	9.9
	35–39	8.0	17.8
	40–44	9.5	14.1
	45–49	6.7	8.9
Education	Primary or none	7.6	^12.0
	Secondary	5.0	^14.7
	Higher	9.1	^(*)
Wealth index quintile	Poorest	7.1	13.8
	Second	6.0	12.0
	Middle	6.5	13.7
	Fourth	5.2	13.6
	Richest	9.4	9.5

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF
(*) Less than 25 unweighted cases
^ Recalculated data for Roma settlements

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

Table 85: Indicator 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2019	2.92	↑
2015–2019	1.71	↑

Source: National Accounts, SORS

SDG 11
MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

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

Table 86: Indicator 11.6.1 Recycling rate of municipal waste (% of total waste generated)

Year	
2010	0
2011	0
2012	0
2013	1.0
2014	0.7
2015	0.8
2016	0.3

Source: Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)

SDG 12
ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

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

Table 87: 12.2.2a Domestic material consumption (DMC)

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2019	1.94	↓
2010–2019	1.50	↓

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Table 88: 12.2.2b Resource productivity

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2019	1.77	↑
2010–2019	0.59	↗

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

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

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

Table 89: Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2015–2020	0	↗
2010–2020	0.03	↗

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) —— database

Table 90: Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	Important freshwater areas within protected areas	5.25	↑
	Important terrestrial areas within protected areas	2.50	↑
2010–2020	Important freshwater areas within protected areas	3.64	↑
	Important terrestrial areas within protected areas	2.59	↑

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

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

Table 91: Indicator 15.2.1a Progress towards sustainable forest management: Annual net rate of change of forest area

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2010–2020	−27.38	↓

Source: FAO —— Food and Agriculture Organisation

Table 92: Indicator 15.2.1b, c, d, e Progress towards sustainable forest management

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	0.01	↗
	Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas	0.00	↗
	Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan	0.04	↗
	Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme	−1.36	↓
2010–2020	Above-ground biomass stock in forest	0.14	↗
	Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas	1.03	↑
	Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan	−1.12	↓
	Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme	9.82	↑

Source: FAO —— Food and Agriculture Organisation

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

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

Table 93: Targets 15.a.1 and 15.b.1 Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2018	–8.20	↓
2010–2018	3.64	↑

Source: OECD –––– Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

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

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

Table 94: Indicator 16.1.3 Proportion of women aged 18–74 years subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, 2018

		%
Total		10.4
Age	18–29	10.2
	30–39	9.6
	40–49	11.9
	50–59	13.2
	60–74	8.2
Women refugees/internally displaced persons		23.2
Women with disabilities		23.4
Women from national minorities		18.3
Material deprivation level	Very difficult to get by with current income	22.5
	Difficult to get by with current income	18.2
	Getting by with current income	9.4
	Lives well with current income	6.3

Source: OSCE —— Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women

Table 95: Indicator 16.1.4 Proportion of women that feel safe walking alone around the area they live when it gets dark, 2019 (%)

		Serbia	Roma settlements
Total		87.5	71.0
Settlement type	Urban	86.8	67.1
	Other	88.6	78.9
Age	15–19	82.5	68.3
	15–17	80.6	71.8
	18–19	84.7	63.3
	20–24	89.5	65.7
	25–29	85.4	70.5
	30–34	88.6	76.9
	35–39	88.9	72.6
	40–44	85.9	72.5
	45–49	89.5	74.7
Education	Primary or none	79.8	^70.6
	Secondary	87.1	^71.9
	Higher	89.5	^(*)
Wealth index quintile	Poorest	84.0	68.3
	Second	89.0	74.1
	Middle	86.1	74.0
	Fourth	90.2	67.5
	Richest	86.9	70.9

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF
(*) Less than 25 unweighted cases
^ Recalculated data for Roma settlements

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

Table 96: Indicator 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, 2014–2019

