



Izveštaj o napretku u ostvarivanju Ciljeva održivog razvoja do 2030. godine u Republici Srbiji u poređenju sa EU-27 i zemljama u regionu

Report on Progress
in achieving Sustainable
Development Goals until 2030
in the Republic of Serbia
compared to EU-27 and the
countries in the region

2022



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IZVEŠTAJ O NAPRETKU
U OSTVARIVANJU CILJEVA
ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA DO 2030.
GODINE U REPUBLICI SRBIJI
U POREĐENJU SA EU-27
I ZEMLJAMA U REGIONU

2022.

IZVEŠTAJ O NAPRETKU U OSTVARIVANJU CILJEVA ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA DO 2030. GODINE U REPUBLICI SRBIJI U POREĐENJU SA EU-27 I ZEMLJAMA U REGIONU

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Uvod

Praćenje napretka u ostvarivanju ciljeva održivog razvoja (Sustainable Development Goals – SDG) definisanih Agendom za održivi razvoj do 2030. godine je važan preduslov razvoja i implementacije efektivnih razvojnih politika koje vode računa o celovito shvaćenom održivom razvoju i o tome da niko ne bude izostavljen iz razvojnih procesa. U ovom izveštaju napredak u ostvarivanju ciljeva održivog razvoja u Srbiji prati se u komparativnoj perspektivi, u poređenju sa EU-27 ka čijem članstvu Srbija teži i sa čijim bi normativnim okvirom, pa i razvojnim standardima Srbija trebalo da se usklađuje. Poređenje je sprovedeno i sa državama u regionu, zemljama kandidatima za članstvo u EU: Albanijom, Crnom Gorom i Severnom Makedonijom, prema mogućnostima koje dopušta dostupnost podataka.

Ovaj izveštaj je nastao na inicijativu projekta „Reforma javnih finansija – Agenda 2030“ koji podržavaju Vlade Nemačke i Švajcarske, a sprovodi Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, i nadovezuje se na prethodne inicijative koje su sprovedene u saradnji sa Republičkim zavodom za statistiku (RZS). Reč je o dva godišnja izveštaja o napretku u ostvarivanju SDG u Srbiji, kao i pet kratkih informativnih publikacija o napretku u kontekstu romske populacije, mladih, dece, prostornih nejednakosti i rodne ravnopravnosti. Za razliku od prethodnih publikacija, ovaj izveštaj nije zvanična publikacija RZS, ali je nastala uz značajnu podršku ove institucije.

Za razliku od prethodnih izveštaja i kratkih informativnih publikacija, u ovoj publikaciji napredak prema SDG se ne prati na osnovu zvaničnih UN indikatora koji su trenutno i zvanični indikatori za Srbiju, već na osnovu specifičnih indikatora koje je definisala Evropska unija (EU). Za razliku od EU, Srbija nije usvojila nacionalno specifične ciljeve održivog razvoja sa jasno definisanim nacionalnim metama/potciljevima, te nije usvojila ni posebne indikatore kojima bi se ti nacionalno specifični ciljevi merili. Iz potrebe da se napredak i stanje u Srbiji sagledaju u poređenju sa drugima i steknu uvidi gde se Srbija nalazi u kontekstu 17 SDG, u ovom su izveštaju primenjeni indikatori EU. Podaci korišćeni za praćenje preuzeti su iz baze podataka zvanične EU agencije za statistiku – Evrostat, putem posebne aplikacije koja je razvijena za potrebe automatskog preuzimanja i predstavljanja podataka za EU SDG indikatore iz baze podataka Evrostata.

EU prati napredak u ostvarivanju SDG preko 102 indikatora. Za praćenje napretka u ovom izveštaju odabранo je 43 Indikatora. Osnovni uslov za izbor indikatora bio je da su podaci dostupni najmanje za Srbiju i EU-27. Međutim, u slučaju nekoliko SDG ovaj preduslov nije ispunjen, odnosno nisu dostupni podaci ili za Srbiju ili za EU, pa stoga napredak nije mogao biti prikazan za ciljeve 13, 14, 15 i 17. Potrebno je imati u vidu da se i sistem numeracije indikatora EU razlikuje od sistema numeracije UN, a koji primenjuje i RZS.

Pri sagledavanju nalaza poređenja napretka, veoma je važno imati u vidu i različiti kontekst politika i instrumenata planiranja i upravljanja održivim razvojem. Srbija je bila jedna od država koje su vrlo intenzivno učestvovalo u procesu konsultacija o Agendi za razvoj do 2030. godine. Odmah nakon njenog usvajanja 2015.

godine, Vlada Republike Srbije osnovala je Međuresornu radnu grupu sa mandatom da koordinira aktivnosti svih relevantnih ministarstava u vezi sa Agendom 2030, da prati njenu implementaciju, predlaže usvajanje nacionalne strategije za održivi razvoj sa finansijskim planom koji bi integrisao individualne strategije i harmonizovao nastojanja da se postignu SDG, da predlaže statističko praćenje ciljeva, da priprema periodične izveštaje o implementaciji i kontinuirano informiše predstavnika UN u Srbiji i UN sistem. Ovi početni napor, u međuvremenu su posustali. Danas Srbija nema aktivno vladino telo koje bi brinulo o sprovođenju Agende 2030, a nikada nisu ni usvojeni nacionalno specifični ciljevi, niti postavljeni razvojni prioriteti u jednom celovitom planu održivog razvoja čije je usvajanje predviđeno i Zakonom o planskom sistemu.

U EU se Agendi 2030 pridaje veliki značaj. Globalni ciljevi su operacionalizovani tako da odgovaraju specifičnostima EU i njenih članica, usvojeni su i posebni indikatori i redovno se publikuju godišnji izveštaji o napretku¹. Agenda 2030 je prilagođena nacionalnim uslovima i kroz strategije održivog razvoja u Crnoj Gori² i Albaniji³, a u Severnoj Makedoniji je u toku izrada strategije održivog razvoja koja treba da obuhvati period od narednih 20 godina (2021-2041)⁴.

Nalazi praćenja napretka u ostvarivanju SDG u Srbiji u komparativnoj perspektivi sa EU-27 i državama u regionu izloženi su u poglavljima koja su posvećena pojedinačnim ciljevima održivog razvoja. Na početku svakog poglavљa prikazani su indikatori na osnovu kojih se prati napredak, kao i dostupnost podataka za date indikatore u državama u regionu.

Ovaj izveštaj je urađen na osnovu podataka iz Evростатove baze, stanje na kraju aprila 2022. godine.

¹ Izveštaji uključuju i zemlje regiona i potencijalne kandidate za učlanjenje u EU, kao i EFTA zemlje, a mogu se preuzeti na sledećem linku: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/publications>

² <https://javnopolitike.me/politika/odzivi-razvoj/>

³ <https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-policy/sustainable-development-goals/news/news/2018/04/albania-committed-to-accelerating-progress-toward-sdgs>

⁴ <https://www.mk.undp.org/content/north-macedonia/en/home/blog/TOWARDS-A-NATIONAL-DEVELOPMENT-STRATEGY.html>

SDG 1

OKONČATI SIROMAŠTVO SVUDA I U SVIM OBLICIMA

1 **SVET BEZ
SIROMAŠTVA**



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
Stopa rizika od siromaštva ili socijalne isključenosti (sdg_01_10)	+	+	+	+	+
Stopa rizika od siromaštva posle socijalnih transfera (sdg_01_20)	+	+	+	+	+
Udeo stanovništva u stanju izrazite materijalne uskraćenosti (sdg_01_30)	+	+	+	+	+

KLJUČNI NALAZI

Srbija, kao i druge države u regionu, ima znatno veći udeo stanovništva koje živi u rizicima od siromaštva nego EU-27, mereno različitim pokazateljima: stopom rizika od siromaštva ili socijalne isključenosti, stopom rizika od finansijskog siromaštva ili udelom stanovništva koje živi u stanju izrazite uskraćenosti u zadovoljenju potreba.

Usled smanjenja stope rizika od siromaštva ili socijalne isključenosti, a povećanja vrednosti iste stope u EU-27, jaz u ovom aspektu između Srbije i EU-27 se znatno smanjio u periodu 2013-2020.

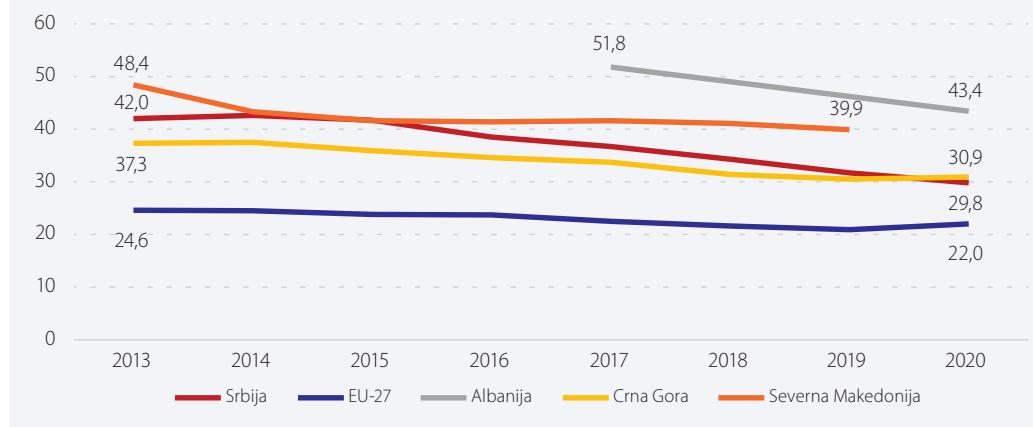
U poređenju sa državama u regionu, Srbija je u 2020. godini imala najnižu stopu rizika od siromaštva ili socijalne isključenosti, u pogledu finansijskog siromaštva je najsličnija Albaniji i nalazi se između Severne Makedonije i Crne Gore, a u pogledu uskraćenosti u potrebama pokazuje znatno bolje stanje kao i Crna Gora, u odnosu na Albaniju i Severnu Makedoniju.

Stopa rizika od siromaštva ili socijalne isključenosti

Republika Srbija, kao i ostale zemlje u regionu, ima znatno više stope rizika od siromaštva ili socijalne isključenosti u odnosu na EU-27⁵. Od 2014. godine stopa rizika od siromaštva ili socijalne isključenosti kontinuirano opada u Srbiji i u 2020. godini je najniža u poređenju sa državama regiona (Grafikon 1). Smanjenje stope u Srbiji a povećanje u EU-27 dovodi do smanjenja jaza u ovom aspektu između Srbije i EU-27, pa je razlika u 2020. godini 7,8 procenatnih poena, dok je na početku posmatranog perioda (2013. godine) iznosila 17,4 procenatnih poena.

⁵ Stopa rizika od siromaštva ili socijalne isključenosti pokazuje procenat lica koja su u riziku od siromaštva posle socijalnih transfera, ili su izrazito materijalno uskraćena, ili žive u domaćinstvima veoma niskog intenziteta rada. Lica u riziku od siromaštva su ona lica čiji je ekvivalentni prihod ispod praga rizika od siromaštva (relative linija siromaštva). Izrazito materijalno uskraćena lica su ona lica koja žive u domaćinstvima koja ne mogu da pruže najmanje četiri od devet stavki materijalne uskraćenosti. Veoma nizak intenzitet rada odnosi se na lica koja žive u domaćinstvima u kojima su radno sposobni članovi (starosti 18-59 godina, isključujući studente) radili najviše 20% od ukupnog broja meseci u kojima su mogli raditi tokom referentnog perioda. Ekvivalentni prihod je ukupni raspoređivo prihod domaćinstva ravnomerno raspodeljen među članovima domaćinstva prema modifikovanoj skali ekvivalentacije OECD (Organizacija za ekonomsku saradnju i razvoj). Prema ovoj skali, prvi odrasli član domaćinstva dobija vrednost 1, ostali odrasli članovi stari 14 i više godina vrednost 0,5 i deca ispod 14 godina vrednost 0,3. Prihod domaćinstva ne uključuje prihod u naturi. Prag rizika od siromaštva (relativna linija siromaštva) predstavlja 60% medijane nacionalnog ekvivalentnog prihoda i izražava se u dinarima.

Grafikon 1: Stopa rizika od siromaštva ili socijalne isključenosti za Srbiju, EU-27, Albaniju, Crnu Goru i Severnu Makedoniju, 2013-2020 (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_01_10](#))

Stopa rizika od siromaštva posle socijalnih transfera

Stopa rizika od siromaštva meri finansijsko siromaštvo nakon socijalnih transfera⁶. I prema ovom indikatoru se pokazuje velika razlika između proseka za EU-27 i zemalja u regionu, u kojima su stope rizika od finansijskog siromaštva znatno više. Kada se Srbija i druge države kandidati za članstvo u EU iz regiona uporede sa pojedinačnim državama članicama EU, uočava se njihovo grupisanje na dnu lestvice, među državama sa najvišim stopama rizika od siromaštva. Ipak, dve države članice imaju više stope rizika od siromaštva nego Srbija i druge zemlje kandidati – reč je o Rumuniji i Bugarskoj (Grafikon 2).

Grafikon 2: Stopa rizika od (finansijskog) siromaštva nakon socijalnih transfera za Srbiju, EU-27 države članice, Albaniju, Crnu Goru i Severnu Makedoniju, 2020 (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_01_20](#))

⁶ Stopa rizika od siromaštva predstavlja procenat lica čiji je ekvivalentni raspoloživi prihod manji od relativne linije siromaštva.

Stanovništvo u stanju izrazite materijalne uskraćenosti

Materijalna uskraćenost predstavlja uskraćenost u zadovoljavanju potreba usled nedostatka novčanih sredstava. Ovo je još jedan pokazatelj siromaštva koji ukazuje na velike razlike između EU-27 i zemalja u regionu. U 2020. godini udeo stanovništva koje živi u stanju izrazite materijalne uskraćenosti iznosi je 6,3% u EU-27. Države u regionu se prema ovom pokazatelju mogu podeliti u dve grupe. U prvoj su zemlje sa stopama dvostruko višim od EU-27 proseka: Srbija i Crna Gora sa stopama od 13,5%. U drugoj grupi se nalaze Severna Makedonija i Albanija sa znatno većim udelom stanovništva koje živi u stanju izrazite materijalne uskraćenosti (30,4%⁷ i 34,7% respektivno). U odnosu na druge dve bivše republike SFRJ, a koje su danas članice EU, Republika Srbija ima više stope izrazite materijalne uskraćenosti, jer ova stopa u Hrvatskoj iznosi 6,9%, dok u Sloveniji iznosi samo 3%.

⁷ Podaci za Severnu Makedoniju se odnose na 2019. godinu.

SDG 2

OKONČATI GLAD, POSTIĆI
BEZBEDNOST HRANE
I POBOLJŠANU ISHRANU
I PROMOVISATI ODRŽIVU
POLJOPRIVREDU

2 SVET BEZ
GLADI



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
Stopa gojaznosti prema indeksu telesne mase (BMI) (sdg_02_10)	+	+	-	-	+
Podrška države za istraživanje i razvoj u poljoprivredi (sdg_02_30)	+	+	-	-	-
Površina pod organskom poljoprivrednom proizvodnjom (procenat ukupno korišćenog poljoprivrednog zemljišta) (sdg_02_40)	+	+	-	-	+

KLJUČNI NALAZI

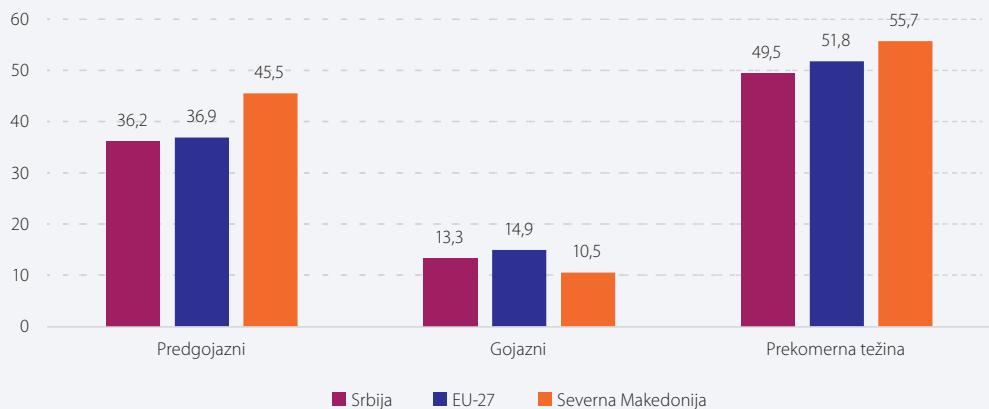
- Republika Srbija beleži veću stopu gojaznosti nego EU-27 i Severna Makedonija. Ipak ako se u obzir uzme šira kategorija osoba sa prekomernom težinom koja obuhvata gojazna i predgojazna lica, Srbija se nalazi između Severne Makedonije i EU-27. Zabrinjava to što više od polovine stanovništva u obe zemlje Balkana i EU-27 živi sa prekomernom težinom koja dovodi do različitih rizika za zdravlje.
- Izdvajanja za istraživanje i razvoj u poljoprivredi koje je uslov unapređivanja dostupnosti i kvaliteta hrane, u Srbiji su znatno niža nego u EU-27 mereno po stanovniku.
- Organska proizvodnja vrlo je malo zastupljena u Srbiji i Severnoj Makedoniji, znatno manje nego u EU-27.

Obezbeđivanje zdrave ishrane i održive poljoprivrede koja takvu ishranu omogućuje, važni su aspekti razvoja u domenu cilja 2. Za razliku od područja u svetu koja se suočavaju sa problemima neuhranjenosti, evropske države češće su suočene sa problemom gojaznosti, zbog čega je jedan od važnih pokazatelja održivog razvoja u ovom domenu ideo gojaznog stanovništva.

Podaci ukazuju da Republika Srbija beleži višu stopu gojaznosti nego Severna Makedonija, a nižu nego EU-27⁸. Međutim, kada se u obzir uzmu i predgojazni i gojazni, što zajedno čini kategoriju osoba prekomerne težine, onda Srbija pokazuje najpovoljniju sliku (Grafikon 3).

⁸ Indikator meri ideo gojaznih osoba na osnovu njihovog indeksa telesne mase (BMI) koji se definije kao težina u kilogramima podeljena sa kvadratom visine u metrima. Osobe stare 18 i više godina se smatraju gojaznim ukoliko je BMI jednak ili veći od 30. Druge kategorije su neuhranjeni (BMI manji od 18,5), normalna težina (BMI između 18,5 i 25), predgojazni (BMI između 25 i 30). Kategorija prekomerne težine (BMI jednak ili veći od 30) kombinuje dve kategorije: predgojazne i gojazne.

Grafikon 3: Stopa gojaznosti prema indeksu telesne mase (BMI), Srbija, EU-27 (2019) i Severna Makedonija (2017) (%)

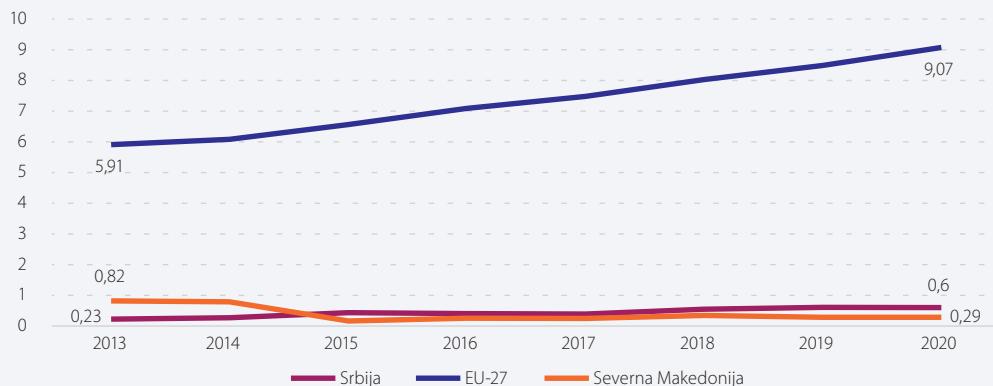


Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_02_10](#))

Jedan od indikatora kojima se meri napredak u ostvarivanju cilja 2 jeste izdvajanje države za istraživanje i razvoj u poljoprivredi, čime se unapređuje dostupnost i kvalitet ishrane stanovništva. Prema podacima Evrostata za 2020. godinu, Republika Srbija beleži znatno manja izdvajanja po stanovniku nego EU-27 u iznosu od 2,6 evra prema 7,2 evra.

Osim toga, Srbija beleži znatno manje površine pod organskom poljoprivrednom proizvodnjom mereno preko udela u ukupno korišćenom poljoprivrednom zemljištu, nego EU-27 (0,6% prema 9,07% u 2020. godini). U tom pogledu, Republika Srbija je sličnija Severnoj Makedoniji, ali za razliku od nje beleži postojaniji, mada vrlo blagi, trend povećanja udela površina pod organskom poljoprivredom (Grafikon 4).

Grafikon 4: Površina pod organskom poljoprivrednom proizvodnjom, Srbija, EU-27 i Severna Makedonija, 2013-2020 (procenat ukupno korišćenog poljoprivrednog zemljišta)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_02_40](#))

SDG 3

OBEZBEDITI ZDRAV ŽIVOT
I PROMOVISATI BLAGOSTANJE
ZA SVE LJUDE SVIH
GENERACIJA

**3 DOBRO
ZDRAVLJE**



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
Udeo stanovništva koje svoje zdravlje procenjuje kao dobro ili vrlo dobro (sdg_03_20)	+	+	+	+	+
Smrtnost od uzroka koji se mogu sprečiti ili izlečiti (sdg_03_42)	+	+	-	-	-
Nezadovoljena potreba za medicinskom negom prema sopstvenoj izjavi (sdg_03_60)	+	+	+	+	+

KLJUČNI NALAZI

- Srbija beleži najmanji udeo stanovništva koje ocenjuje svoje zdravlje kao dobro ili vrlo dobro u poređenju sa EU-27 i drugim državama Zapadnog Balkana.
- U poređenju sa EU-27 Srbija beleži i znatno više stope smrtnosti od uzroka koji se mogu sprečiti ili izlečiti.
- Prema udelu stanovništva koje nije dobilo medicinsku negu kada im je bilo potrebno, Srbija pokazuje povoljnije stanje samo u odnosu na Albaniju, ali je trend pozitivan i pokazuje približavanje EU-27 i ostalim zemljama Zapadnog Balkana.

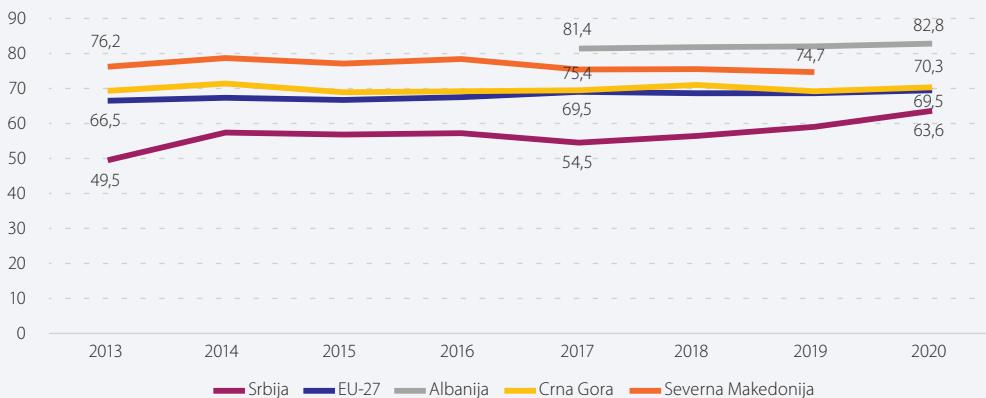
Svetska zdravstvena organizacija (SZO) definiše zdravlje kao „stanje potpunog fizičkog, mentalnog i socijalnog blagostanja, a ne samo odsustvo bolesti i onesposobljenosti”⁹. Dobro zdravlje nije važno samo za pojedince kao preduslov kvaliteta života, blagostanja i socijalne participacije, već je od suštinskog značaja za društveno-ekonomski razvoj¹⁰.

Zdravlje se prati preko subjektivnog zdravstvenog statusa, odnosno procene sopstvenog zdravlja stanovništva. U tom pogledu Republika Srbija pokazuje najnepovoljniju sliku, jer beleži najmanji udeo stanovništva starosti 16 i više godina koje svoje zdravlje procenjuju kao dobro ili vrlo dobro. Najpovoljniji trendovi u ovom pogledu beleže se u Albaniji i Severnoj Makedoniji gde najveći udeo stanovništva procenjuje svoje zdravlje kao dobro ili vrlo dobro, a u sredini se nalaze EU-27 i Crna Gora (Grafikon 5).

⁹ <http://www.izjzv.org.rs/app/soc.katedra/Zdravljeifakorikojinanjegauticu.pdf>

¹⁰ Eurostat (2021) *Sustainable development in the European Union. Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in and EU context*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-books/-/ks-04-17-780>

Grafikon 5: Udeo stanovništva (16 godina i više) koje svoje zdravlje procenjuje kao dobro ili vrlo dobro, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2013-2020 (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_03_20](#))

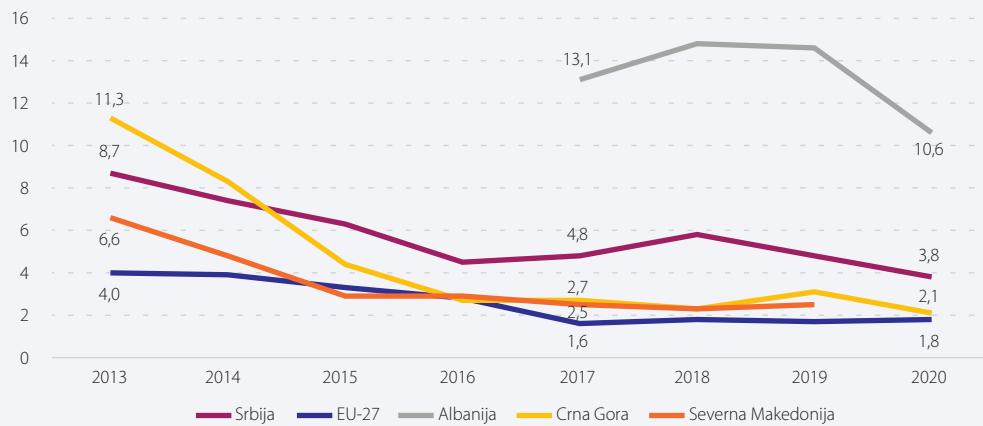
U EU-27 dostizanje cilja 3 prati se i preko stope smrtnosti koja se može izbeći, što obuhvata uzroke smrtnosti koji se mogu sprečiti ili lečiti¹¹. Podaci su dostupni samo za Srbiju i EU-27, ali s obzirom da su za EU-27 poslednji podaci dostupni za 2017. godinu, poređenje sa Srbijom je moguće samo za taj period. Podaci pokazuju konzistentno veće stope smrtnosti u Srbiji nego što su prosečne stope za EU-27, kako u pogledu stope smrtnosti koja se može sprečiti (233,53 prema 160), preko stope smrtnosti od uzroka koji se mogu izlečiti (173,51 prema 92,09), tako i u ukupni mortalitet¹² (407,04 prema 252,09). Podaci se odnose na 100.000 stanovnika mlađih od 75 godina.

Kada su u pitanju nezadovoljene potrebe za medicinskom negom, trendovi u Srbiji pokazuju približavanje EU-27, Crnoj Gori i Severnoj Makedoniji koje beleže niži ideo osoba koje nisu, tokom godine koja je prethodila istraživanju, mogle da ostvare medicinsku negu kada im je bilo potrebno. U tom aspektu, Albanija stoji lošije od ostalih zemalja, ali se i u ovoj zemlji registruje pozitivan trend (Grafikon 6).

¹¹ Smrtnost koja se može sprečiti se odnosi na smrtnost koja se uglavnom može izbeći kroz efikasne intervencije javnog zdravlja i primarne prevencije (tj. pre pojave bolesti/povreda, da bi se smanjila incidencija). Smrtnost koja se može lečiti se uglavnom može izbeći blagovremenim i efikasnim intervencijama zdravstvene zaštite, uključujući sekundarnu prevenciju i lečenje (nakon pojave bolesti da bi se smanjio smrtni ishod).

¹² Ukupan mortalitet koji se može izbeći obuhvata niz zaraznih bolesti, više vrsta karcinoma, endokrinih i metaboličkih bolesti, kao i neke bolesti nervnog, cirkulatornog, respiratornog, digestivnog, genitorinarnog sistema, neke bolesti vezane za trudnoću, porodaj i perinatalni period, niz urođenih malformacija, štetne efekte medicinske i hirurške nege, povrede i poremećaje povezane sa alkoholom i drogom. Podaci su predstavljeni kao standardizovane stope smrtnosti, što znači da su prilagođene standardnoj starosnoj distribuciji kako bi se izmerile stope smrtnosti nezavisno od različitih starosnih struktura stanovništva. Ovaj pristup poboljšava uporedivost tokom vremena i između zemalja. Standardizovane stope smrtnosti koje se ovde koriste izračunate su na osnovu standarde evropske populacije.

Grafikon 6: Nezadovoljena potreba za medicinskom negom prema sopstvenoj izjavi, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2013-2020 (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_03_60](#))

SDG 4

OBEZBEDITI INKLUSIVNO
I PRAVEDNO KVALITETNO
OBRAZOVANJE I PROMOVISATI
MOGUĆNOST CELOŽIVOTNOG
UČENJA ZA SVE

4 KVALITETNO
OBRAZOVANJE



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
Učešće dece u predškolskom obrazovanju (sdg_04_31)	+	+	-	-	+
Nedovoljno postignuće u čitanju, matematički ili nauci (sdg_04_40)	+	+	+	+	+
Stečeno tercijarno obrazovanje (sdg_04_20)	+	+	-	+	+
Učešće odraslih u obrazovanju (sdg_04_60)	+	+	-	+	+
Udeo lica koja imaju barem osnovne digitalne veštine (sdg_04_70)	+	+	+	+	+

KLJUČNI NALAZI

- U Srbiji nešto više od dve trećine dece starosti od tri godine do polaska u školu pohađa predškolsko obrazovanje, što je znatno niže nego prosek za EU-27 gde je obuhvat iznad 90%, ali je više od Severne Makedonije u kojoj manje od polovine dece pohađa predškolsko obrazovanje.
- Nalazi PISA testa pokazuju da je nivo postignuća u zemljama u regionu znatno niži nego prosek za EU-27. Ipak Republika Srbija iako u pogledu postignuća učenika/ca u matematici, čitanju i nauci zaostaje za postignućima dece u EU-27, u poređenju sa zemljama u regionu pokazuje najviše performanse.
- Slično tome, Srbija se nalazi u sredini između EU-27 sa jedne strane i zemalja u regionu sa druge, u pogledu učešća odrasle populacije u celoživotnom učenju.
- Kada su u pitanju digitalne veštine, EU-27 i u tom aspektu pokazuje znatno viša postignuća nego zemlje u regionu, a među zemljama u regionu najbolje stoji Crna Gora iza koje sledi Srbija, dok manji udeo digitalno pismenih imaju Severna Makedonija i Albanija.

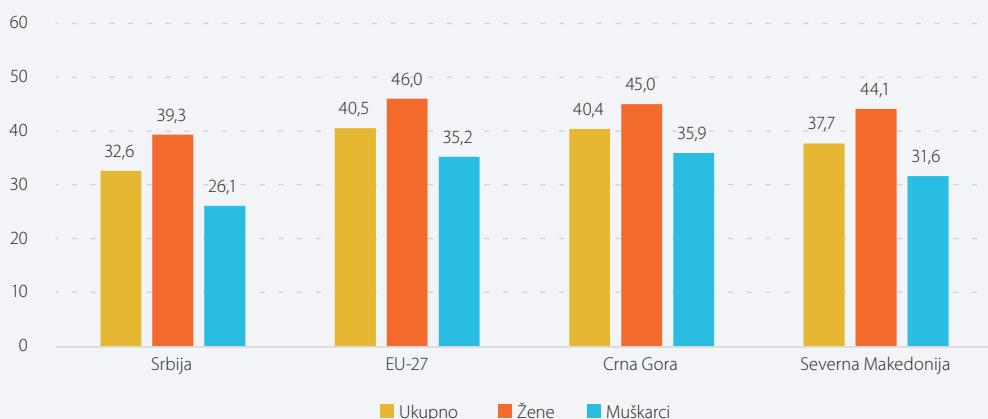
Obrazovanje i obuka predstavljaju važne pokretače razvoja, unapređujući ljudske resurse i omogućavajući ljudima da se lakše zaposle, budu produktivniji, inovativniji i konkurentniji. Obrazovanje omogućuje ljudima da izađu iz začaranog kruga siromaštva, kao i da usvoje zdravije i održive stilove života¹³. Stoga je važno rano uključivanje u sistem obrazovanja i pristup obrazovanju, do nivoa stečenih kvalifikacija koje omogućavaju odgovarajuću uključenost u tržište rada i druge društvene procese.

¹³ Evrostat (2021) *Sustainable development in the European Union*.

Podaci ukazuju na velike razlike u obuhvatu dece ranim, odnosno predškolskim obrazovanjem¹⁴. Dok je u EU-27 ovaj obuhvat izrazito visok jer je 92,8% dece obuhvaćeno predškolskim obrazovanjem, u Srbiji je obuhvat znatno niži, na nivou 67,3% i bez značajnih razlika po polu. U poređenju sa Severnom Makedonijom, jedinom zemljom u regionu za koju su dostupni uporedivi podaci i u kojoj je 42,3% dece obuhvaćeno predškolskim obrazovanjem, Republika Srbija ima ipak viši obuhvat predškolskim obrazovanjem.

Srbija beleži najmanji udeo stanovništva sa tercijarnim obrazovanjem u poređenju sa EU-27 i zemljama regiona (Grafikon 7). Udeo osoba sa stečenim visokim obrazovanjem je konzistentno najniži u Srbiji i kada su u pitanju muškarci i žene.

Grafikon 7: Stečeno tercijarno obrazovanje¹⁵ prema polu, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2020 (%)



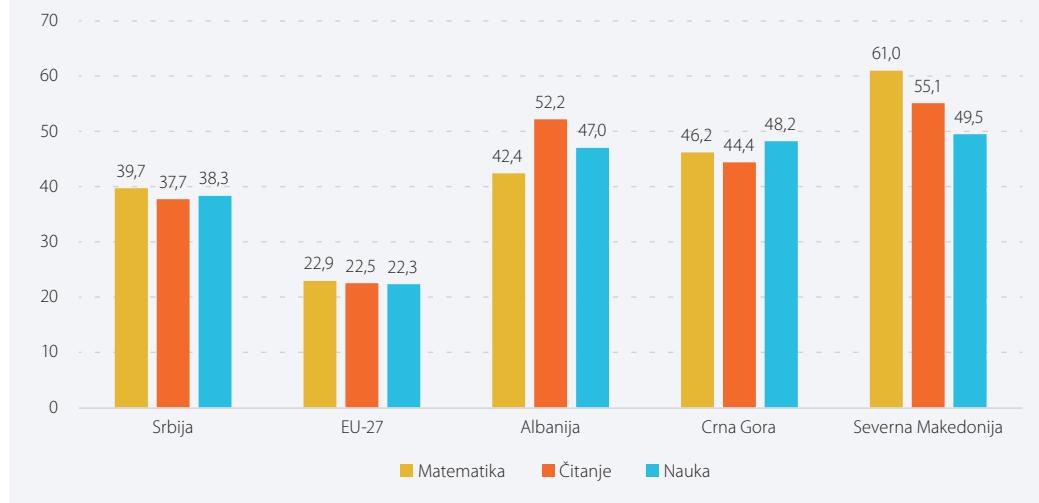
Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_04_20](#))

Nalazi PISA testa kojim se prati nivo postignuća učenika/učenica starosti 15 godina u oblasti matematike, čitanja i nauke, nisu povoljni za zemlje u regionu. Ipak, u poređenju sa njima, Republika Srbija stoji nešto bolje, ali u odnosu na postignuća učenika/učenica u EU-27 pokazuje znatno lošije rezultate (Grafikon 8).

¹⁴ Obuhvat se odnosi na decu starosti 3 godine do uzrasta za obavezno osnovno obrazovanje.

¹⁵ Udeo stanovništva starosti 25-34 godine koji su uspešno završili tercijarno obrazovanje.

Grafikon 8: Nedovoljno postignuće u čitanju, matematici ili nauci, prema polu, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2018 (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_04_40](#))

Celoživotno obrazovanje lica starosti 25-64 godine je nisko zastupljeno u Srbiji (3,7% odraslih) i ostalim zemljama regiona (2,7% u Crnoj Gori, 2,6% u Severnoj Makedoniji), dok je nešto više u EU-27, gde gotovo svaka deseta odrasla osoba učestvuje u nekom obliku obrazovanja ili obuke.

Udeo lica starosti 16-74 godine koja imaju barem osnovne digitalne veštine u Srbiji iznosio je u 2021. godini 44%, dok je u Crnoj Gori bio nešto viši (48%) a u Albaniji i Severnoj Makedoniji nešto niži (24% i 38% respektivno). Digitalna pismenost je viša u EU-27, gde je udeo lica koja poseduju osnovne digitalne veštine iznosio u proseku 56%. Indikator digitalnih veština je kompozitni indikator koji je moguće pratiti do 2019. godine. Zasnovan je na odabranim aktivnostima koje obavljaju pojedinci od 16 do 74 godine na internetu u četiri specifične oblasti (informacije, komunikacije, rešavanje problema i softverske veštine za manipulaciju sadržajem) i bezbednost koja je dodata od 2021. godine.

SDG 5

POSTIĆI RODNU
RAVNOPRAVNOST
I OSNAŽIVATI SVE ŽENE
I DEVOJČICE

5 RODNA
RAVNOPRAVNOST



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
Jaz u zaposlenosti između žena i muškaraca (sdg_05_30)	+	+	-	+	+
Platni jaz između žena i muškaraca u neprilagođenoj formi (sdg_05_20)	+	+	+	-	-
Stanovništvo koje je neaktivno zbog obaveze da brine o drugom licu (sdg_05_40)	+	+	-	+	+
Poslanička i ministarska mesta koja zauzimaju žene (sdg_05_50)	+	+	+	+	+
Najviše rukovodeće pozicije koje zauzimaju žene (sdg_05_60)	+	+	-	+	+

KLJUČNI NALAZI

- Rodni jaz u zaposlenosti viši je u Srbiji nego u EU-27 i Crnoj Gori, a niži nego u Severnoj Makedoniji.
- Rodni jaz u zaradama u Srbiji niži je u poređenju sa EU-27, ali viši nego u Albaniji.
- U Srbiji i državama regionala veći je deo osoba koje su neaktivne zbog brige o članovima porodice a želele bi da rade, nego što je u EU-27. Ipak u svim državama i u EU prostoru rodni jaz je veoma izražen u tom pogledu, jer je znatno veći deo žena nego muškaraca koje su neaktivne zbog brige o članovima porodice.
- Srbiju odlikuje relativno visok deo žena na najvišim pozicijama vlasti u nacionalnom parlamentu i vladu, i u oba aspekta zauzima drugu poziciju u odnosu na EU-27 i zemlje u regionu, u zavisnosti od indikatora.
- Republika Srbija je rangirana kao druga u pogledu udela žena u odborima kompanija, a kao prva po udelu žena među rukovodiocima.

Rodna ravnopravnost je važan aspekt održivog razvoja. Postignuća u pogledu cilja 5 u EU se prate između ostalog i preko rodnog jaza u zaposlenosti. Ovim indikatorom se meri razlika između stopa zaposlenosti¹⁶ žena i muškaraca starosti 20-64 godine. Prema podacima za 2020. godinu, rodni jaz u zaposlenosti je u Srbiji iznosio 14,6%, i bio je viši nego u EU-27 (11,1%) i Crnoj Gori (12,9%), a niži nego u Severnoj Makedoniji (19,9%).

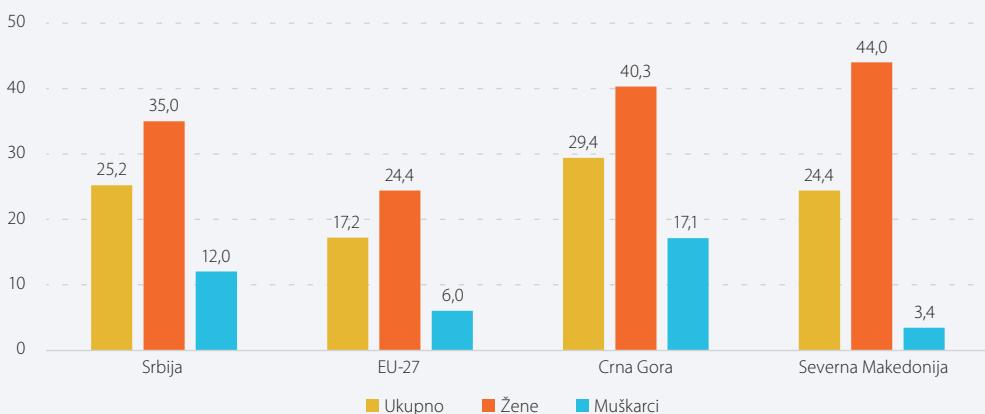
Platni jaz između žena i muškaraca predstavlja takođe važan aspekt rodne ravnopravnosti i jedan od indikatora kojim se u EU prate postignuća u okviru cilja 5. Prema podacima za 2018. godinu, platni rodni jaz je bio veći u EU-27 (14,4%) nego u Srbiji (9,6%) i Albaniji (6,8%).

Briga o članovima porodice važan je faktor koji učestvuje u uključivanje na tržište rada. Oko četvrtine neaktivnih lica starosti 20-64 godine koja bi bila spremna da se zaposle nisu tražila zaposlenje zbog obaveze

¹⁶ Stopa zaposlenosti predstavlja deo osoba starosti 20-64 godine koje su zaposlene na bilo koji način, u ukupnom stanovništvu iste starosti.

da brinu o drugom članu porodice u Srbiji i Severnoj Makedoniji, što je znatno više u odnosu na EU-27, a niže u odnosu na Crnu Goru (Grafikon 9). Rodni jaz je prisutan u svim državama i u EU-27, a najveći je u Severnoj Makedoniji, gde iznosi oko 40 procenatnih poena.

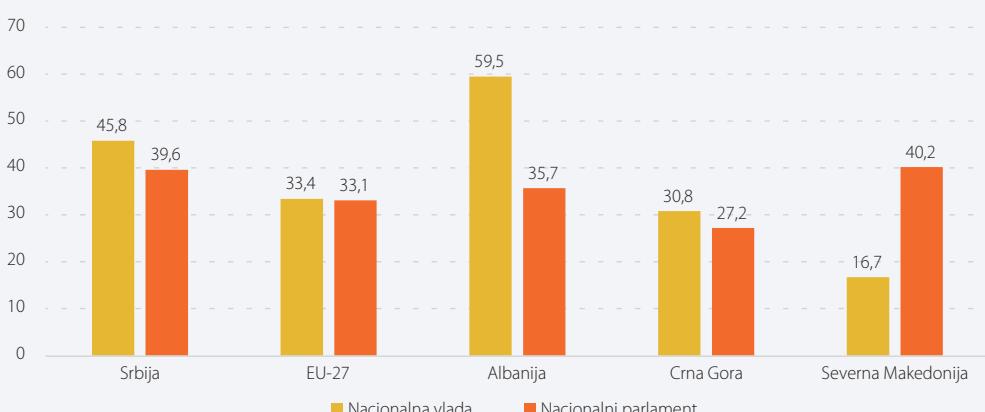
Grafikon 9: Stanovništvo koje je neaktivno zbog obaveze da brine o drugom licu, prema polu, Srbija, EU-27, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2020 (%)



Izvor: Evростат (online kod: [sdg_05_40](#))

Prema udelu žena u nacionalnom parlamentu i vladu, Republika Srbija je pozicionirana kao druga, i to u prvom slučaju iza Albanije, a u drugom iza Severne Makedonije (Grafikon 10). U ovom pogledu Srbija pokazuje bolje rodne karakteristike nego EU-27.

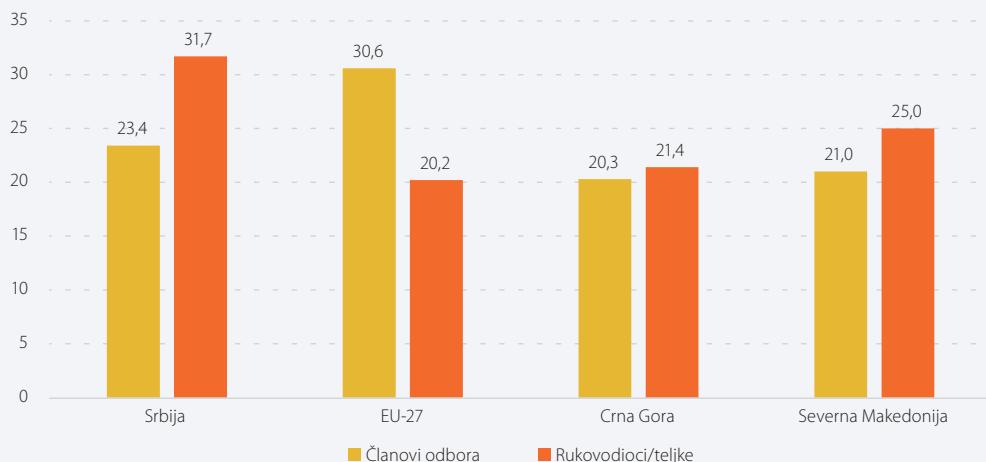
Grafikon 10: Poslanička i ministarska mesta koja zauzimaju žene, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2021 (% žena)



Izvor: Evростат (online kod: [sdg_05_50](#))

Kada je u pitanju ideo žena na najvišim rukovodećim pozicijama, Srbija se u slučaju udela žena među članovima/članicama odbora nalazi iza EU-27, a u slučaju udela među rukovodicima, Republika Srbija se najbolje rangira (Grafikon 11).

Grafikon 11: Najviše rukovodeće pozicije koje zauzimaju žene, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2021 (% žena)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_05_60](#))

SDG 6

OBEZBEDITI DOSTUPNOST
I ODRŽIVO UPRAVLJANJE
VODOM I SANITACIJAMA
ZA SVE

6 ČISTA VODA I
SANITARNI USLOVI



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

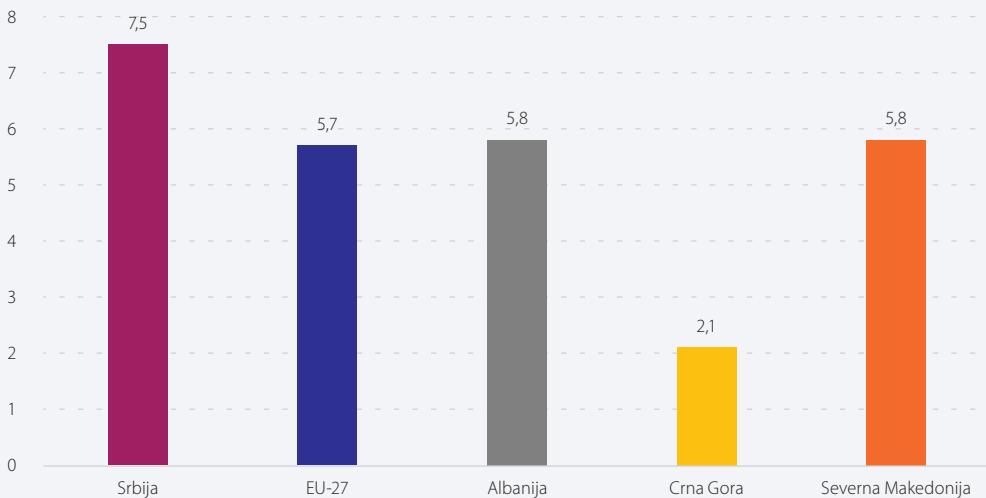
EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
Stanovništvo koje nema kadu ili tuš, kao ni toalet u svom domaćinstvu, prema statusu siromaštva (sdg_06_10)	+	+	+	+	+
Stanovništvo priključeno na tretman otpadnih voda sa najmanje sekundarnim tretmanom (sdg_06_20)	+	+	+	-	-

KLJUČNI NALAZI

- Republika Srbija pokazuje sličnosti sa zemljama u regionu u pogledu udela stanovništva koje nema adekvatan pristup sanitaciji (nema kadu ili tuš, kao ni toalet u svom domaćinstvu) kada je u pitanju ukupno stanovništvo, ali pokazuje najnepovoljniju sliku kada je u pitanju stanovništvo koje se nalazi u riziku od siromaštva.
- U Srbiji i zemljama regiona je znatno niži procenat stanovništva koje je priključeno na tretman otpadnih voda sa najmanje sekundarnim tretmanom nego u Evropskoj uniji.

Pristup bezbednoj i priuštivoj pijaćoj vodi, sanitaciji i higijeni, deo je osnovnih potreba i ključnih prava stanovništva. U EU se ovaj aspekt održivog razvoja smatra pitanjem javnog zdravlja i zdrave životne sredine. Za sada je moguće poređati napredak u ostvarivanju ovog cilja između Srbije i EU-27 samo prema jednom indikatoru, onom kojim se meri udio stanovništva koje nema kadu ili tuš kao ni toalet u svom domaćinstvu. Prema ovom indikatoru, kada se posmatra za ukupno stanovništvo, razlike između Srbije i drugih država u regionu nisu velike, jer dok u Srbiji 2,1% ukupnog stanovništva nema pristup adekvatnoj sanitaciji, u Severnoj Makedoniji reč je o 2% stanovništva, u Albaniji 3,1%, a u Crnoj Gori je stanje nešto bolje jer se radi o 0,8% stanovništva. Ove države nisu daleko ni od proseka za EU-27 gde 1,6% stanovništva nema pristup adekvatnoj sanitaciji. Međutim, kada je u pitanju stanovništvo koje se nalazi u riziku od siromaštva, odnosno čiji je raspoloživi dohodak u domaćinstvu niži od 60% medijane ekvivalentnog dohotka, tada Republika Srbija pokazuje najnepovoljniju sliku i u odnosu na EU-27 i u odnosu na države u regionu (Grafikon 12).

Grafikon 12: Stanovništvo koje nema kadu ili tuš, kao ni toalet u svom domaćinstvu (ispod 60% medijane ekvivalentnog prihoda), Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2019 (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_06_10](#))

Kada je u pitanju indikator kojim se meri udeo stanovništva priključenog na tretman otpadnih voda sa najmanje sekundarnim tretmanom, Republika Srbija pokazuje znatno nepovoljniju sliku u odnosu na EU-27 u 2019. godini (13,1% prema 80,9%), ali i u odnosu na Albaniju (31,8%).

SDG 7

OSIGURATI PRISTUP
DOSTUPNOJ, POUZDANOJ,
ODRŽIVOJ I MODERNOJ
ENERGIJI ZA SVE

**7 DOSTUPNA I
OBNOVLJIVA
ENERGIJA**



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
Finalna potrošnja energije u domaćinstvima po glavi stanovnika (sdg_07_20)	+	+	+	+	+
Udeo obnovljive energije u bruto finalnoj potrošnji energije (sdg_07_40)	+	+	+	+	+
Zavisnost od uvoza energije prema proizvodima (sdg_07_50)	+	+	+	+	+
Nemogućnost domaćinstva da priušti adekvatno zagrevanje stana (sdg_07_60)	+	+	+	+	+

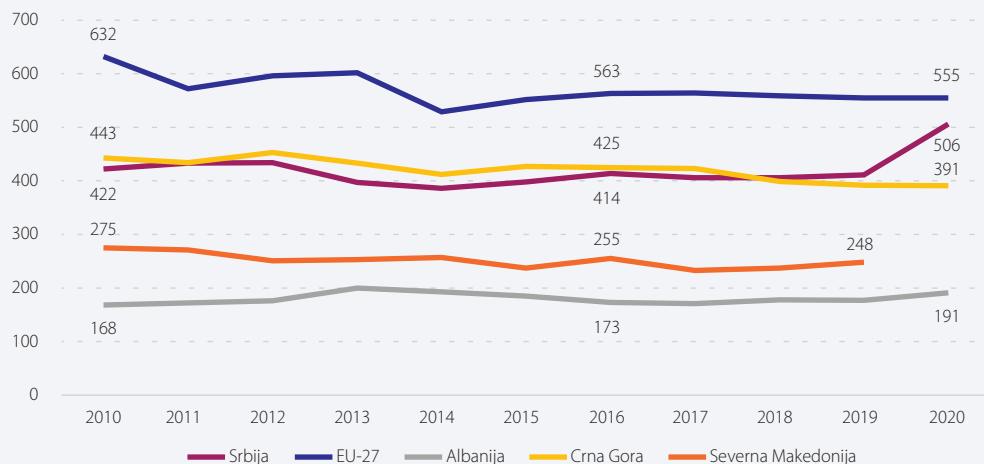
KLJUČNI NALAZI

- Republika Srbija se po ukupnoj potrošnji energije približava proseku za EU-27, a značajno udaljava od Albanije i Severne Makedonije.
- Prema udelu energije iz obnovljivih izvora u ukupnoj bruto finalnoj potrošnji energije u domaćinstvima Srbija se nalazi u sredini, između EU-27 i Severne Makedonije koje beleže niži udeo energije iz obnovljivih izvora i Albanije i Crne Gore koje beleže znatno viši udeo energije iz obnovljivih izvora.
- U pogledu zavisnosti od uvoza energije, Republika Srbija pokazuje bolje performanse od EU-27 proseka i svih država u regionu osim Crne Gore.
- U pogledu udelu stanovništva koje je u riziku od siromaštva i ne može adekvatno da zagreje stambeni prostor Srbija stoji nešto lošije od proseka za EU-27, ali bolje od država u regionu.

Energija omogućava nesmetano funkcionisanje svih privrednih sektora, ali i svakodnevnog života stanovništva. U svojoj agendi za održivi razvoj, EU ističe da se i dalje u velikoj meri oslanja na fosilna goriva u obezbeđivanju energije, te da se suočava sa brojnim izazovima da obezbedi pristupačne, pouzdane i održive zalihe energije. Smanjenje ukupne potrošnje energije i korišćenje obnovljivih izvora energije, obezbeđivanje sigurnosti snabdevanja, i omogućavanje pristupa pristupačnoj energiji za sve svoje građane, važni su aspekti cilja 7 u EU.

U poređenju sa državama Zapadnog Balkana koje su kandidati za članstvo, a posebno u odnosu na Albaniju i Severnu Makedoniju, EU ima znatno veću finalnu potrošnju energije u domaćinstvima. Republika Srbija koja je donedavno bila u potrošnji energije najsličnija Crnoj Gori, od 2019. godine se naglo približava proseku potrošnje u EU-27 (Grafikon 13).

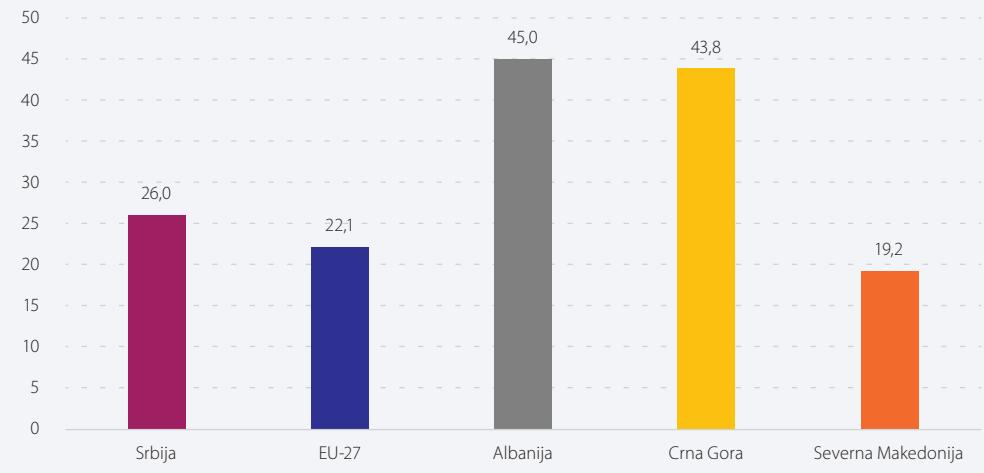
Grafikon 13: Finalna potrošnja energije u domaćinstvima po glavi stanovnika, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2010-2020 (kilogram ekvivalenta nafte – KGOE)



Izvor: Evростат (online kod: [sdg_07_20](#))

Kada je u pitanju ideo energije iz obnovljivih izvora, EU-27, Severna Makedonija i Srbija beleže znatno manji ideo nego Albanija i Crna Gora, najverovatnije zbog još uvek značajnog oslanjanja na grejanje na drva u ruralnim područjima koja čine značajan deo u ukupnoj potrošnji (Grafikon 14).

Grafikon 14: Udeo obnovljive energije u bruto finalnoj potrošnji energije, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2020 (%)

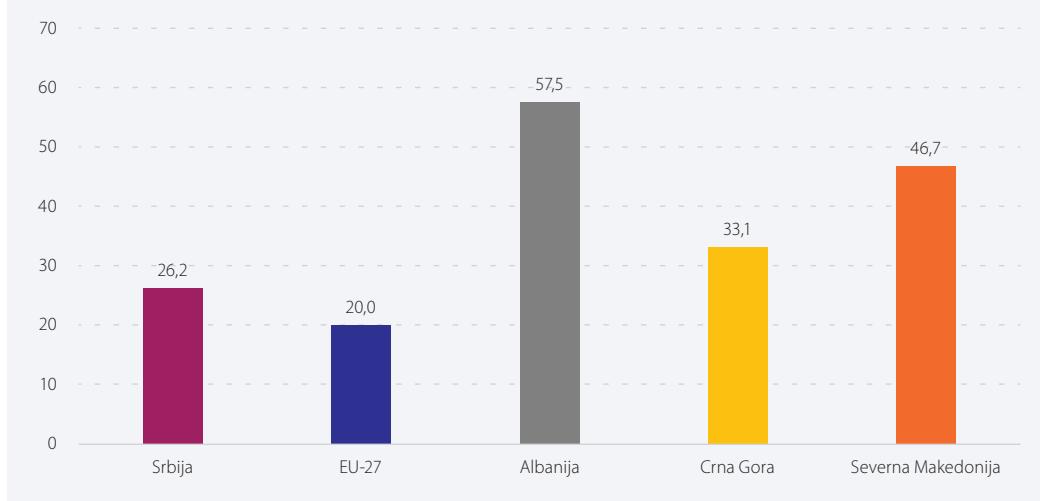


Izvor: Evростат (online kod: [sdg_07_40](#))

Jedan od važnih indikatora u EU je i samostalnost u obezbeđivanju energije. Ovaj se indikator meri preko zavisnosti od uvoza energije¹⁷ i ukazuje na znatno manju zavisnost Srbije od uvoza energije u poređenju sa EU-27 (29,8% prema 57,5% u 2020. godini), i Severnom Makedonijom i Albanijom (koje uvoze 63,37% i 35,8% energije), a nešto većom zavisnošću nego Crna Gora (koja uvozi 27,4% energije).

Važan pokazatelj održive energetske situacije jeste i mogućnost da se stanovništvo adekvatno greje. U uslovima kada nije obezbeđena priuštiva energija, stanovništvo koje je u riziku od siromaštva nema mogućnosti da adekvatno zagreje stambeni prostor. I u ovom aspektu je situacija među državama kandidatima za članstvo u EU znatno lošija nego što je prosek za EU-27, posebno u državama sa višim stopama rizika od siromaštva. Tako više od polovine domaćinstava koja su u riziku od siromaštva u Albaniji i gotovo polovina u Severnoj Makedoniji, nisu u mogućnosti da adekvatno zagreju stambeni prostor. Republika Srbija u tom pogledu stoji znatno bolje od ove dve zemlje, ali i nešto lošije od proseka za EU-27 (Grafikon 15).

Grafikon 15: Nemogućnost domaćinstva da priušti adekvatno zagrevanje stana, stanovništvo u riziku od siromaštva, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora (2020) i Severna Makedonija (2019) (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_07_60](#))

¹⁷ Indikator pokazuje udeo ukupne potrebe za energijom u zemlji, koji se zadovoljava uvozom energije iz drugih zemalja. Izračunava se kao neto uvoz podjelen sa bruto raspoloživom energijom.

SDG 8

PROMOVISATI KONTINUIRAN,
INKLUZIVAN I ODRŽIV
EKONOMSKI RAST, PUNU
I PRODUKTIVNU
ZAPOSLENOST
I DOSTOJANSTVEN RAD
ZA SVE

8 DOSTOJANSTVEN
RAD I EKONOMSKI
RAST



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
Realni BDP po glavi stanovnika (sdg_08_10)	+	+	+	+	+
Udeo investicija u BDP-u (sdg_08_11)	+	+	+	-	-
Mladi koji nisu ni zaposleni ni u procesu obrazovanja ili obuke (NEET) (sdg_08_20)	+	+	-	+	+
Stopa dugoročne nezaposlenosti (sdg_08_40)	+	+	-	+	+

KLjučni nalazi

- Republika Srbija i druge zemlje u regionu imaju znatno niži realni bruto domaći proizvod (BDP) po glavi stanovnika nego što je prosek za EU-27. U 2020. godini i EU-27 i države u regionu beleže negativne stope ekonomskog rasta, ali negativna stopa rasta je najniža u Srbiji.
- Srbija se ne razlikuje znatno od EU-27 u pogledu udela investicija u BDP-u.
- U poređenju sa EU-27, u Srbiji je udeo mladih koji se ne nalaze na školovanju, obuci niti na tržištu rada veći, ali je manji u odnosu na druge države u regionu. I u EU-27 i u državama regiona između 2019. i 2020. godine dolazi do povećanja ove kategorije mladih nakon dugotrajnijeg perioda opadanja njihovog udela.
- U pogledu stope dugoročne nezaposlenosti, Republika Srbija pokazuje nešto nepovoljniju sliku u odnosu na EU-27, ali povoljniju u odnosu na ostale države u regionu.

Inkluzivni i zeleni ekonomski rast i dosta zaposlenost važni su preduslovi održivog razvoja kojima se pridaje veliki značaj u EU. Da bi ekonomski rast bio zaista održiv, potrebno je da bude praćen napretkom u ekološki efikasnim tehnologijama, adekvatnom akcijom u odgovoru na klimatske promene, merama unapređivanja otpornosti na posledice klimatskih promena, zajedno sa aktivnim merama tržišta rada i politikama socijalnog uključivanja¹⁸.

Ekonomski rast se u okviru za praćenje napretka u ostvarivanju cilja 8 meri realnim BDP-om po glavi stanovnika¹⁹, izraženim u evrima. Prema ovom indikatoru, Republika Srbija zajedno sa zemljama u regionu nalazi se značajno iza proseka za EU-27. Naime, u EU-27 BDP po stanovniku iznosi 27810 evra, dok je u Srbiji na nivou od 5890 evra (2021), u Albaniji 3810 evra (2020), Crnoj Gori 5490 evra (2020) i Severnoj Makedoniji 4130 evra (2018).

¹⁸ Evrostat (2021) *Sustainable development in the European Union*.

¹⁹ Indikator se izračunava kao odnos realnog BDP-a i prosečnog stanovništva u određenoj godini. BDP meri vrednost ukupne finalne proizvodnje dobara i usluga koje privreda proizvodi u određenom vremenskom periodu. Uključuje robu i usluge koje imaju tržišta (ili koja bi mogla imati tržišta) i proizvode koje proizvode vlasti i neprofitne institucije. To je mera ekonomske aktivnosti i takođe se koristi kao pokazatelj razvoja materijalnog životnog standarda zemlje. Međutim, to je ograničena mera ekonomskog blagostanja. Na primer, BDP ne uključuje većinu neplaćenog rada u domaćinstvu niti BDP uzima u obzir negativne efekte ekonomske aktivnosti, kao što je degradacija životne sredine.

Procentualna promena u BDP-u ostvarena u 2021. godini u odnosu na 2020. godinu u Srbiji je iznosila 8,2% a u EU-27 je bila niža, na nivou od 5,4%. Podaci za ostale zemlje u regionu dostupni su za 2020. godinu, kada su sve zemlje beležile pad. Srbija je imala najmanji negativni rast od -0,3%, dok je EU-27 imala negativan rast od -6%. Takođe, negativan rast beleže i Albanija – od -2,9% ali i Crna Gora od čak -15,2%.

Kada su u pitanju investicije, Srbija se ne razlikuje značajno od proseka za EU-27 (Grafikon 16).

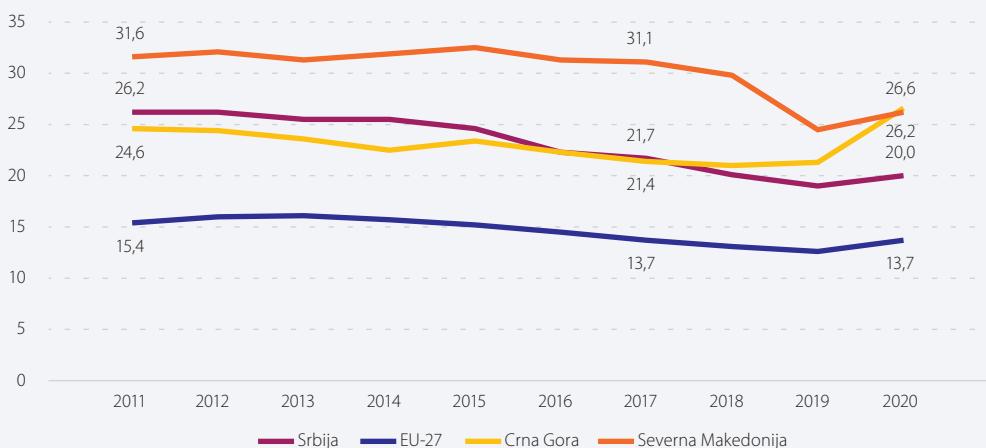
Grafikon 16: Udeo investicija u BDP-u prema sektorima, Srbija i EU-27, 2020 (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_08_11](#))

Sticanje dovoljnih kvalifikacija i brza tranzicija mladih (stanovništvo starosti 15-29 godina) iz obrazovanja na tržište rada važni su prioriteti u EU, ali i zemljama regiona. U tom pogledu Srbija registruje pozitivan trend do 2019. godine, usled opadanja udela mladih koji nisu ni zaposleni niti se nalaze u procesu obrazovanja ili obuke. U ovom aspektu, Srbija pokazuje nepovoljnije karakteristike od proseka za EU-27, ali bolje u odnosu na druge države iz regiona. Do povećanja udela ove kategorije mladih koji nisu ni na obrazovanju ni na tržištu rada došlo je i u Srbiji, ali i u EU-27, kao i u drugim zemljama regiona (Grafikon 17).

Grafikon 17: Mladi koji nisu ni zaposleni ni u procesu obrazovanja ili obuke (NEET), Srbija,
EU-27, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2011-2020 (%)



Izvor: Evростат (online kod: [sdg_08_20](#))

Stopa dugoročne nezaposlenosti kod stanovništva starosti od 15 do 74 godine, odnosno nezaposlenosti u trajanju od 12 i više meseci važan je pokazatelj, jer dugotrajnije odsustvovanje sa tržišta rada smanjuje šanse nezaposlenih da se ponovo zaposle i dovodi do opadanja njihovih veština, upoznatosti sa radnim okruženjem, uslovima na tržištu i sl. U 2020. godini Republika Srbija ima gotovo dvostruko višu stopu dugotrajne nezaposlenosti nego što je prosek za EU-27 (4,5% prema 2,5%), ali i znatno nižu od Crne Gore (13,4%) i Severne Makedonije (12,4%).

SDG 9

IZGRADITI OTPORNU
INFRASTRUKTURU,
PROMOVISATI
INKLUZIVNU I ODRŽIVU
INDUSTRIJALIZACIJU
I PODSTICATI INOVACIJE

9 INDUSTRIJA,
INOVACIJE I
INFRASTRUKTURA



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

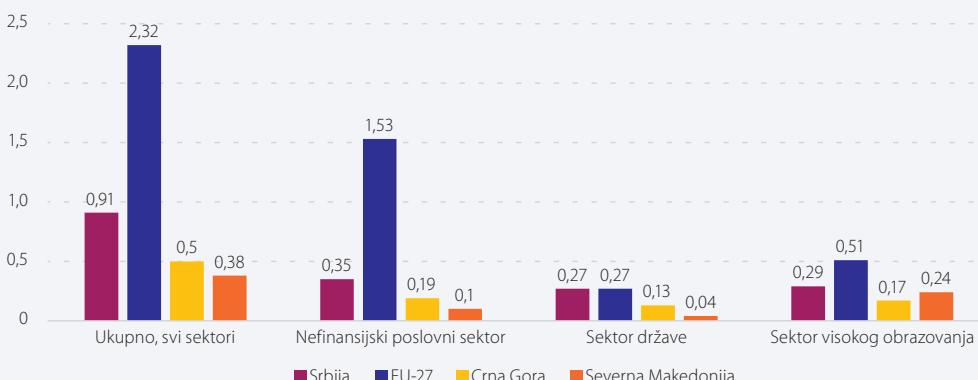
EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
Bruto domaći izdaci za istraživanje i razvoj prema sektoru (sdg_09_10)	+	+	-	+	+
Zaposleni u oblasti istraživanja i razvoja (sdg_09_30)	+	+	-	+	+
Podneti zahtevi za registraciju patenata Evropskoj patentnoj organizaciji (sdg_09_40)	+	+	+	+	+

KLJUČNI NALAZI

- Republika Srbija izdvaja manji udio BDP-a za istraživanje i razvoj nego EU-27, a nešto više nego Severna Makedonija.
- U Srbiji je udio zaposlenih u oblasti istraživanja i razvoja upola manji nego u EU-27.
- Kada su u pitanju inovacije koje se prate brojem podnetih zahteva za patente u Evropskoj patentnoj organizaciji, Republika Srbija i zemlje u regionu se nalaze daleko iza EU-27.

Da bi odgovorila na brojne izazove u vezi sa održivim razvojem, EU ističe važnost izgradnje otporne infrastrukture, promocije inkluzivne i održive industrializacije i podsticanja inovacija. Preduslov za to su odgovarajuća izdvajanja za istraživanje i razvoj koja omogućavaju inovacije i nova rešenja u obezbeđivanju održivih i otpornih infrastruktura i održivih industrija. U poređenju sa Srbijom i državama u regionu, EU izdvaja veći deo BDP za istraživanje i razvoj, posebno u nefinansijskom poslovnom sektoru, i delom u sektoru visokog obrazovanja i države (Grafikon 18).

Grafikon 18: Bruto domaći izdaci za istraživanje i razvoj prema sektoru; Srbija, EU-27 i Severna Makedonija (2020) i Crna Gora (2018) (% BDP-a)



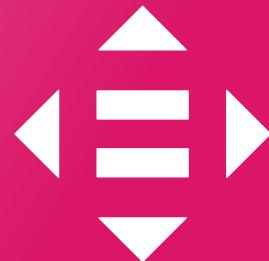
Kada je u pitanju zaposlenost u oblasti istraživanja i razvoja, Republika Srbija u odnosu na EU-27 beleži upola manju zaposlenost (0,7% prema 1,4% radne snage u ekvivalentu pune zaposlenosti). U odnosu na Severnu Makedoniju (0,2%) i Crnu Goru (0,2% u 2019. godini), Srbija beleži nešto veći udio.

Inovativnost se meri preko broja podnetih zahteva za registraciju patenata Evropskoj patentnoj organizaciji na milion stanovnika. Prema ovom indikatoru, Republika Srbija sa 1,15 podnetih zahteva na milion stanovnika u 2020. godini stoji bolje u odnosu na Albaniju (sa 0 podnetih zahteva) i Severnu Makedoniju (sa 0,48 podnetih zahteva), a lošije u odnosu na Crnu Goru (sa 3,22 podnetih zahteva) i daleko lošije u odnosu na EU-27 u kojoj je u proseku podneto 147,22 zahteva na milion stanovnika.

SDG 10

SMANJITI NEJEDNAKOST
UNUTAR I IZMEĐU DRŽAVA

10 SMANJENJE
NEJEDNAKOSTI



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

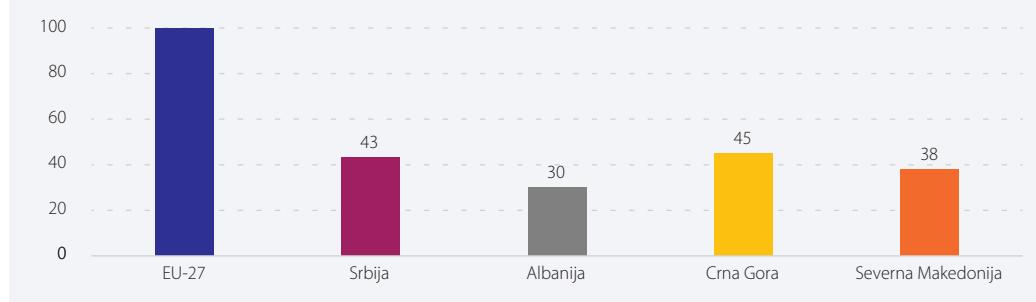
EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
BDP po glavi stanovnika prilagođen kupovnoj moći (sdg_10_10)	+	+	+	+	+
Relativni jaz rizika od siromaštva (sdg_10_30)	+	+	+	+	+
Raspodela prihoda (odnos) (sdg_10_41)	+	+	+	+	+

KLJUČNI NALAZI

- U odnosu na EU-27, Republika Srbija i druge države u regionu imaju znatno niži standard kupovne moći.
- Srbija i zemlje u regionu približavaju se i gotovo izjednačuju sa EU-27 u pogledu relativnog jaza rizika od siromaštva kojim se meri udaljenost osoba koje su u riziku od siromaštva od takozvane linije siromaštva.
- Kada se posmatraju nejednakosti u dohotku, Republika Srbija u poređenju sa EU-27 i drugim zemljama u regionu ima najveće nejednakosti.

U EU razvojnim politikama prihvaćeno je stanovište da ekonomski razvoj neće sam po sebi dovesti do društvenog napretka. Različita istraživanja pokazuju da ekonomске nejednakosti umanjuju dobiti od razine, pa je poseban cilj održivog razvoja upravo posvećen smanjenju nejednakosti. Jedan od indikatora kojima se prati napredak u ostvarivanju ovog cilja je BDP po glavi stanovnika prilagođen kupovnoj moći. Republika Srbija i druge zemlje u regionu porede se sa EU, tako što se njihov standard kupovne moći iskušuje kao procenat u odnosu na standard kupovne moći u EU-27. Takvo poređenje ukazuje da je standard kupovne moći u Srbiji na nivou od 43% od EU-27 standarda, što je nešto niže nego u Crnoj Gori, a više nego u Albaniji i Severnoj Makedoniji (Grafikon 19).

Grafikon 19: BDP po glavi stanovnika prilagođen kupovnoj moći (indeksi obima realnih rashoda po glavi stanovnika mereno standardom kupovne moći EU-27 2020=100), Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2020 (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_10_10](#))

Napredak u pogledu smanjenja nejednakosti prati se i na osnovu relativnog jaza rizika od siromaštva. Ovaj indikator meri udaljenost od medijane ekvivalentnog dohotka osoba koje se nalaze u riziku od siromaštva, odnosno udaljenost od linije siromaštva. Sudeći prema podacima prikazanim u narednom grafikonu, razlike između država u regionu i EU-27 su se poslednjih godina smanjivale i gotovo potpuno izgubile u 2020. godini (Grafikon 20).

Grafikon 20: Relativni jaz rizika od siromaštva, Srbija, EU-27, Crna Gora (2020) i Severna Makedonija (2019) (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_10_30](#))

Jedan od indikatora kojim se mere nejednakosti je i odnos dohotka 20% stanovništva sa najvišim dohotkom i 20% stanovništva sa najnižim dohotkom. Prema ovom indikatoru, Srbija ima veće nejednakosti (sa vrednošću 6,06) nego EU-27 (5,24), Crna Gora (5,96), Albanija (5,86) i Severna Makedonija (5,56)²⁰.

²⁰ Podaci za Severnu Makedoniju su za 2019. godinu, a za sve ostale zemlje za 2020. godinu.

SDG 11

UČINITI GRADOVE I LJUDSKA
NASELJA INKLUSIVNIM,
BEZBEDNIM, OTPORNIM
I ODRŽIVIM

**11 ODRŽIVI GRADOV
I ZAJEDNICE**



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
Stopa prenaseljenosti prema statusu siromaštva (sdg_11_10)	+	+	+	+	+
Stanovništvo koje smatra da njihovo domaćinstvo trpi buku, prema statusu siromaštva (sdg_11_20)	+	+	+	+	+
Stopa recikliranja komunalnog otpada (sdg_11_60)	+	+	-	+	-

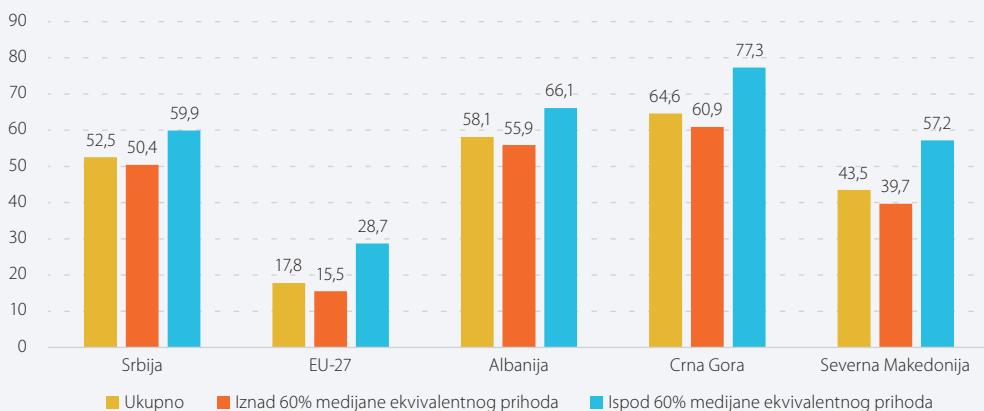
KLJUČNI NALAZI

- U Republici Srbiji, ali i drugim zemljama regiona stopa prenaseljenosti je znatno viša nego u EU-27, a stanovništvo koje je u riziku od siromaštva u većem procentu se suočava sa ovim problemom nego stanovništvo koje nije u riziku od siromaštva.
- Sa druge strane, stanovništvo EU-27 u većem procentu se suočava sa problemima buke u svom životnom okruženju, a sa ovim problemom se češće suočavaju osobe u riziku od siromaštva. U Srbiji i zemljama regiona, manji je procenat stanovništva koji se žali na buku u svojoj životnoj sredini, a i osobe koje su u riziku od siromaštva u manjem procentu prijavljuju ovaj problem nego osobe koje nisu u riziku od siromaštva što može ukazivati da one češće žive u manje urbanim sredinama.
- Nastojanja da se recikliranjem komunalnog otpada smanji štetni uticaj gradova na životnu sredinu izuzetno je slab u Srbiji i u tom pogledu ona se nalazi daleko iza proseka za EU-27, ali i Crne Gore.

Život u urbanim sredinama, posebno velikim metropolama nosi različite izazove sa stanovišta kvaliteta života, ali i ekološkog uticaja velikih gradova. Stoga je i jedan od ciljeva održivog razvoja posvećen onim aspektima razvoja koji se odnose na inkluzivne gradove i otporne i održive zajednice i naselja. U velikim gradovima jedan od velikih izazova je prenaseljenost i dovoljnost stambenog prostora. Indikator kojim se prati ovaj aspekt razvoja predstavlja stopa prenaseljenosti. Smatra se da stanovništvo živi u uslovima prenaseljenosti ako u domaćinstvima nemaju bar jednu sobu za čitavo domaćinstvo i sobu za par, sobu za svaku odraslu osobu, za par adolescenata (starosti 12-17 godina) istog pola i odvojene sobe za tinejdžere različitog pola i za par dece mlađe od 12 godina. Prema ovom indikatoru Republika Srbija pokazuje znatno nepovoljnije stanje nego EU-27, malo lošije od Severne Makedonije, a povoljnije nego Albanija i Crna Gora. Osim toga, pokazuje se da osobe koje žive u riziku od siromaštva konzistentno u većem procentu žive u prenaseljenim uslovima u svim državama regiona, pa i u EU-27 (Grafikon 21).

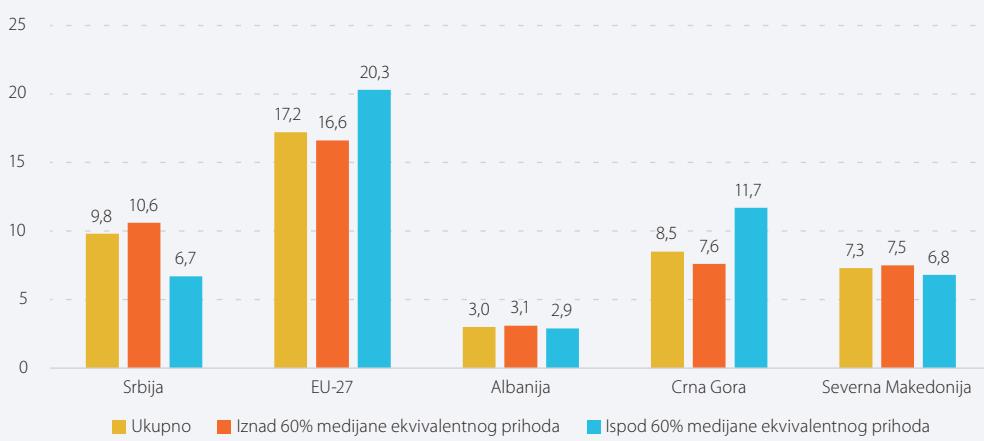
Kada je u pitanju kvalitet urbanog života u uslovima buke, EU-27 pokazuje nepovoljniju sliku nego Republika Srbija i zemlje u regionu. Naime, procenat stanovništva koje smatra da njihovo domaćinstvo trpi buku je veći u EU-27 nego u Srbiji, Crnoj Gori, Severnoj Makedoniji i naročito Albaniji u kojoj je procenat takvog stanovništva najmanji. Kada su u pitanju razlike između stanovništva u riziku od siromaštva i onog koje nije u takvom riziku, primećuje se da u EU-27 upravo stanovništvo koje je u riziku od siromaštva živi u uslovima koje odlikuje veća buka, što je slučaj i u Crnoj Gori, dok je u Srbiji i Severnoj Makedoniji stanovništvo koje se suočava sa rizicima od siromaštva u manjem procentu suočeno sa bučnom životnom sredinom, što može ukazivati da ono češće nastanjuje ruralne ili periurbane oblasti.

Grafikon 21: Stopa prenaseljenosti prema statusu siromaštva, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora (2020) i Severna Makedonija (2019) (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_11_10](#))

Grafikon 22: Stanovništvo koje smatra da njihovo domaćinstvo trpi buku prema statusu siromaštva, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora (2020) i Severna Makedonija (2019) (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_11_20](#))

Ekološki otisci gradova su nešto što je velika pretnja održivom i zelenom razvoju. Recikliranje otpada predstavlja važno sredstvo u smanjenju štetnog ekološkog otiska na životnu sredinu. Međutim, stopa recikliranja komunalnog otpada u 2018. godini je veoma mala u Republici Srbiji (0,3%), što je daleko niže nego prosek za EU-27 (47,2%), a niže je i od Crne Gore (3,7%).

SDG 12

OBEZBEDITI ODRŽIVE
OBRASCE POTROŠNJE
I PROIZVODNJE

12 ODGOVORNA
POTROŠNJA I
PROIZVODNJA



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
Produktivnost resursa i domaća potrošnja materijala (DPM) (sdg_12_20)	+	+	-	-	+
Generisani otpad iz koga je isključen glavni mineralni otpad prema opasnosti (sdg_12_50)	+	+	-	+	+

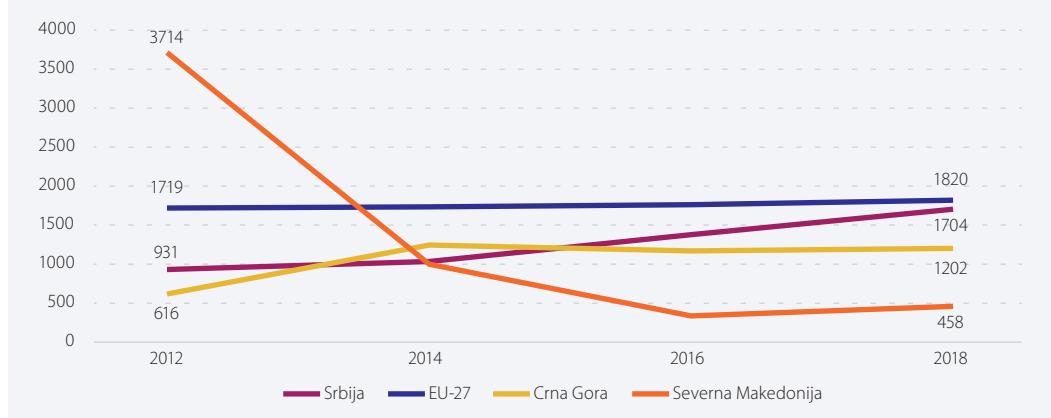
KLJUČNI NALAZI

- Srbija pokazuje manje efikasno korišćenje prirodnih resursa nego EU-27, ali i Severna Makedonija.
- U pogledu količine generisanog otpada, Srbija pokazuje kontinuiran porast i približava se EU-27, i generiše znatno veće količine nego druge zemlje u regionu.

Obrasci potrošnje i proizvodnje imaju veliki uticaj na životnu i društvenu sredinu. Za održivi razvoj posebno je značajno efikasno korišćenje resursa i smanjenje pritiska na prirodne resurse i njihovu eksploraciju. Indikator kojim se meri ovakav odnos prema resursima je produktivnost resursa i domaća potrošnja materijala (DPM), iskazana u evrima po kilogramu. Prema ovom indikatoru, Republika Srbija pokazuje lošije performanse sa vrednošću od 0,31 od EU-27 za koju je u istoj 2020. godini vrednost iznosila 2,08, kao i od Severne Makedonije za koju je vrednost iznosila 0,51.

Drugi važan pokazatelj odnosi se na generisani otpad. U poređenju sa EU-27 koja količinu generisanog otpada održava na približno istom nivou u periodu 2012-2018. godine, u Srbiji je količina generisanog otpada u kontinuiranom porastu i veća je od drugih zemalja u regionu (Grafikon 23).

Grafikon 23: Generisani otpad iz koga je isključen glavni mineralni otpad, ukupno, Srbija, EU-27, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija, 2018 (kg po stanovniku)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_12_50](#))

SDG 16

PROMOVISATI MIROLJUBIVA
I INKLUZIVNA DRUŠTVA ZA
ODRŽIVI RAZVOJ, OBEZBEDITI
PRISTUP PRAVDI ZA SVE
I IZGRADITI DELOTVORNE,
ODGOVORNE I INKLUZIVNE
INSTITUCIJE NA SVIM NIVOIMA

16 MIR, PRAVDA
I SNAŽNE
INSTITUCIJE



Dostupnost podataka po indikatorima

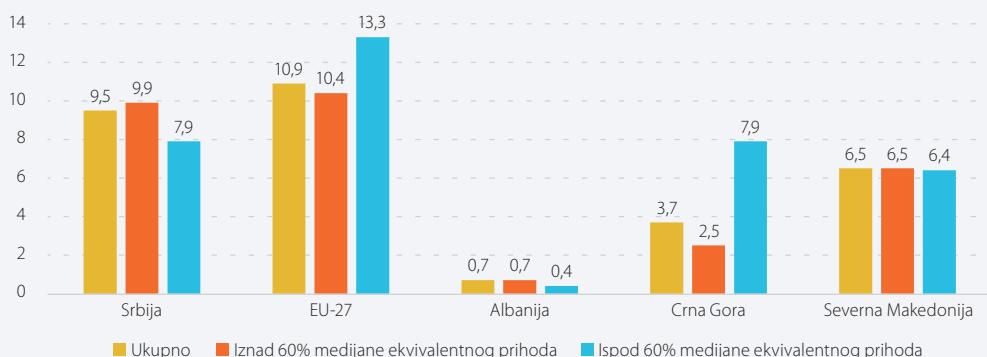
EU SDG indikatori	Srbija	EU-27	Albanija	Crna Gora	Severna Makedonija
Stanovništvo koje prijavljuje pojavu kriminala, nasilja i vandalizma u svojoj okolini prema statusu siromaštva (sdg_16_20)	+	+	+	+	+
Indeks percepcije korupcije (sdg_16_50)	+	-	+	+	+
Stanovništvo koje ima poverenje u institucije EU (sdg_16_60)	+	+	+	+	+

KLJUČNI NALAZI

Republika Srbija beleži veći udeo stanovništva koje prijavljuje pojavu kriminala, nasilja i vandalizma u svojoj okolini u odnosu na države u regionu, ali manji u odnosu na EU-27. Pored toga, dok je u EU-27 i Crnoj Gori udeo ovog stanovništva veći među populacijom u riziku od siromaštva, u Srbiji je udeo veći u stanovništvu koje nije u riziku od siromaštva.

Suzbijanje kriminala, borba protiv korupcije i uspostavljanje demokratskih, transparentnih institucija važni su aspekti održivog razvoja koji su sadržani u cilju 16. Jedan od indikatora kojima se prati napredak prema ovom cilju odnosi se na udeo stanovništva koje prijavljuje pojavu kriminala, nasilja i vandalizma u svojoj okolini. Prema podacima za 2020. godinu najveći udeo stanovništva koje se suočava sa ovim problemom je u EU-27, a potom u Republici Srbiji, dok je najmanji udeo u Albaniji. Pored toga, u EU-27 i Crnoj Gori veći je udeo stanovništva koje se suočava sa ovim problemom među osobama koje su u riziku od siromaštva, nego među osobama koje nisu u riziku od siromaštva, dok je u Srbiji obrnuto (Grafikon 24).

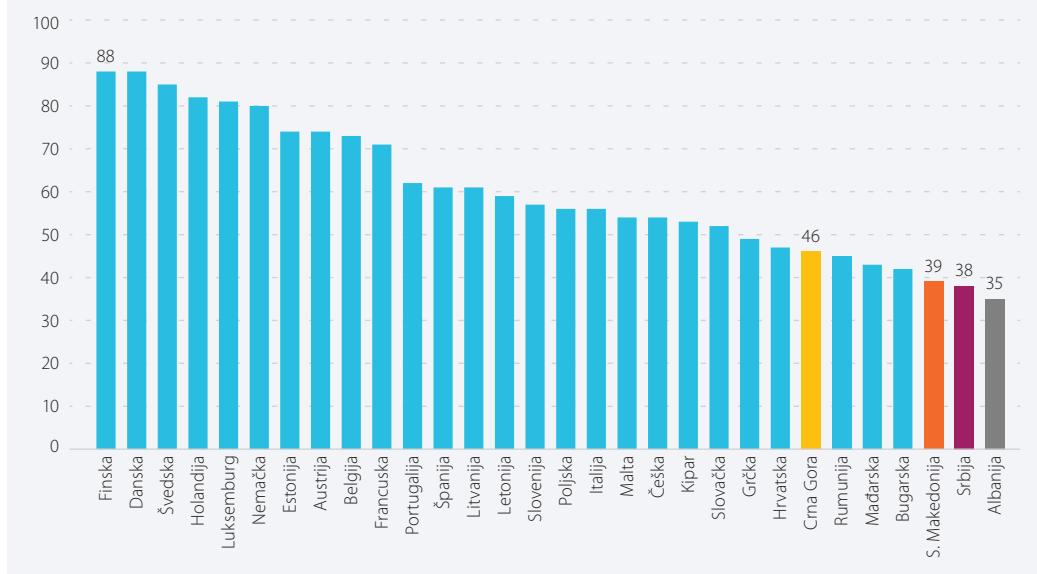
Grafikon 24: Stanovništvo koje prijavljuje pojavu kriminala, nasilja i vandalizma u svojoj okolini, prema statusu siromaštva, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora (2020) i Severna Makedonija (2019) (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_16_20](#))

Indeks percepcije korupcije predstavlja važan pokazatelj kojim se prati situacija u pogledu korupcije u čitavom svetu. Ovaj indikator nije dostupan za EU-27, ali jeste za države članice. Kao što se može videti iz narednog grafikona, Srbija po ovom pokazatelu pokazuje vrlo loše performanse i bolja je jedino od Albanije (Grafikon 25).

Grafikon 25: Indeks percepcije korupcije, Srbija, države članice EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija (2021)

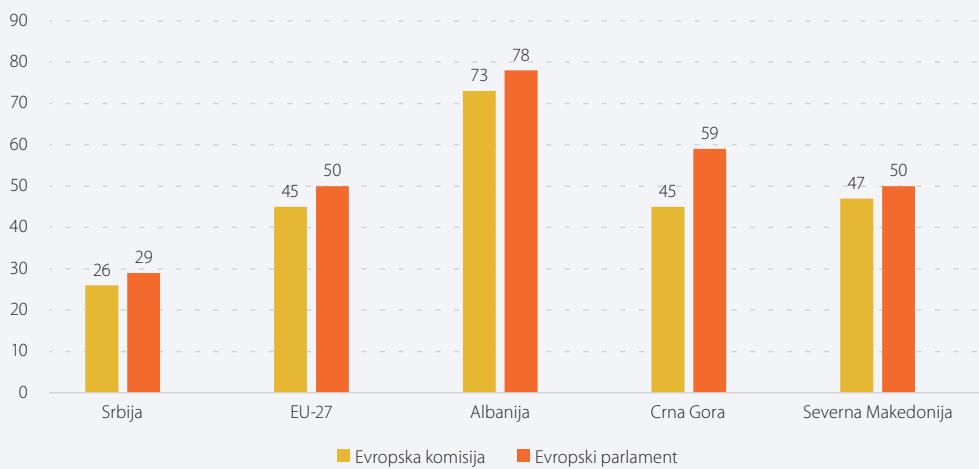


Izvor: Transparency International²¹ (Evrostat online kod: [sdg_16_50](#))

Poverenje u institucije je još jedan važan indikator. Međutim, u kontekstu merenja napretka prema EU okviru, indikator meri poverenje u EU institucije, pre svega Evropsku komisiju i Evropski parlament, a ne i u domaće institucije. Stoga ovaj indikator pre ukazuje na prisustvo (pro)evropske orientacije među zemljama kandidatima. Iz podataka u narednom grafikonu može se primetiti da je u Republici Srbiji najniže poverenje u EU institucije, a da je u Albaniji poverenje u EU institucije čak veće nego što je među samim građanima EU (Grafikon 26).

²¹ <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2021>

Grafikon 26: Stanovništvo koje ima poverenje u institucije EU, Srbija, EU-27, Albanija, Crna Gora i Severna Makedonija (2018) (%)



Izvor: Evrostat (online kod: [sdg_16_60](#))

Sumiranje nalaza

Ovaj izveštaj je prvi u kome je napredak u ostvarivanju ciljeva održivog razvoja prikazan u uporednom okviru, poredеći dostignuća u Republici Srbiji sa EU-27 i zemljama u regionu. Izveštaj je bio ograničen dostupnošću podataka za EU SDG indikatore za Srbiju i zemlje u regionu. S obzirom na to da je uslov za prikazivanje u izveštaju bio taj da za indikator postoje najmanje podaci za EU-27 i Srbiju, ovim izveštajem je obuhvaćeno 13 ciljeva i 43 indikatora. Potrebno je imati u vidu da su Republika Srbija i države u regionu u procesu usklađivanja svojih statističkih sistema sa Evrostatom, te se može očekivati da će u narednom periodu broj uporedivih indikatora, a time i ciljeva i potciljeva, biti veći.

U poređenju sa EU-27, Republika Srbija pokazuje niža postignuća u ostvarivanju ciljeva održivog razvoja na većini indikatora. Od 43 indikatora, Republika Srbija beleži bolje rezultate od EU-27 samo kod sedam indikatora. Srbija ima manji udeo stanovništva koje je gojazno, manji platni jaz između žena i muškaraca, veći udeo žena u nacionalnom parlamentu, vlasti i među rukovodiocima kompanija. Republika Srbija takođe u većoj meri troši energiju iz obnovljivih izvora (verovatno zahvaljujući većem udelu ruralnog stanovništva koje se greje na drva, pelet i sl.). Stanovništvo u Srbiji u manjem procentu nego stanovništvo u EU-27 prijavljuje da živi u okolini koja je bučna kao i gde je prisutan kriminal, nasilje i vandalizam. U svim ostalim aspektima, Srbija tek treba da pređe značajan put reformi i razvoja da bi dospila do prosečne vrednosti za EU-27.

U poređenju sa državama regionala, Republika Srbija pokazuje brojne sličnosti. U odnosu na dva indikatora Srbija pokazuje najbolje performanse. Ona ima najnižu stopu rizika od siromaštva ili socijalne isključenosti u 2020. godini, kao i najmanji udeo dece koja pokazuju nedovoljna postignuća u čitanju, matematici ili nauci. Sa druge strane, u odnosu na zemlje u regionu, Republika Srbija pokazuje lošiju sliku u pogledu udela stanovništva koje ocenjuje svoje zdravlje kao dobro ili vrlo dobro, ima najmanji udeo stanovništva sa visokim obrazovanjem, najmanje reciklira komunalni otpad, ima najmanje poverenja u EU institucije, a u pogledu percepcije korupcije koju ima njeno stanovništvo bolja je samo od Albanije.

REPORT ON PROGRESS
IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS UNTIL 2030
IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
COMPARED TO EU-27 AND THE
COUNTRIES IN THE REGION

2022

REPORT ON PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS UNTIL 2030 IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA COMPARED TO EU-27 AND THE COUNTRIES IN THE REGION

This publication was produced as part of the project “Public Finance Reform – 2030 Agenda” supported by the Governments of Switzerland and Germany, and implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

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Introduction

Monitoring progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) defined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a significant requirement for the development and implementation of effective development policies, which take into account the fully understood sustainable development and that no one is left out of the development processes. In this report the progress in achieving sustainable development goals in Serbia is monitored in a comparative perspective, in comparison to EU-27, whose membership Serbia aspires to and whose normative framework and development standards Serbia should comply with. The comparison was also conducted with the countries in the region, the candidate countries for EU membership: Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, according to the possibilities enabled by the data availability.

This report was initiated by the “Public Finance Reform – 2030 Agenda” project supported by the Governments of Germany and Switzerland and implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and builds on previous initiatives carried out in cooperation with the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS). These are two annual reports on progress in achieving the SDGs in Serbia, as well as five short informative publications on progress in the context of the Roma population, the youth, children, spatial inequalities and gender equality. Unlike previous publications, this report is not an official publication of the SORS, although it was created with the significant support of this institution.

Unlike previous reports and brief informative publications, this publication does not monitor progress in achieving the SDG on the basis of official UN indicators, which are currently official indicators for Serbia, but on the basis of specific indicators defined by the European Union (EU). Unlike the EU, Serbia has not adopted nationally specific sustainable development goals with clearly defined national goals / sub-goals, nor has adopted specific indicators to measure these nationally specific goals. In order to look at the progress and situation in Serbia in comparison with others and gain insights into the situation of Serbia in the context of the 17 SDG, EU indicators have been explored in this report. The data used for monitoring were taken from the database of the official statistical office of the European Union – Eurostat, through a special application developed for the purpose of automatic download and presentation of data for EU SDG indicators from the Eurostat database.

The EU is monitoring the progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through 102 indicators. For the monitoring of the progress in this report 43 indicators were selected. The main criteria for the selection of indicators were to have the data available at least for Serbia and EU-27. However, in the case of a few SDGs this condition was not fulfilled, because data were not available either for Serbia or for the EU and because of that it was not possible to present the progress for goals 13, 14, 15 and 17. It should be taken into account that the EU indicator numbering system is different from the UN numbering system which is implemented by the SORS as well.

When considering the findings from the progress comparison, it is important to bear in mind the different context of policies and planning and sustainable development management instruments. Serbia was one of the states which have participated intensively in the consultation process on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Immediately after its adoption in 2015, the Government of the Republic of Serbia established an Inter-Ministerial Working Group with the mandate to coordinate the activities of all relevant ministries regarding the 2030 Agenda, to monitor its implementation, to propose the adoption of the national strategy for sustainable development with the financial plan which would integrate individual strategies and harmonize the efforts to achieve SDGs, to propose statistical monitoring of goals, to prepare periodic reports on its implementation and continuously inform UN representative in Serbia and the UN system. These initial efforts, meanwhile, have waned. Today, Serbia does not have an active government body that would take care of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and nationally specific goals have never been adopted, nor development priorities set in a comprehensive sustainable development plan, the adoption of which is provided by the Law on the Planning System.

In the EU the 2030 Agenda is given great importance. Global goals have been operationalized in order to fit the specifics of the EU and its member states, specific indicators have been adopted and annual progress reports¹ are being published regularly. The 2030 Agenda is adjusted to the national conditions also through the sustainable development strategies in Montenegro² and Albania³, and in North Macedonia it is being worked on the sustainable development strategy which should include the period of the next 20 years (2021-2041)⁴.

Findings of the progress monitoring when it comes to achieving SDGs in Serbia in the comparative perspective with EU-27 and the countries in the region are presented in chapters, which are dedicated to individual Sustainable Development Goals. At the beginning of each chapter the indicators as well as the data availability for given indicators, based on which progress is monitored for the countries in the region are presented.

**This report was made on the basis of data from the Eurostat database,
the situation at the end of April 2022.**

¹ The reports include countries in the region and potential candidates for EU membership, as well as EFTA countries, and can be downloaded at the following link: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/publications>

² <https://javnepolitike.me/politika/odzivi-razvoj/>

³ <https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-policy/sustainable-development-goals/news/news/2018/04/albania-committed-to-accelerating-progress-toward-sdgs>

⁴ <https://www.mk.undp.org/content/north-macedonia/en/home/blog/TOWARDS-A-NATIONAL-DEVELOPMENT-STRATEGY.html>

SDG 1

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS
FORMS EVERYWHERE

**1 NO
POVERTY**



Data availability by indicators

EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (sdg_01_10)	+	+	+	+	+
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (sdg_01_20)	+	+	+	+	+
Share of severely materially deprived people (sdg_01_30)	+	+	+	+	+

KEY FINDINGS

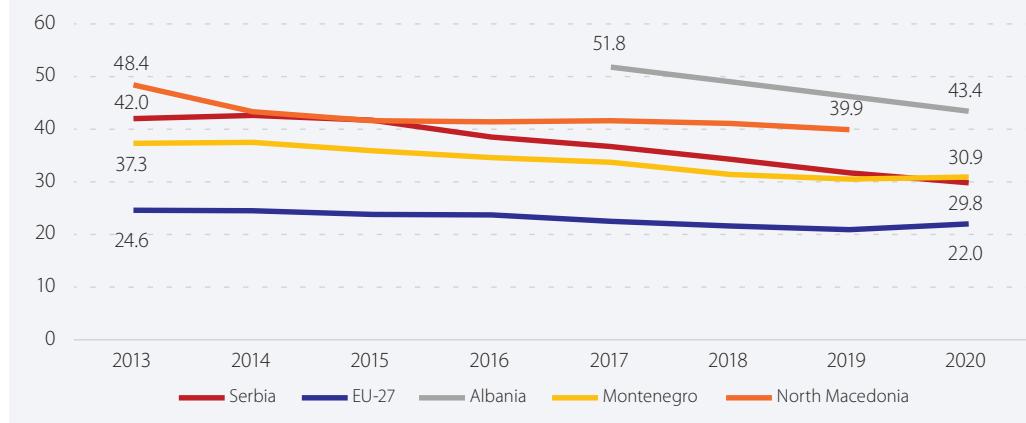
- Like other countries in the region, Serbia has a significantly higher share of the population living at risk of poverty than EU-27, measured by different indicators: risk of poverty or social exclusion, risk of income poverty or share of severely materially deprived people.
- Due to the reduction of the risk of poverty or social exclusion and the increase of the value of that rate in EU-27, the gap in this aspect between Serbia and EU-27 has significantly decreased between 2013 and 2020.
- Compared to countries in the region, Serbia had the lowest at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate in 2020, when it comes to financial poverty it is most similar to Albania and it is between North Macedonia and Montenegro. When it comes to material deprivation it is in a much better situation, similar to Montenegro, than Albania and North Macedonia.

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Republic of Serbia, just like other countries in the region, has a significantly higher at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate than EU-27⁵. The rate of the risk of poverty or social exclusion has been continuously decreasing in Serbia since 2014 and in 2020 it was the lowest in the region (Graph 1). The decrease of that rate in Serbia and its increase in EU-27 leads to the reduction of the gap in this aspect between Serbia and EU-27, so that the difference in 2020 was 7.8 percentage points, whereas at the beginning of the observed period (2013) it was 17.4 percentage points.

⁵ The at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate is the percentage of persons living at risk of poverty after social transfers or being severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons at risk of poverty are persons with the equalised income below the threshold of poverty risk (relative poverty line). Severely materially deprived persons are persons living in households which cannot afford at least four out of nine items of material deprivation. Very low work intensity refers to persons living in households in which members able to work (age 18 to 59, excluding students) worked up to 20% of the total number of months in which they were able to work during the reference period. Equalised income is the total disposable income of the household divided equally among household members according to the modified OECD equivalence scale. According to this scale, the first adult household member has the value 1, other adult members who are 14 and older have the value 0.5 and children below 14 years of age have the value 0.3. The income of the household does not include income in kind. The risk of poverty threshold (relative poverty line) represents 60% of the median national equalised income and it is expressed in dinars.

Graph 1: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion in Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2013-2020 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_01_10](#))

People at risk of income poverty after social transfers

At risk of income poverty rate measures financial poverty after social transfers⁶. According to this indicator there is also a huge difference between the average value in EU-27 and the countries in the region, for which the risk of financial poverty rates are much higher. When Serbia and other EU candidate countries from the region are compared with individual EU member states, it is noticeable that they are forming groups at the bottom of the scale, among the countries with the highest at risk of poverty rates. However, two member states have higher at risk of poverty rates than Serbia and other candidate countries – those are Romania and Bulgaria (Graph 2).

Graph 2: At risk of income poverty rate after social transfers for Serbia, EU-27 member states, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2020 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_01_20](#))

⁶ At risk of poverty rate is the share of people with the equalised disposable income below the risk of poverty threshold.

Severely materially deprived population

Material deprivation is deprivation in satisfying needs, due to the lack of financial means. This is another indicator of poverty which points to huge differences between EU-27 and the countries in the region. The share of the population living in the state of severe material deprivation was 6.3% in EU-27 in 2020. The countries of the region can, according to this indicator, be classified into two groups. The first group includes countries with twice as high rates compared to the EU-27 average: Serbia and Montenegro with rates of 13.5%. The second group includes North Macedonia and Albania with a significantly higher share of population living in severe material deprivation (30.4%⁷ and 34.7% respectively). When compared to the other two former Yugoslav republics, which are EU member states today, Republic of Serbia has a higher rate of severe material deprivation, because Croatia has a rate of 6.9% and Slovenia only 3%.

⁷ Data on North Macedonia refer to 2019

SDG 2

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

2 ZERO
HUNGER



Data availability by indicators

EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
Obesity rate by body mass index (BMI) (sdg_02_10)	+	+	-	-	+
Government support to agricultural research and development (sdg_02_30)	+	+	-	-	-
Area under organic farming (percentage of total utilised agricultural area) (sdg_02_40)	+	+	-	-	+

KEY FINDINGS

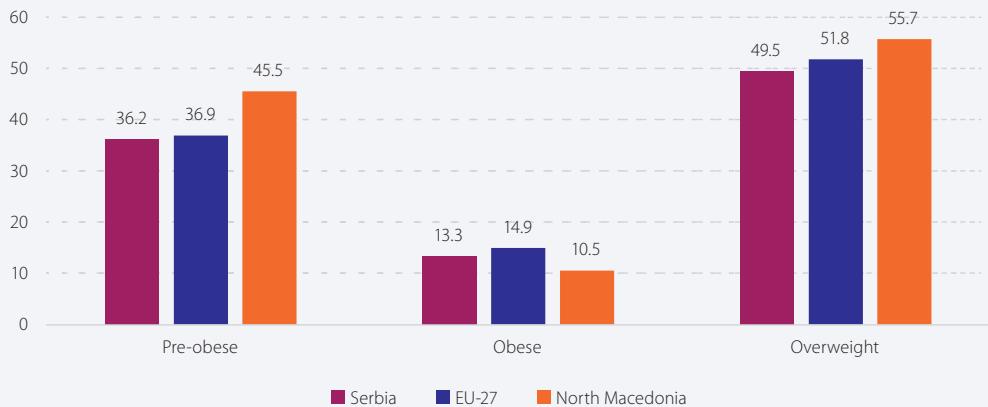
- Republic of Serbia has a higher obesity rate than EU-27 and North Macedonia. However, if a broader category of overweight persons is considered, which includes obese and pre-obese persons, then Serbia is placed between North Macedonia and EU-27. It is concerning that more than half of the population in both countries in the Balkans and in the EU-27 is overweight, which leads to different health risks.
- Allocations for research and development in agriculture per capita, which is a condition for improving availability and quality of food, are a lot lower in Serbia than in EU-27.
- There is not a lot of organic production in Serbia and North Macedonia, a considerably less than in EU-27.

Ensuring healthy food and sustainable agriculture that provides such food are important aspects of development in the domain of SDG 2. Unlike areas in the world that face malnutrition, European countries are more likely to face obesity, which is why one of the important indicators of sustainable development in this domain is the share of obese population.

Data show that obesity rate in the Republic of Serbia is higher than in North Macedonia and lower than in EU-27⁸. However, when pre-obese and obese persons are taken together into account, which makes up the category of overweight persons, Serbia shows the best results (Graph 3).

⁸ The indicator measures the proportion of obese people based on their body mass index (BMI), which is defined as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters. People aged 18 and over are considered obese if the BMI is equal to or greater than 30. Other categories are malnourished (BMI less than 18.5), normal weight (BMI between 18.5 and 25), pre-obese (BMI between 25 and 30). The overweight category (BMI equal to or greater than 25) combines two categories: pre-obese and obese.

Graph 3: Obesity rate by body mass index (BMI), Serbia, EU-27 (2019) and North Macedonia (2017) (%)

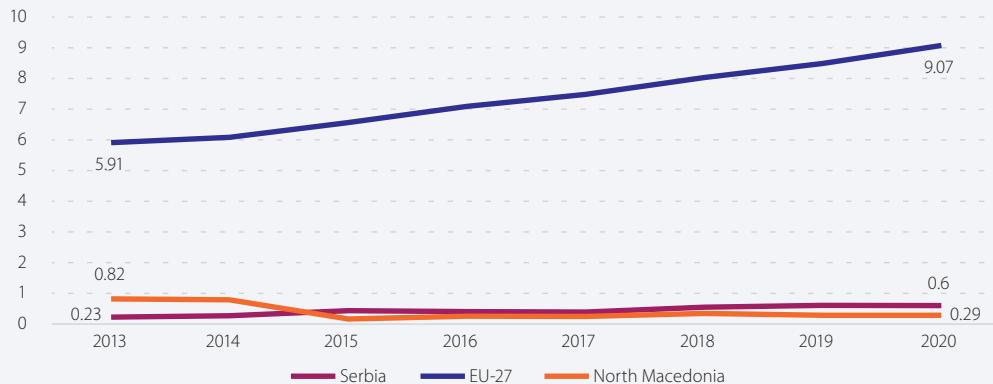


Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_02_10](#))

One of the indicators that measure progress in achieving SDG 2 is the allocation of the state for research and development in agriculture, which improves availability and quality of food for the population. According to the Eurostat data for 2020, the Republic of Serbia has much lower allocations per capita than EU-27 and they amount to 2.6 EUR versus 7.2 EUR.

In addition, Serbia has a much less areas under organic agricultural production measured by shares in the totally used agricultural land, if compared to the EU-27 (0.6% compared to 9.07% in 2020). In this respect, Republic of Serbia is more similar to North Macedonia, but it has a more stable, although very slight, trend of increasing the share of areas under organic agriculture (Graph 4).

Graph 4: Area under organic farming, Serbia, EU-27 and North Macedonia, 2013-2020 (share of totally used agricultural land)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_02_40](#))

SDG 3

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

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



Data availability by indicators

EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
Share of people with good or very good perceived health (sdg_03_20)	+	+	+	+	+
Standardized preventable or treatable mortality (sdg_03_42)	+	+	-	-	-
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (sdg_03_60)	+	+	+	+	+

KEY FINDINGS

- Serbia has the lowest share of population perceiving its health as good or very good when compared to EU-27 and other countries in the Western Balkans.
- If compared to EU-27, Serbia also has significantly higher preventable or treatable mortality rates.
- According to the share of population that has not received medical care when needed, Serbia is in a more favourable position only compared to Albania, but the trend is positive and it points to getting closer to EU-27 and other countries in the Western Balkans.

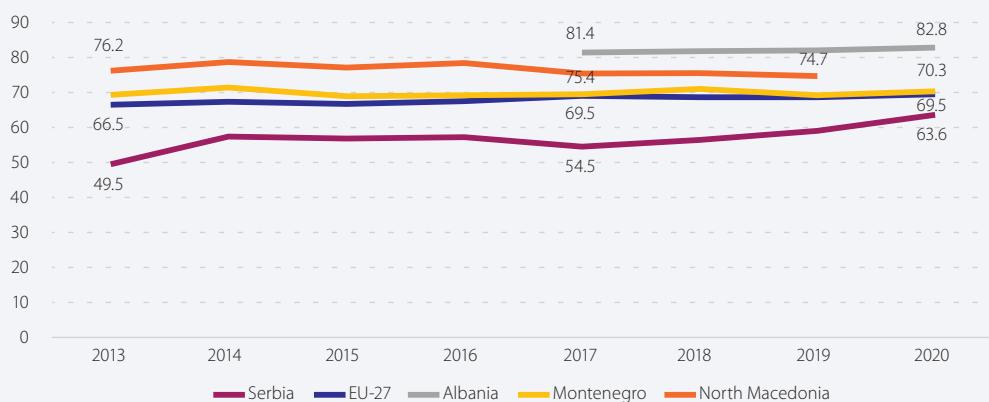
The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines health as “the state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, not only the absence of disease and disability”⁹. Good health is not important only for individuals as a condition for the quality of life, wellbeing and social participation, but it is essential for the social and economic development¹⁰.

Health is monitored through a subjective health status, i.e. the self-assessment of the health of the population. In that regard, Republic of Serbia is in the most unfavourable position, because it has the lowest share of the population aged 16 or over, which perceive their health as good or very good. The most favourable trends in that area are present in Albania and North Macedonia where the biggest share of the population perceives their health as good or very good, and EU-27 and Montenegro are in the middle (Graph 5).

⁹ <http://www.izjzv.org.rs/app/soc.katedra/Zdravljeifakorikojinanjegauticu.pdf>

¹⁰ Eurostat (2021) *Sustainable development in the European Union. Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in and EU context*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-books/-/ks-04-17-780>

Graph 5: Share of population (aged 16 or over) with good or very good perceived health, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2013-2020 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_03_20](#))

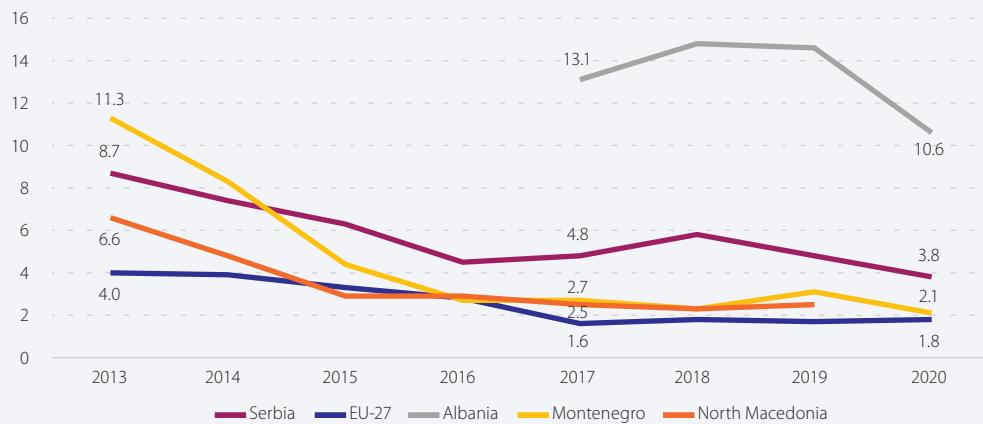
In the EU-27, the achievement of SDG 3 is also monitored through avoidable mortality rates, which include preventable or treatable causes of death¹¹. Data are available only for Serbia and the EU-27, but since the latest data for the EU-27 are available for 2017, a comparison with Serbia is possible only for that year. The data show consistently higher mortality rates in Serbia than the EU-27 average, both in terms of preventable mortality rates (233.53 versus 160) as well as in terms of mortality rates of curable causes (173.51 versus 92.09), and for total mortality¹² (407.04 versus 252.09). The figures refer to 100,000 residents under the age of 75.

When it comes to unmet needs for medical examination and care, trends in Serbia show that it is approaching the level of EU-27, Montenegro and North Macedonia, which have a lower share of people who could not, during the year preceding the survey, be able to receive medical care when they needed it. In this aspect Albania is in a worse position compared to other countries, but a positive trend is registered in this country as well (Graph 6).

¹¹ Preventable mortality refers to mortality that can be mainly avoided through effective public health and primary prevention interventions (i.e. before the onset of diseases/injuries, to reduce incidence). Treatable mortality can generally be avoided through timely and effective health care interventions, including secondary prevention and treatment (after the onset of the disease to reduce case-fatality).

¹² Total avoidable mortality includes infectious diseases, several types of cancer, endocrine and metabolic diseases, as well as some diseases of the nervous, circulatory, respiratory, digestive, genitourinary system, some diseases related to pregnancy, childbirth and perinatal period, congenital malformations, adverse effects of medical and surgical care, alcohol-related injuries and disorders. The data are presented as standardized mortality rates, which means that they are adjusted to the standard age distribution in order to measure mortality rates independently of different age structures of the population. This approach improves comparability over time and between countries. The standardized mortality rates used here are calculated based on the standard European population.

Graph 6: Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2013-2020 (%)

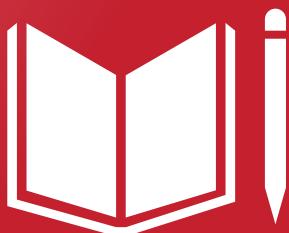


Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_03_60](#))

SDG 4

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

4 **QUALITY
EDUCATION**



Data availability by indicators

EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
Participation in early childhood education (sdg_04_31)	+	+	-	-	+
Underachievement in reading, maths or science (sdg_04_40)	+	+	+	+	+
Tertiary educational attainment (sdg_04_20)	+	+	-	+	+
Adult participation in learning (sdg_04_60)	+	+	-	+	+
Share of individuals having at least basic digital skills (sdg_04_70)	+	+	+	+	+

KEY FINDINGS

- In Serbia a bit more than two thirds of children in the age of up to three years are included in the early childhood education before going to school, which is a much lower than the average in EU-27, where more than 90% of children are included in early childhood education, but it is more than North Macedonia, where less than half of the children are included in preschool education.
- The PISA test findings show that the level of achievement in the countries in the region is a lot lower than the average in EU-27. Nevertheless, although the Republic of Serbia lags behind when it comes to the achievements of children in mathematics, reading and science compared to the achievements of in EU-27, when compared to the countries in the region Serbia has the highest performance.
- Similarly, Serbia is in the middle between EU-27 and the countries in the region when it comes to the participation of adults in lifelong learning.
- When it comes to digital skills, EU-27 show significantly higher achievements compared to the countries in the region. Among the countries in the region Montenegro has the best results. It is followed by Serbia, whereas North Macedonia and Albania have a lower share of digital literacy.

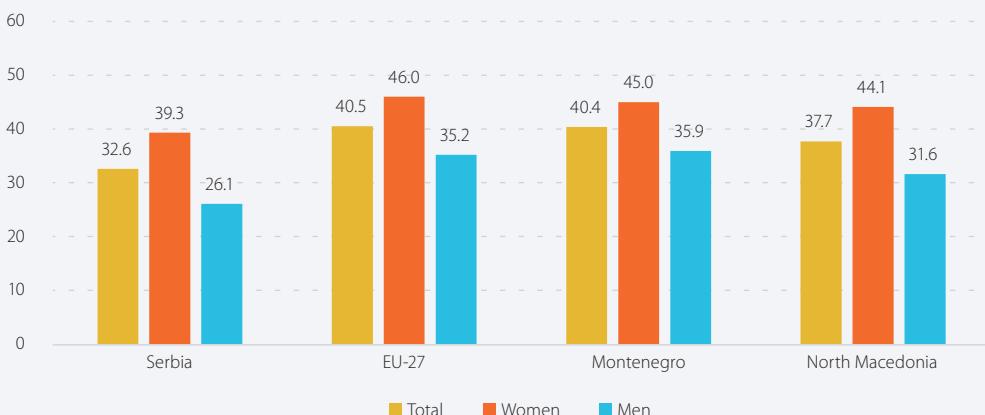
Education and training are important drivers of development, improving human resources and enabling people to find employment more easily, be more productive, innovative and competitive. Education enables people to break out of the vicious circle of poverty, as well as to adopt healthier and sustainable lifestyles¹³. Therefore, early inclusion in the education system and access to education is important, up to the level of acquired qualifications that enable appropriate inclusion in the labour market and other social processes.

¹³ Eurostat (2021) *Sustainable development in the European Union*.

The data indicate large differences in the coverage of children with early, i.e. preschool education¹⁴. While in the EU-27 this coverage is extremely high because 92.8% of children are covered by preschool education, in Serbia the coverage is significantly lower, at the level of 67.3% and without significant gender differences. Compared to North Macedonia, the only country in the region for which comparable data are available and where 42.3% of children are covered by pre-school education, the Republic of Serbia still has a higher coverage of pre-school education.

Serbia has the lowest share of the population with tertiary education compared to the EU-27 and the countries of the region (Graph 7). The share of persons with higher education is consistently the lowest in Serbia when it comes to men and women.

Graph 7: Tertiary educational attainment¹⁵ by sex, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2020 (%)



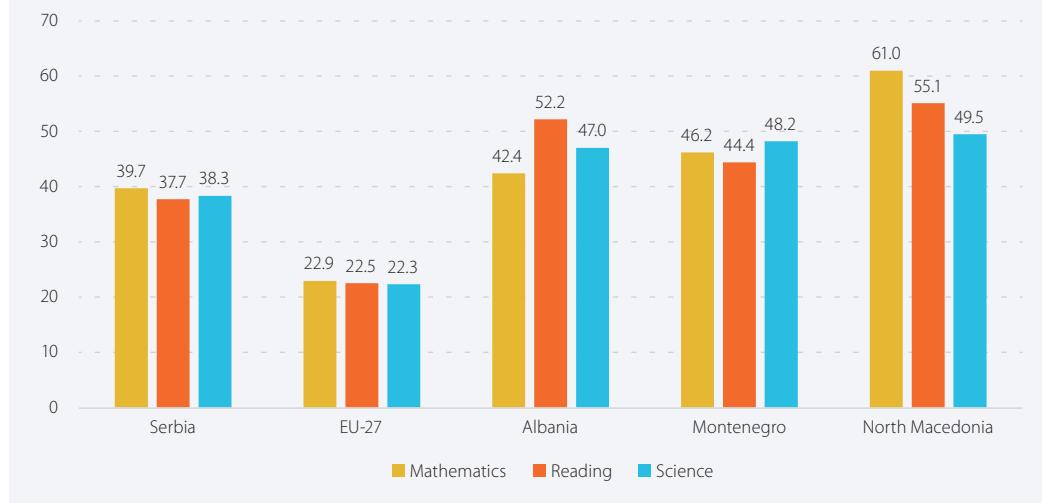
Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_04_20](#))

The findings of the PISA test, which monitors the level of achievement of 15-year-old students in mathematics, reading and science, are not favourable for countries in the region. However, compared to them, the Republic of Serbia is somewhat better, but in relation to the achievements of students in the EU-27 shows significantly worse results (Graph 8).

¹⁴ The coverage refers to children between the age of three and the starting age of compulsory primary education.

¹⁵ Share of the population aged 25 to 34 who have successfully completed tertiary education.

Graph 8: Underachievement in reading, maths or science, by sex, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2018 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_04_40](#))

Lifelong learning for people aged 25-64 is low in Serbia (3.7% of adults) and other countries in the region (2.7% in Montenegro, 2.6% in North Macedonia), while slightly higher in the EU-27 where almost every tenth adult participates in some form of education or training.

The share of people aged 16-74 who have at least basic digital skills in Serbia was 44% in 2021, while in Montenegro it was slightly higher (48%) and in Albania and North Macedonia slightly lower (24% and 38% respectively). Digital literacy is higher in the EU-27, where the share of people with basic digital skills amounts to, in average, 56%. The digital skills indicator is a composite indicator that can be monitored until 2019. It is based on selected activities performed by individuals aged 16 to 74 on the Internet in four specific areas (information, communication, problem solving and software skills for content manipulation) and security that was added from 2021.

SDG 5

ACHIEVE GENDER
EQUALITY AND EMPOWER
ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Data availability by indicators

EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
Gender employment gap (sdg_05_30)	+	+	-	+	+
Gender pay gap in unadjusted form (sdg_05_20)	+	+	+	-	-
Inactive population due to caring responsibilities (sdg_05_40)	+	+	-	+	+
Seats held by women in national parliaments and governments (sdg_05_50)	+	+	+	+	+
Positions held by women in senior management positions (sdg_05_60)	+	+	-	+	+

KEY FINDINGS

- The gender employment gap is higher in Serbia than in EU-27 and Montenegro and it is lower than in North Macedonia.
- The gender pay gap in Serbia is lower than in EU-27, but higher than in Albania.
- The share of persons who are inactive because they have to care for family members and who would like to work, is higher in Serbia and in the countries in the region than in EU-27. Nevertheless, the gender gap is very high in all countries of the region as well as in the EU area, because there is a significantly higher share of women than men who are inactive due to caring responsibilities towards family members.
- Serbia has a relatively high share of women in the highest positions in the national parliament and in the government, and in both aspects it ranks second compared to EU-27 and the countries of the region, depending on the indicator.
- The Republic of Serbia is ranked second when it comes to the share of women in company boards and first when it comes to the share of women in managing executive positions.

Gender equality is an important aspect of sustainable development. Achievements within SDG 5 are monitored in the EU, inter alia, through the gender employment gap. This indicator measures the difference between the employment rates¹⁶ of women and men aged 20-64. According to data for 2020, the gender gap in employment in Serbia was 14.6%, and was higher than in the EU-27 (11.1%) and Montenegro (12.9%), but lower than in the North Macedonia (19.9%).

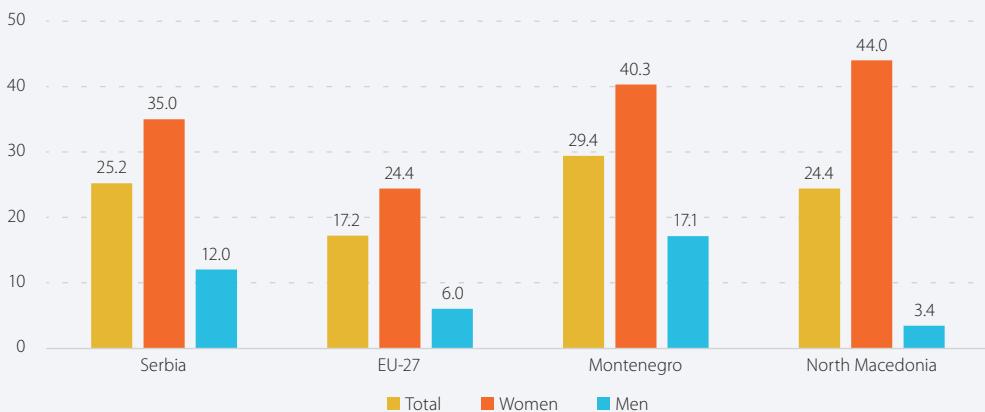
The pay gap between women and men is also an important aspect of gender equality and one of the indicators used for monitoring the achievements in the EU under SDG 5. According to the data for 2018, the gender pay gap was higher in the EU-27 (14.4%) than in Serbia (9.6%) and Albania (6.8%).

Caring for family members is an important factor participating in the labour market. About a quarter of inactive people aged 20-64 who would be willing to take up employment did not seek employment due

¹⁶ Employment rate is the share of persons aged 20 to 64 who are employed in any way, in the total population of the same age.

to the obligation to care for another family member in Serbia and North Macedonia, which is significantly higher than in EU-27 and lower than in Montenegro (Graph 9). The gender gap is present in all countries and in EU-27. The largest gender gap is in North Macedonia, where it amounts to about 40 percentage points.

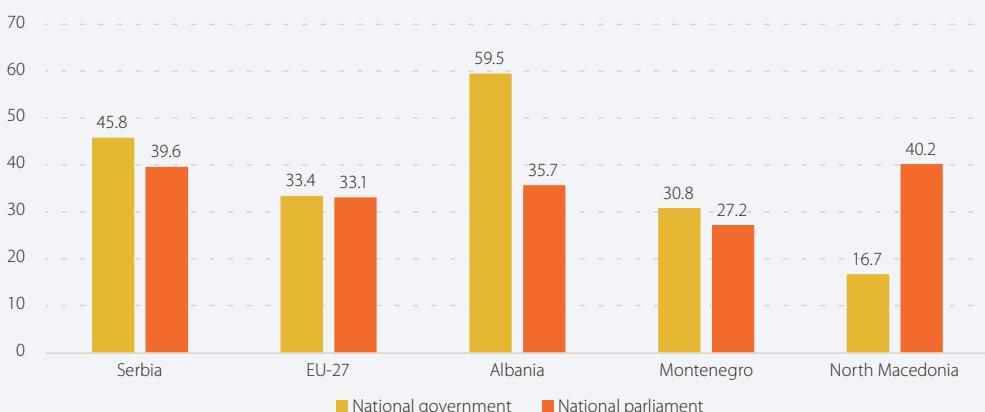
Graph 9: Inactive population due to caring responsibilities, by sex, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2020 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_05_40](#))

According to the share of women in the national parliament and government, the Republic of Serbia is ranked second, in the first case behind Albania and in the second behind North Macedonia (Graph 10). In this respect, Serbia shows better gender characteristics than the EU-27.

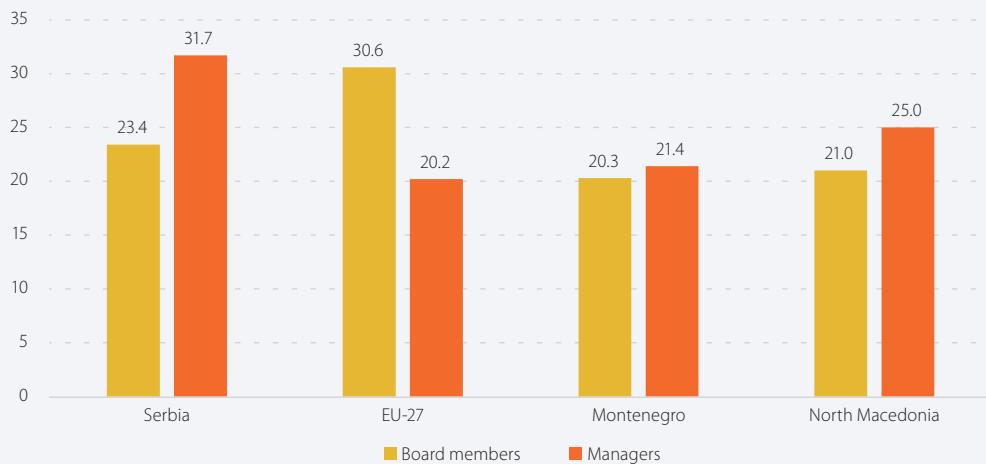
Graph 10: Seats held by women in national parliaments and governments, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2021 (% of women)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_05_50](#))

When it comes to the share of women in the highest management positions, Serbia is behind the EU-27 in the case of the share of women among board members and in the case of the share among executive managers the Republic of Serbia ranks best (Graph 11).

Graph 11: Positions held by women in senior management positions, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2021 (% of women)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_05_60](#))

SDG 6

ENSURE AVAILABILITY
AND SUSTAINABLE
MANAGEMENT OF WATER
AND SANITATION FOR ALL

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Data availability by indicators

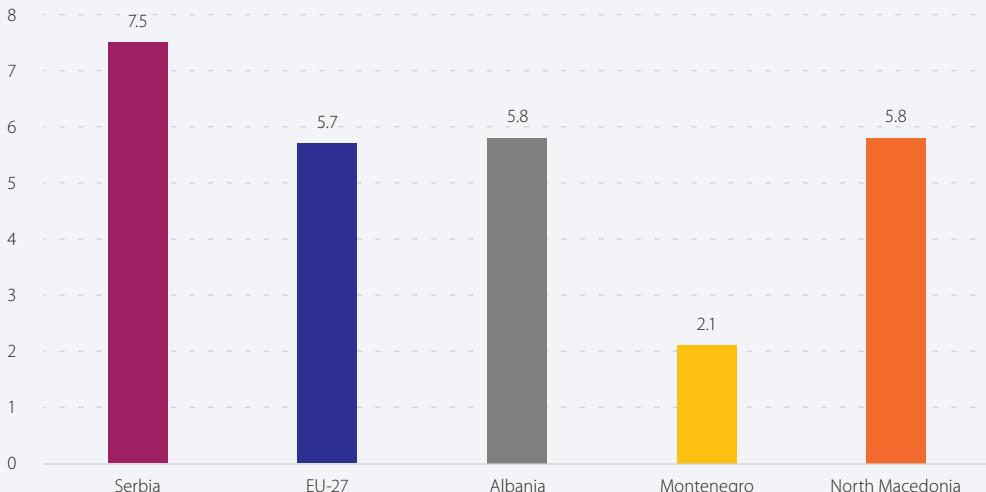
EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household, by poverty status <u>(sdg_06_10)</u>	+	+	+	+	+
Population connected to at least secondary waste water treatment <u>(sdg_06_20)</u>	+	+	+	-	-

KEY FINDINGS

- The Republic of Serbia is similar to the countries in the region when it comes to the share of the population with no adequate access to sanitation (no bath or shower and no flushing toilet in the household) in the overall population, but it shows the least favourable results when it comes to the population that is at risk of poverty.
- In Serbia and in the countries of the region, the percentage of the population connected to waste water treatment with at least secondary treatment is significantly lower than in the European Union.

Access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene is part of the basic needs and key rights of the population. In the EU, this aspect of sustainable development is considered an issue of public health and a healthy environment. For now, it is possible to compare the progress in achieving this goal between Serbia and the EU-27 according to only one indicator, the one that measures the share of the population that does not have a bathtub or shower or a toilet in their household. According to this indicator, when looking at the total population, the differences between Serbia and other countries in the region are not large, because while in Serbia 2.1% of the total population does not have access to adequate sanitation, in North Macedonia it is 2%, in Albania 3.1%, and in Montenegro the situation is somewhat better because it is about 0.8% of the population. These countries are not far from the EU-27 average, where 1.6% of the population does not have access to adequate sanitation. However, when it comes to the population that is at risk of poverty, i.e. whose disposable household income is less than 60% of the median equalised income, then the Republic of Serbia shows the most unfavourable results in relation to the EU-27 and countries in the region (Graph 12).

Graph 12: Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (below 60% of median equalised income), Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2019 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_06_10](#))

When it comes to the indicator measuring the share of the population connected to wastewater treatment with at least secondary treatment, the Republic of Serbia shows a much more unfavourable result compared to the EU-27 in 2019 (13.1% vs. 80.9%), but also in relation to Albania (31.8%).

SDG 7

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

**7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY**



Data availability by indicators

EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
Final energy consumption in households per capita (sdg_07_20)	+	+	+	+	+
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (sdg_07_40)	+	+	+	+	+
Energy import dependency by products (sdg_07_50)	+	+	+	+	+
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (sdg_07_60)	+	+	+	+	+

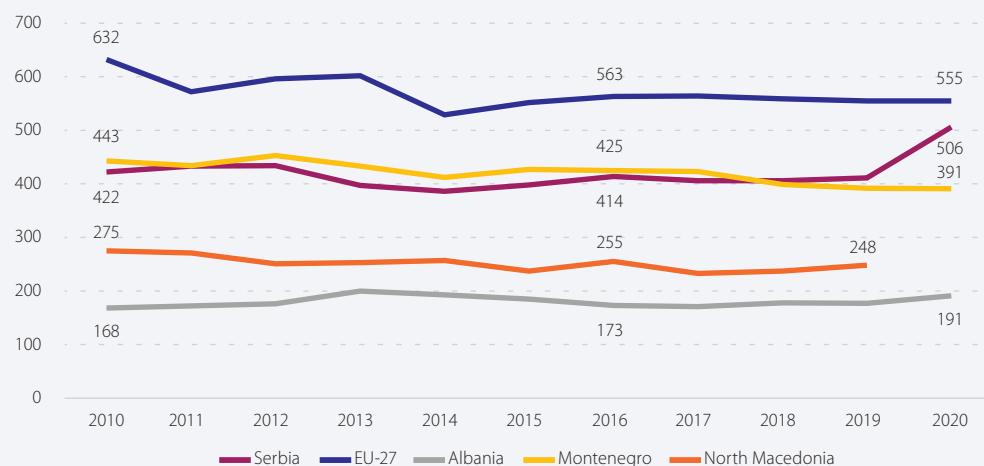
KEY FINDINGS

- When it comes to the total energy consumption, Republic of Serbia is approaching the average in the EU-27 and it is distancing itself from Albania and North Macedonia.
- According to the share of energy from renewable sources in the total gross final energy consumption in households Serbia is positioned in the middle, between EU-27 and North Macedonia which have a lower share of energy from renewable sources and Albania and Montenegro which have a significantly higher share of renewable energy.
- When observed the energy import dependency, the Republic of Serbia has a better performance compared to the EU-27 average and all countries in the region, except for Montenegro.
- When it comes to the share of population which is at risk of poverty and which is not able to keep their home adequately warm, Serbia is in a somewhat worse position compared to the EU-27 average, but in a better position compared to the countries in the region.

Energy enables the smooth functioning of all economic sectors, but also the daily life of the population. In its agenda for sustainable development, the EU emphasizes that it continues to heavily rely on fossil fuels to provide energy, and that it faces a number of challenges to secure affordable, reliable and sustainable energy supplies. Reducing total energy consumption and the use of renewable energy sources, ensuring security of supply, and providing access to affordable energy for all its citizens are important aspects of SDG 7 in the EU.

Compared to the Western Balkan countries which are candidates for membership, and especially compared to Albania and North Macedonia, the EU has significantly higher final energy consumption in households. The Republic of Serbia, which until recently was most similar to Montenegro when it comes to energy consumption, has been rapidly approaching the average consumption in the EU-27 since 2019 (Graph 13).

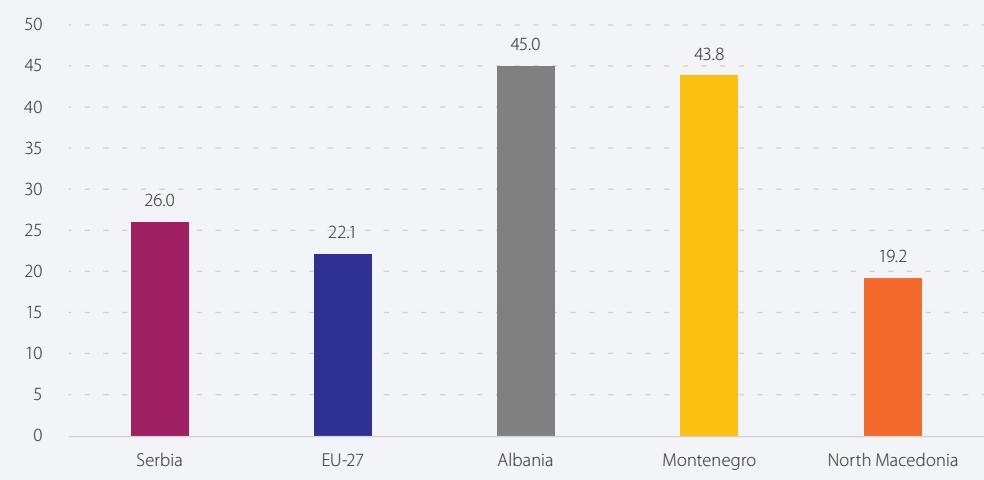
Graph 13: Final energy consumption in households per capita, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2010-2020 (kilogram of oil equivalent – KGOE)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_07_20](#))

In terms of the share of energy from renewable sources, the EU-27, North Macedonia and Serbia have a significantly lower share than Albania and Montenegro, most likely due to the still significant reliance on wood heating in rural areas that make a significant share of total consumption. (Graph 14)

Graph 14: Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2020 (%)

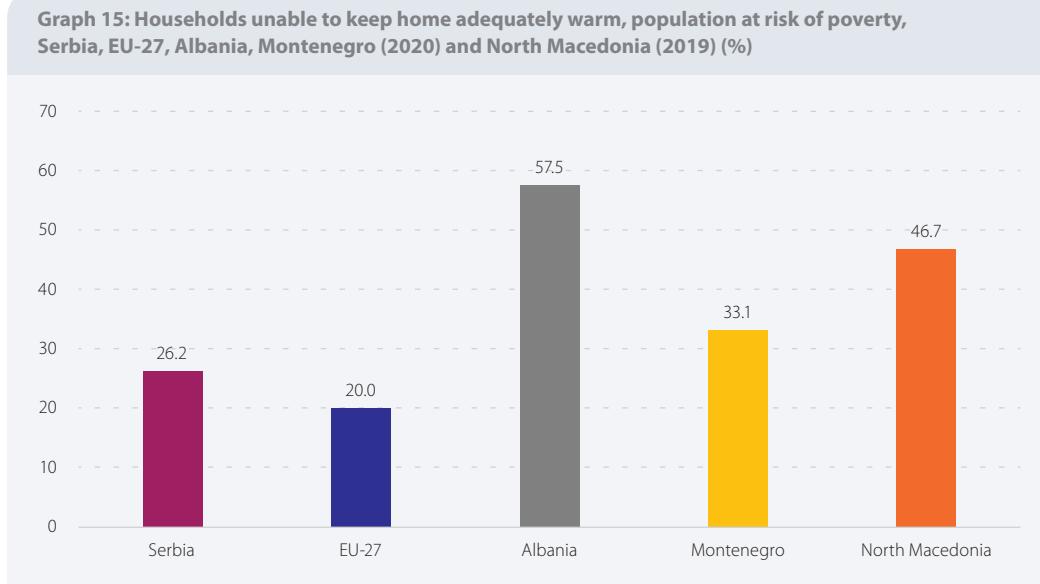


Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_07_40](#))

One of the important indicators in the EU is independence in providing energy. This indicator is measured through dependence on energy imports¹⁷ and indicates significantly lower dependence of Serbia on energy imports compared to the EU-27 (29.8% to 57.5% in 2020), and North Macedonia and Albania which import 63.37% and 35.8% of energy, and somewhat more dependent than Montenegro (which imports 27.4% of energy).

An important indicator of a sustainable energy situation is the possibility for the population to be adequately heated. In conditions when affordable energy is not provided, the population at risk of poverty does not have the possibility to adequately heat their living space. In this aspect, too, the situation among EU candidate countries is significantly worse than the EU-27 average, especially in countries with higher at-risk-of-poverty rates. Thus, more than half of the households at risk of poverty in Albania and almost half in North Macedonia are unable to adequately heat their homes. In this respect, the Republic of Serbia is significantly better than these two countries, but also slightly worse than the EU-27 average (Graph 15).

Graph 15: Households unable to keep home adequately warm, population at risk of poverty, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro (2020) and North Macedonia (2019) (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_07_60](#))

¹⁷ The indicator shows the share of total energy needs of the country met by energy imports from other countries. It is calculated as net imports divided by gross available energy.

SDG 8

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

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



Data availability by indicators

EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
Real GDP per capita (sdg_08_10)	+	+	+	+	+
Investment share of GDP (sdg_08_11)	+	+	+	-	-
Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) (sdg_08_20)	+	+	-	+	+
Long-term unemployment rate (sdg_08_40)	+	+	-	+	+

KEY FINDINGS

- Republic of Serbia and other countries in the region have a significantly lower real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita compared to the average in EU-27. In 2020 both the EU-27 and the countries in the region had negative economic growth rates, but the negative growth rate was the lowest in Serbia.
- Serbia is not significantly different from the EU-27 in the investment share of GDP.
- Compared to the EU-27, the share of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) in Serbia is higher, but it is lower when compared to other countries in the region. Both, in the EU-27 and in the countries of the region there was an increase of the share of this category of young people between 2019 and 2020 after a longer period of the decrease of their share.
- When it comes to the long-term unemployment rate, Republic of Serbia shows a somewhat less favourable result compared to the EU-27, but the result is more favourable when compared to the other countries in the region.

Inclusive and green economic growth and decent employment are important preconditions for sustainable development, which are given great importance in the EU. For economic growth to be truly sustainable, it needs to be accompanied by advances in environmentally efficient technologies, adequate action in response to climate change, measures to improve resilience to climate change, together with active labour market measures and social inclusion policies¹⁸.

Economic growth is measured by real GDP per capita¹⁹, expressed in euros, in the framework for monitoring progress towards SDG 8. According to this indicator, the Republic of Serbia, together with the countries in the region, is significantly behind the EU-27 average. Namely, in the EU-27, GDP per capita is 27,810 euros, while in Serbia it is at the level of 5,890 euros (2021), in Albania 3,810 euros (2020), Montenegro 5,490 euros (2020) and North Macedonia 4,130 euros (2018).

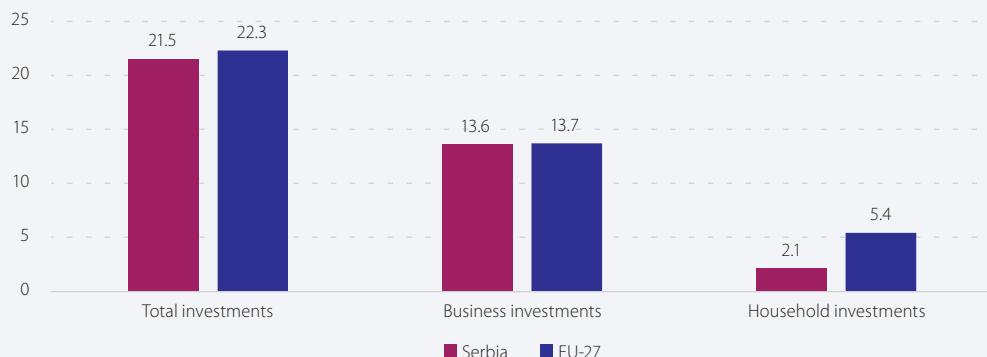
¹⁸ Eurostat (2021) *Sustainable development in the European Union*.

¹⁹ The indicator is calculated as the ratio of real GDP to the average population in a given year. GDP measures the value of the total final production of goods and services produced by the economy in a given period of time. It includes goods and services that markets have (or could have) and products produced by government and non-profit institutions. It is a measure of economic activity and is also used as an indicator of the development of the material living standard of the country. However, it is a limited measure of economic well-being. For example, GDP does not include most unpaid domestic work, nor does GDP take into account the negative effects of economic activity, such as environmental degradation.

The percentage change in GDP achieved in 2021 compared to 2020 in Serbia was 8.2% and in the EU-27 was lower, at 5.4%. Data for other countries in the region are available for 2020, when all countries recorded a decline. Serbia had the lowest negative growth of -0.3%, while the EU-27 had a negative growth of -6%. Negative growth is recorded in Albania by -2.9%, but also in Montenegro by -15.2%.

When it comes to investments, Serbia does not differ significantly from the EU-27 average (Graph 16).

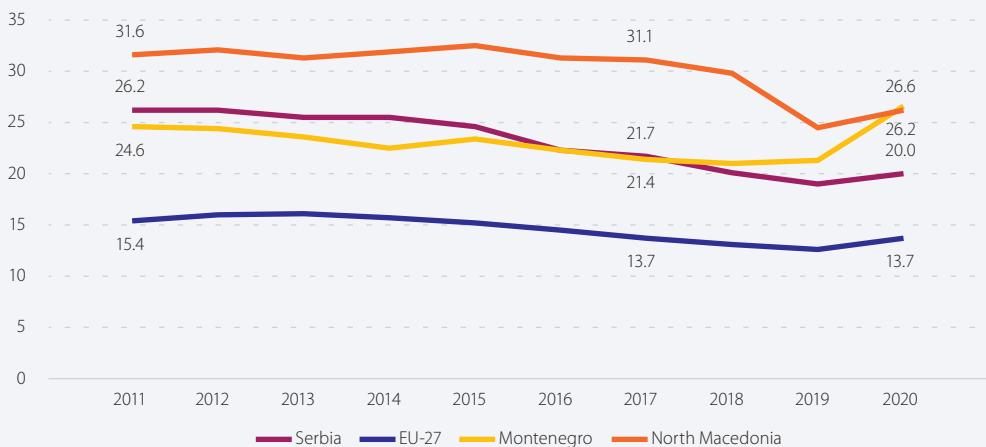
Graph 16: Investment share of GDP by sectors, Serbia and EU-27, 2020 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_08_11](#))

Reaching sufficient qualifications and the rapid transition of young people (population aged 15-29) from education to the labour market are important priorities in the EU, but also in the countries of the region. In this regard, Serbia registers a positive trend until 2019, due to the declining share of young people who are neither employed nor in the process of education and training. In this aspect, Serbia shows less favourable characteristics than the EU-27 average, but better than other countries in the region. The share of this category of young people who are neither in education nor in the labour market has increased in Serbia, but also in the EU-27, as well as in other countries in the region (Graph 17).

Graph 17: Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), Serbia, EU-27, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2011-2020 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_08_20](#))

The long-term unemployment rate among the population aged 15 to 74, i.e. unemployment lasting 12 and more months is an important indicator, because longer absences from the labor market reduce the chances of the unemployed to find employment again and lead to a decline in their skills, familiarity with the work environment, market conditions, etc. In 2020, the Republic of Serbia has an almost twice as long-term unemployment rate than is the EU-27 average (4.5% vs. 2.5%), but significantly lower than Montenegro (13.4%) and North Macedonia (12.4%).

SDG 9

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

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Data availability by indicators

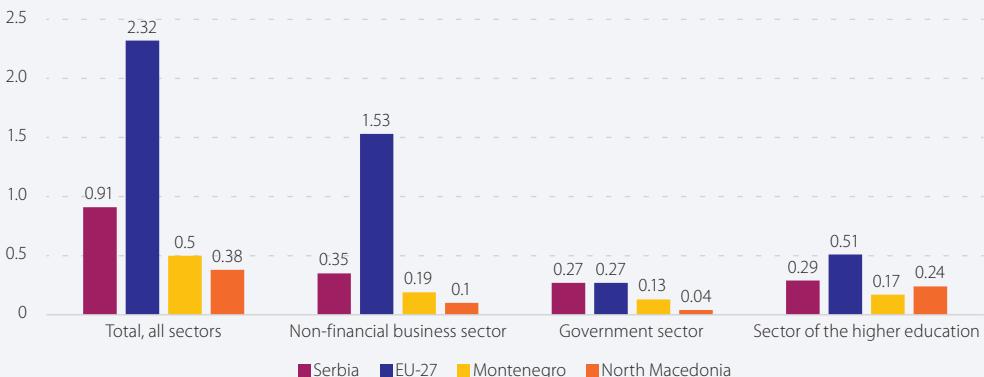
EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D by sector (sdg_09_10)	+	+	-	+	+
R&D personnel (sdg_09_30)	+	+	-	+	+
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (sdg_09_40)	+	+	+	+	+

KEY FINDINGS

- The Republic of Serbia allocates a smaller part of the GDP for research and development than the EU-27 and little more than North Macedonia.
- The share of employees in the area of research and development is twice as low as in the EU-27.
- When it comes to the innovations which are monitored by the number of patent applications in the European Patent Organisation, the Republic of Serbia and the countries in the region are far behind the EU-27.

To address the many challenges of sustainable development, the EU emphasizes the importance of building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. Prerequisites for this are appropriate research and development allocations that enable innovation and new solutions in providing sustainable and resilient infrastructures and sustainable industries. When compared to Serbia and countries in the region, the EU spends more of its GDP for research and development, especially in the non-financial business sector, and partly in the higher education and government sectors (Graph 18).

Graph 18: Gross domestic expenditures on R&D by sector; Serbia, EU-27 and North Macedonia (2020) and Montenegro (2018) (% of GDP)



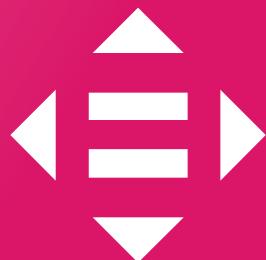
When it comes to employment in the field of research and development, the Republic of Serbia in relation to the EU-27 records half the employment (0.7% compared to 1.4% of the labour force in full employment equivalent). If compared to North Macedonia (0.2%) and Montenegro (0.2% in 2019), Serbia has a slightly higher share.

Innovation is measured by the number of patent applications filed with the European Patent Organization per one million inhabitants. According to this indicator, the Republic of Serbia with 1.15 submitted requests per one million inhabitants in 2020 is better in relation to Albania (with 0 submitted requests) and North Macedonia (with 0.48 submitted requests), worse in relation to Montenegro (with 3.22 applications submitted) and much worse than the EU-27, where an average of 147.22 applications were submitted per one million inhabitants.

SDG 10

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN
AND AMONG COUNTRIES

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



Data availability by indicators

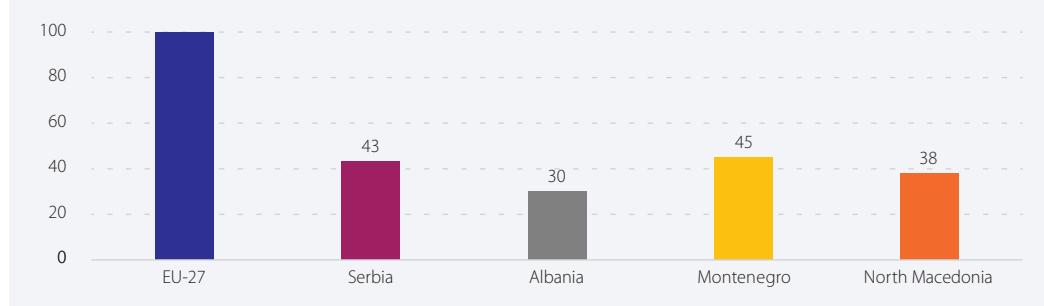
EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
Purchasing power adjusted GDP per capita (sdg_10_10)	+	+	+	+	+
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (sdg_10_30)	+	+	+	+	+
Income distribution (ratio) (sdg_10_41)	+	+	+	+	+

KEY FINDINGS

- In relation to the EU-27, the Republic of Serbia and other countries in the region have a significantly lower purchasing power.
- Serbia and the countries in the region are coming closer and becoming almost equal to the EU-27 when it comes to the relative at risk of poverty gap which measures the distance from the persons who are at risk of poverty from the so called poverty line.
- When income inequalities are observed, the Republic of Serbia has the highest inequalities compared to the EU-27 and other countries in the region.

EU development policies have accepted the view that economic development will not in itself lead to social progress. Various studies show that economic inequalities reduce development benefits, so the special goal of sustainable development is dedicated to reducing inequalities. One of the indicators that monitor the progress in achieving this goal is the GDP per capita adjusted to purchasing power. The Republic of Serbia and other countries in the region are compared to the EU, so that their purchasing power standard is expressed as a percentage of the purchasing power standard in the EU-27. Such a comparison indicates that the purchasing power standard in Serbia is 43% of the EU-27 standard, which is a bit lower than in Montenegro and higher than in Albania and North Macedonia (Graph 19).

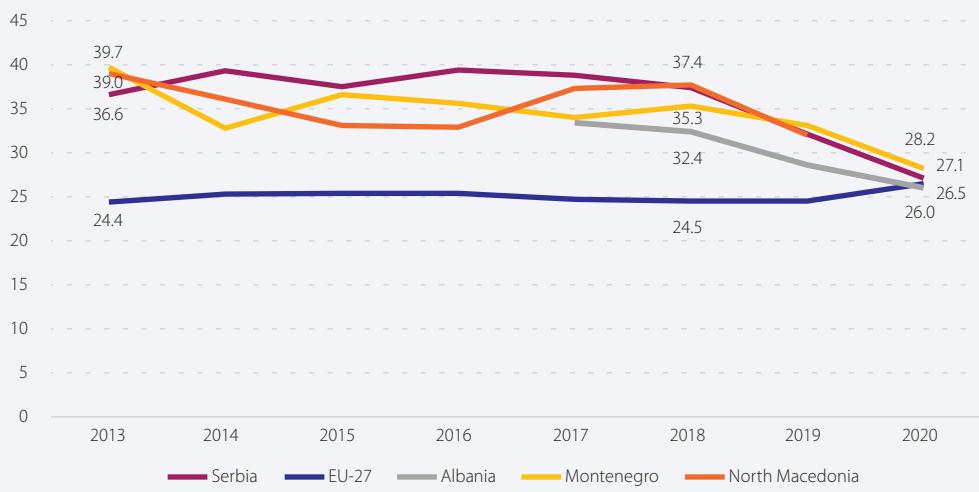
Graph 19: Purchasing power adjusted GDP per capita (volume indices of real expenditure per capita measured by the purchasing power standard EU-27 2020=100), Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2020 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_10_10](#))

Progress in reducing inequality is also monitored on the basis of the relative poverty risk gap. This indicator measures the distance from the median equivalent income of people at risk of poverty, i.e. the distance from the poverty line. According to the data presented in the following graph, the differences between the countries in the region and the EU-27 have been decreasing in recent years and they have become almost completely lost in 2020 (Chart 20).

Graph 20: Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro (2020) and North Macedonia (2019) (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_10_30](#))

One of the indicators that measure inequality is the ratio of income of 20% of the population with the highest income and 20% of the population with the lowest income. According to this indicator, Serbia has higher inequalities (with a value of 6.06) than the EU-27 (5.24), Montenegro (5.96), Albania (5.86) and North Macedonia (5.56)²⁰.

²⁰ The data on North Macedonia refer to 2019, and data on all other countries refer to 2020.

SDG 11

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

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



Data availability by indicators

EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
Overcrowding rate by poverty status <u>(sdg_11_10)</u>	+	+	+	+	+
Population living in households considering that they suffer from noise, by poverty status <u>(sdg_11_20)</u>	+	+	+	+	+
Recycling rate of municipal waste <u>(sdg_11_60)</u>	+	+	-	+	-

KEY FINDINGS

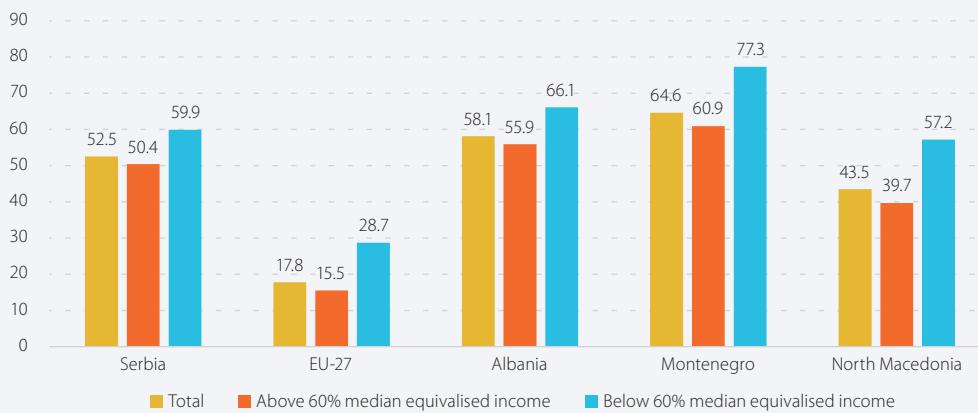
- Republic of Serbia and other countries in the region have a significantly higher overcrowding rate than the EU-27, and the population at risk of poverty is having this problem in a higher percentage than the population not living at risk of poverty.
- On the other side, the population of EU-27 suffers more from noise in their surroundings. Persons at risk of poverty are more often exposed to this problem. In Serbia and in the countries of the region, a lower percentage of the population complains about noise in their surroundings. Persons living at risk of poverty report this problem less than persons not living at risk of poverty, which can point that they live to the greater extent in less urban areas.
- Efforts to reduce the harmful impact of cities on the environment by recycling municipal waste is extremely weak in Serbia and in that aspect Serbia is lagging far behind the average in EU-27 and also Montenegro.

Living in urban areas, especially large cities, brings various challenges from the point of view of quality of life, but also the ecological impact of large cities. Therefore, one of the sustainable development goals is dedicated to those aspects of development that relate to inclusive cities and resilient and sustainable communities and settlements. In big cities, one of the big challenges is overcrowding and unsufficient housing space. An indicator that monitors this aspect of development is the overcrowding rate. It is considered that the population lives in overcrowded conditions if households do not have at least one room for the whole household and a room for a couple, a room for each adult, a couple of adolescents (12-17 years old) of the same sex and separate rooms for teenagers of different sexes and for a couple of children under the age of 12. According to this indicator, the Republic of Serbia shows a much more unfavourable situation than the EU-27, slightly worse than North Macedonia, and more favourable than Albania and Montenegro. In addition, it is shown that people living at risk of poverty consistently live in overcrowded conditions in all countries of the region, including the EU-27 (Graph 21).

When it comes to the quality of urban life in conditions of noise, the EU-27 shows a less favourable situation than the Republic of Serbia and the countries in the region. Namely, the percentage of the population that thinks that their household suffers from noise is higher in the EU-27 than in Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia and especially Albania, where the percentage of such population is the lowest. If observed the differences between the population at risk of poverty and those who are not at such risk, it is noticed that in the EU-27 the population at risk of poverty lives in conditions characterized by higher noise, which is the case in Montenegro, while in Serbia and North Macedonia, a smaller percentage of

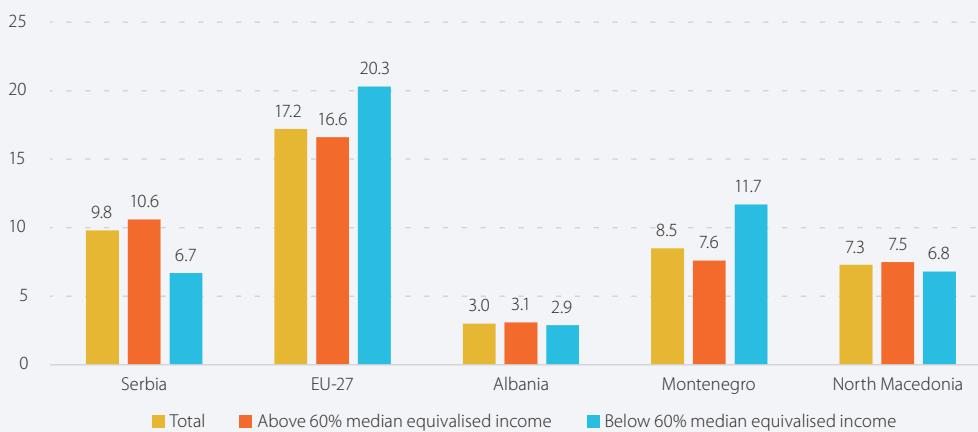
the population at risk of poverty is facing a noisy environment, which may indicate that it is more likely to be in rural or peri-urban areas.

Graph 21: Overcrowding rate by poverty status, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro (2020) and North Macedonia (2019) (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_11_10](#))

Graph 22: Population living in households considering that they suffer from noise, by poverty status, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro (2020) and North Macedonia (2019) (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_11_20](#))

The ecological footprints of cities are something that is a great threat to sustainable and green development. Waste recycling is an important tool in reducing the harmful environmental footprint. However, the recycling rate of municipal waste in 2018 is very low in the Republic of Serbia (0.3%), which is much far lower than the EU-27 average (47.2%), and is lower than in Montenegro (3.7%).

SDG 12

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE
CONSUMPTION AND
PRODUCTION PATTERNS

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



Data availability by indicators

EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
Resource productivity and domestic material consumption (DMC) <u>(sdg_12_20)</u>	+	+	-	-	+
Generation of waste excluding major mineral wastes by hazardousness <u>(sdg_12_50)</u>	+	+	-	+	+

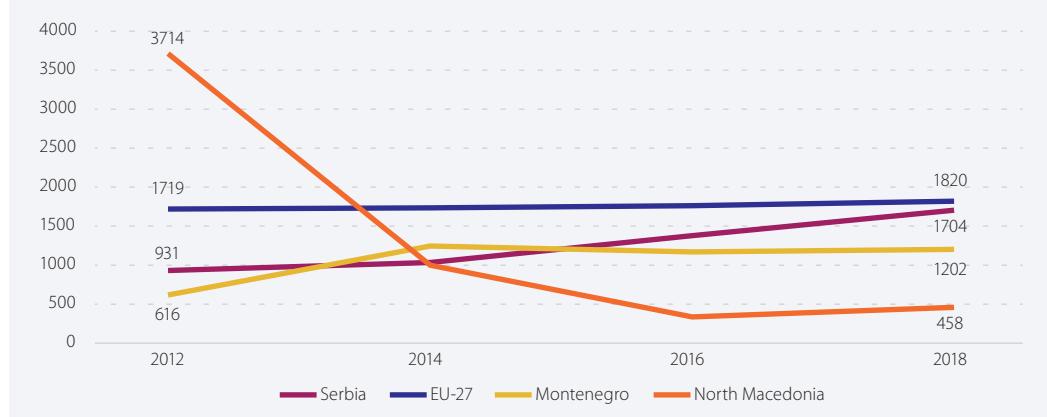
KEY FINDINGS

- Serbia shows less efficient use of natural resources than the EU-27 and North Macedonia.
- As for the quantities of generated waste, Serbia reports continuing increase, which brings it closer to the EU-27. Serbia generates significantly more waste than other countries in the region.

Consumption and production patterns have a great impact on the environment and society. Efficient use of resources and reduction of pressure on natural resources and their exploitation are especially important for sustainable development. The indicator that measures this relationship to resources is the productivity of resources and domestic consumption of materials (DPM), expressed in euros per kilogram. According to this indicator, the Republic of Serbia shows poorer performance with a value of 0.31, than the EU-27 for which in the same 2020 the value was 2.08 and North Macedonia, for which the value was 0.51.

Another important indicator refers to the generated waste. Compared to the EU-27 which maintains the amount of generated waste at approximately the same level in the period 2012-2018, in Serbia the amount of generated waste is continuously increasing and is higher than in other countries in the region (Graph 23).

Graph 23: Generation of waste excluding major mineral waste, in total, Serbia, EU-27, Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2018 (Kg per inhabitant)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_12_50](#))

SDG 16

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND
INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT,
PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE
FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE,
ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE
INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Data availability by indicators

EU SDG indicators	Serbia	EU-27	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia
Population reporting occurrence of crime, violence and vandalism in their area by poverty status (sdg_16_20)	+	+	+	+	+
Corruption Perception Index (sdg_16_50)	+	-	+	+	+
Population with confidence in EU institutions (sdg_16_60)	+	+	+	+	+

KEY FINDINGS

The Republic of Serbia has a higher share of the population which reports crime, violence and vandalism in their surroundings when compared to the countries in the region, but less if compared to EU-27. In addition to that, in EU-27 and Montenegro the share of the population facing this problem is higher among persons at risk of poverty and in Serbia the share of the population with this problem is higher among persons not at risk of poverty.

The fight against crime, the fight against corruption and the establishment of democratic, transparent institutions are important aspects of sustainable development contained in Goal 16. One of the indicators to monitor progress towards this goal is the share of the population reporting crime, violence and vandalism in their environment. According to data for 2020, the largest share of the population facing this problem is in the EU-27, followed by the Republic of Serbia, while the smallest share is in Albania. In addition, in the EU-27 and Montenegro, the share of the population facing this problem is higher among persons at risk of poverty than among persons not at risk of poverty, while in Serbia the opposite is true (Graph 24).

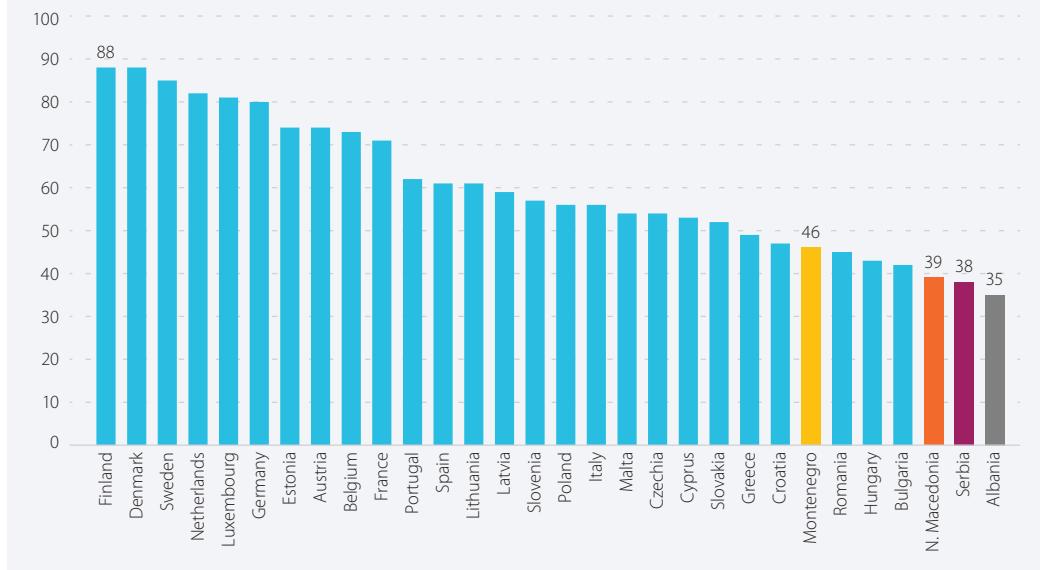
Graph 24: Population reporting occurrence of crime, violence and vandalism in their area, by poverty status; Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro (2020) and North Macedonia (2019) (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_16_20](#))

The Corruption Perceptions Index is an important indicator of the global corruption situation. This indicator is not available for the EU-27, but it is for the Member States. As can be seen from the following graph, Serbia shows very poor performance according to this indicator and is better only than Albania (Graph 25).

Graph 25: Corruption Perception Index, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia (2021)

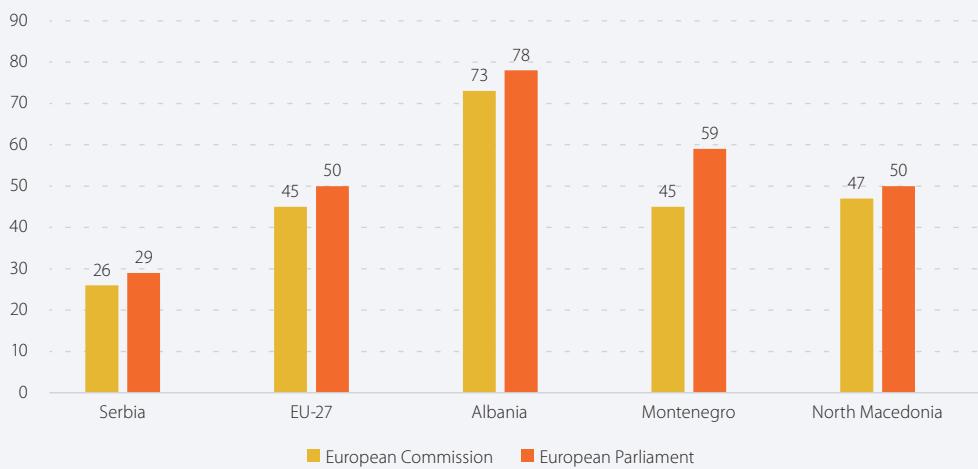


Source: Transparency International²¹ (Eurostat online: [sdg_16_50](#))

Trust in institutions is another important indicator. However, in the context of measuring progress towards the EU framework, the indicator measures trust in EU institutions, primarily the European Commission and the European Parliament, and not in domestic institutions. Therefore, this indicator rather indicates the presence of (pro) European orientation among the candidate countries. It can be observed from the data in the following graph that in the Republic of Serbia the trust in EU institutions is the lowest, and that in Albania the trust in EU institutions is even higher than among EU citizens themselves (Graph 26).

²¹ <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2021>

Graph 26: Population with confidence in EU institutions, Serbia, EU-27, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia (2018) (%)



Source: Eurostat (online: [sdg_16_60](#))

Findings summary

This report is the first one in which the progress in achieving the sustainable development goals is presented in a comparative framework, comparing the achievements in the Republic of Serbia with the EU-27 and the countries in the region. The volume of report was limited by the availability of data for EU SDG indicators for Serbia and countries in the region. Given that the prerequisite for presentation of indicator in the report was that the indicator has at least available data for the EU-27 and Serbia, this report includes 13 goals and 43 indicators. It is necessary to keep in mind that the Republic of Serbia and the countries in the region are in the process of harmonizing their statistical systems with Eurostat, and it is expected that in the forthcoming period the number of comparable indicators, and thus goals and sub-goals, will be higher.

In comparison with EU-27, the Republic of Serbia shows lower scores in achieving sustainable development goals on most indicators. Out of 43 indicators, the Republic of Serbia records better results than the EU-27 only for seven indicators. Serbia has a smaller share of the population that is obese, a smaller gender pay gap, a more share of women in the national parliament, government and among company executives. The Republic of Serbia also consumes more energy from renewable sources (probably due to the larger share of the rural population that heats with wood, pellets, etc.). A smaller percentage of the population in Serbia than the EU-27 reports living in a noisy environment as well as in areas with crime, violence and vandalism. In all other respects, Serbia has yet to cross a significant path of reform and development to reach EU-27 averages.

When compared to the countries in the region the Republic of Serbia shows numerous similarities. As for two indicators Serbia shows the best performance. It has the lowest risk of poverty or social exclusion rate in 2020, as well as the lowest proportion of children who show insufficient achievement in reading, maths or science. On the other hand, when looked at the countries in the region, the Republic of Serbia shows a worse picture in terms of the share of the population that assesses their health as good or very good, has the lowest share of the population with higher education, the least recyclable municipal waste, the least trust in EU institutions and in terms of the perception of corruption that its population has it is only better than Albania.



Izveštaj o napretku u ostvarivanju Ciljeva održivog razvoja do 2030. godine u Republici Srbiji u poređenju sa EU-27 i zemljama u regionu

**Report on Progress
in achieving Sustainable
Development Goals until 2030
in the Republic of Serbia
compared to EU-27 and the
countries in the region**