		Compound annual growth rate	Progress towards the SDG
Total		0.64	↘
Roma settlements		0.42	↘
Material status of households	Poorest	−3.76	↑
	Second	−3.55	↑
	Middle	−0.85	↗
	Fourth	3.76	↓
	Richest	4.54	↓

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

Table 97: Indicator 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking by sex and age

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	Total	0.90	↘
	Male	25.74	↓
	Female	−5.81	↑
	Minors	3.39	↓
	Adults	−0.74	↗
2014–2020	Total	−12.27	↑
	Male	−23.65	↑
	Female	7.48	↓
	Minors	3.97	↓
	Adults	−17.67	↑

Source: Centre for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking —— Annual Report

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

Table 98: 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, 2019

		Serbia	Roma settlements
Total		40.0	67.0
Settlement type	Urban	47.6	56.9
	Other	(*)	85.1

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 99: Indicator 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	Total	3.51	↓
	Male	3.67	↓
	Female	0.13	↘
2015–2020	Total	3.98	↓
	Male	3.71	↓
	Female	10.02	↓

Source: Ministry of Justice —— Administration for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions

Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Table 100: 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, 2010

		%
Total		9.3
Gender	Female	8.5
	Male	10.0

Source: Survey on the Use of Public Services and Public Integrity, UNODC and SORS

Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Table 101: Indicator 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar), 2016–2020

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
Total		1.70	↑
Sector	Religion and diaspora	−0.25	↘
	Economic and development policy	3.93	↑
	Energy, mineral resources and mining	1.29	↑
	Environmental protection	4.18	↑
	Health care	5.67	↑
	Emergency programmes and provisioning	7.14	↑
	Public safety	0.20	↗
	Culture, communication and media	0.55	↗
	Human rights and civil society	5.50	↑
	Science, technological development and innovations	1.25	↑
	Education	0.30	↗
	Defence	0.96	↗
	General public administration services	0.87	↗
	Political system	3.05	↑
	Agriculture and rural development	0.00	↗
	Transport and transport infrastructure	1.57	↑
	Public debt servicing	5.45	↑
	Social protection	0.54	↗
	Foreign affairs	0.20	↗
	Youth and sports	0.10	↗
	Courts and legal system	1.11	↑
	Labour market	0.45	↗
	Urban and spatial planning	2.07	↑
	Financial and fiscal system	1.39	↑

Source: Ministry of Finance —— Information System for Budget Execution (ISIB)

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

Table 102: 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age, 2019 (%)

Children aged 0–11 months	99.8
Children aged 48–59 months	100.00
Children in Roma settlements	98.5

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF

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

Table 103: Indicator 16.b.1 Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months, 2019 (%)

		Serbia	Roma settlements
Total		6.9	12.5
Settlement type	Urban	8.1	14.1
	Other	4.8	9.2
Age	15–19	4.4	10.6
	20–24	4.4	11.5
	25–29	7.3	15.1
	30–34	6.6	9.9
	35–39	8.0	17.8
	40–44	9.5	14.1
	45–49	6.7	8.9
Education	Primary or none	7.6	^12.0
	Secondary	5.0	^14.7
	Higher	9.1	^(*)
Wealth index quintile	Poorest	7.1	13.8
	Second	6.0	12.0
	Middle	6.5	13.7
	Fourth	5.2	13.6
	Richest	9.4	9.5

Source: MICS —— SORS and UNICEF
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
^ Recalculated data for Roma settlements

SDG 17
STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

Table 104: Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	0.32	↗
2013–2020	0.94	↗

Source: National Accounts, SORS

Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Table 105: Indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (USD) as a proportion of total GDP

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	−1.96	↓
2010–2020	−2.90	↓

Source: National Bank of Serbia and National Accounts Statistics, SORS

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

Table 106: Indicator 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

	Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	−6.09	↓
2010–2020	2.63	↑

Source: National Bank of Serbia —— Department of Payment Balance Statistics

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

Table 107: Indicator 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2016–2020	Total	5.13	↑
	Higher or equal from 10 Mbit/s	7.18	↑
2010–2020	Total	10.30	↑
	Higher or equal from 10 Mbit/s	82.17	↑

Source: Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services (RATEL) and Vital Statistics, SORS

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

Table 108: Indicator 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

		Compound annual growth rate, in %	Progress towards the SDG
2017–2021	Total	3.60	↑
	Female	3.98	↑
	Male	3.20	↑
2010–2021	Total	6.43	↑
	Female	7.19	↑
	Male	5.73	↑

Source: Statistics of information–communication technology, SORS

ANNEX 3
LINKS TO SDG DATA

SDG portals and Open Data:

http://sdg.indikatori.rs/

http://devinfo.stat.gov.rs/diSrbija/diSDG.aspx

https://opendata.stat.gov.rs/odatasdgun/

SDG databases:

http://data.stat.gov.rs/

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

SDG profiles:

http://devinfo.stat.gov.rs/diFiles/diProfili/SDG_Srbija_cir.pdf

http://devinfo.stat.gov.rs/diFiles/diProfili/SDG_Srbija_lat.pdf

http://devinfo.stat.gov.rs/diFiles/diProfili/SDG_Serbia.pdf

ANNEX 4

PROGRESS DASHBOARD TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG	INDICATORS												
SDG 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 ↓				
SDG 2	2.1.2. ↗↘	2.2.1 ↑	2.2.2 ↑	2.a.1 ↑									
SDG 3	3.1.1 ✔	3.1.2 ↗	3.2.1 ✔	3.2.2 ✔	3.3.2 ↑	3.4.1 ↓	3.4.2 ↑	3.7.1 ↑	3.7.2 ↑	3.8.1 ↑	3.9.3 ↑	3.b.1 ↗↘	3.c.1 ↓
SDG 4	4.1.2 ✕	4.2.1 ↗	4.2.2 ↘	4.3.1 ↗↘	4.5.1 ✕	4.6.1 ↓							
SDG 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 ↗		
SDG 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 ✔					
SDG 7	7.1.1 ↗	7.1.2 ✕	7.2.1 ↗	7.3.1 ↑									
SDG 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 ↗↘					
SDG 9	9.1.2 ↗↘	9.2.1 ↗↘	9.2.2 ↑	9.4.1 ↑	9.5.1 ↑	9.5.2 ↗	9.c.1 ↑						
SDG 10	10.1.1 ✕	10.3.1 ✕	10.4.1 ↑										
SDG 11	11.5.1 ✕	11.5.2 ↑	11.6.1 ✕	11.6.2 ✕	11.b.1 ✕	11.b.2 ✕							
SDG 12	12.1.1 ✔	12.2.2 ↗↘	12.5.1 ↑										
SDG 13	13.1.1 ✕	13.1.2 ✕	13.1.3 ✕										
SDG 14	14.b.1 ✕												
SDG 15	15.1.1 ↗	15.1.2 ↑	15.2.1 ↗↘	15.6.1 ✕	15.a.1 ↓	15.b.1 ↓							
SDG 16	16.1.3 ✕	16.1.4 ✕	16.2.1 ↘	16.2.2 ↘	16.3.1 ✕	16.3.2 ↓	16.5.1 ✕	16.6.1 ↑	16.9.1 ✔	16.b.1 ✕			
SDG 17	17.1.1 ↗	17.3.2 ↓	17.4.1 ↓	17.6.1 ↑	17.8.1 ↑								

ИЗВЕШТАЈ О НАПРЕТКУ
У ОСТВАРИВАЊУ ЦИЉЕВА
ОДРЖИВОГ РАЗВОЈА
ДО 2030. ГОДИНЕ
У РЕПУБЛИЦИ СРБИЈИ

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
BY 2030 IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA