

Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	1.1	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? <i>For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has made a clear political statement at the highest level, demonstrating commitment to PCSD. The political leadership actively promotes PCSD and supports sustainable development goals, ensuring that policies, laws and institutional arrangements align with these goals, including at sectoral level, as applicable. This commitment is translated into concrete mechanisms and actions across all relevant sectors and policies. This includes integrating PCSD into relevant policies and legislative frameworks, strategic planning, and operational activities, fostering a culture of sustainability throughout the government. Stakeholders are engaged, public support is mobilised, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place to track progress and ensure accountability.)	Serbia has once again reaffirmed its commitment to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and presented its strategic priorities for transition at the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Summit, held in September 2023 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, identifying key areas for accelerated progress. https://sdgs.un.org/national-commitments-sdg-transformation/22091 The Decree on the Methodology for the Preparation of Public Policy Documents, among other things, introduces in Article 7 the obligation to align the objectives of public policy documents with the Sustainable Development Goals during
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? <i>For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, data, siloed institutional approaches, normative or regulatory gaps, including at sectoral level, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	Formally, Article 6 of the Decree on the Procedure for the Preparation of the Draft Development Plan of the Republic of Serbia stipulates that special attention shall be paid, during the preparation of the Development Plan, to the Sustainable Development Goals and other assumed international obligations (including balanced regional development and development planning in accordance with the 2030 Agenda). https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/uredba/2023/54/1/reg However, the Development Plan of the Republic of Serbia has not yet been prepared. The Action Plan for Implementation of the Government
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? <i>For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD, but these roles have not yet been implemented. (e.g. Factors that may hinder implementation include: insufficient funding, capacity constraints, regulatory burdens, normative gaps, lack of specific mandates, inadequate political will, coordination issues, insufficient stakeholder engagement, weak inter-ministerial communication, etc.)	The Government of the Republic of Serbia established an Interministerial Working Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; however, a new Government has been formed in the meantime, so the composition of the Working Group must be updated. https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/odluka/2024/101/10
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			9		
	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	Under development	1	There is no strategic long-term vision for sustainable development in place; however, there are formal plans to develop it, or it is currently under development. (e.g. An upcoming new or updated national long-term vision statement, policy or strategy to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.)	Based on Article 6 of the Decree on the Procedure for the Preparation of the Draft Development Plan of the Republic of Serbia, it is stipulated that the Draft Development Plan of the Republic of Serbia shall include the Sustainable Development Goals and other assumed international obligations. The Development Plan has not yet been prepared. https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/uredba/2023/54/1/reg

2. Long-term Vision	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance coherence. However, these tools have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include: resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, normative gaps insufficient training, etc.)	The tools used for long-term strategic planning and for enhancing policy coherence, which assist in identifying, preventing, and mitigating potential negative impacts on well-being and sustainable development, are regulated by the legislative framework, namely: Law on the Planning System of the Republic of Serbia https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon-o-planskom-sistemu-republike-srbije.html Decree on the Methodology for the Preparation of Public Policy Documents https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/uredba/2025/20/5/reg
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have not been implemented yet. (e.g. Several factors can hinder implementation including unclear mandates, resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps, and low public awareness and support.)	The Government of Serbia established an Interministerial Working Group to monitor the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/odluka/2024/101/10 The tasks of the Working Group include monitoring the fulfillment of obligations related to achieving the goals set out in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, consolidating, guiding, and coordinating the positions and activities of all relevant ministries in the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda, with particular emphasis on the nationalization and adaptation of the Sustainable
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			6		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas, but its implementation remains partial. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering full implementation, including the complexity of integrating sustainable development priorities into existing frameworks, difficulties in data collection, balancing resource allocation across competing goals, weak institutional capacity, insufficient political will and commitment, normative gaps, and financial constraints.)	The Budget Preparation Guidelines of the Republic of Serbia (currently covering the 2026 budget and projections for 2027 and 2028) establish the obligation of all budget beneficiaries to apply the Methodology for Green Labeling of Projects in the Budget of the Republic of Serbia when preparing financial plans. Guidelines for the implementation of the methodology are provided in the annex to the Guidelines: Guidelines for Green Labeling – Green Budgeting and the Labeling of Budget Items in Relation to Environmental Protection Goals. https://www.mfin.gov.rs/sr/dokumenti2-1/uputstvo-za-pripremu-budzeta-republike-srbije-za-2026-godinu-i-projekcija-za-2027-i-2028-godinu-1
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, data unavailability normative gaps, etc.)	The Action Plan for the Implementation of the Government Programme (APIGP) is an operational document that elaborates the priorities from the Government Programme through priority objectives, which are grouped into priority areas, specific results, and deadlines necessary for their realization. The results that contribute to achieving the priority objectives are linked with reform processes, among others, with the Sustainable Development Goals. https://rsjp.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/Akcioni-plan-za-sprovođenje-programa-Vlade-2025-2027.pdf The Methodology for Green Labeling of Projects in the Budget of the Republic of Serbia is applied.
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, coordination, or insufficient stakeholder engagement.)	The Law on Public-Private Partnership and Concessions (https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_javno_privatnom_partnerstvu_i_koncesijama.html) introduced the concept of public-private partnership into the legal system of the Republic of Serbia. This concept entails long-term cooperation between the public sector and private companies, both domestic and foreign, aimed at improving the quality of public services, as well as the construction, reconstruction, and modernization of public infrastructure. https://jpp.gov.rs/

Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance				9		
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A high-level coordinating mechanism operates regularly to support whole-of-government coordination for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD). This mechanism has a clear mandate, adequate resources, and the capacity to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including potential negative impacts of policies and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.)	The Law on Ministries (https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_ministarstvima.htm) stipulates in Article 38 that the Public Policy Secretariat (https://rsjp.gov.rs/en/) shall, among other duties, undertake activities to ensure the coordinated development of public policies of broader significance for competitiveness and sustainable development. Furthermore, Article 7 of the Decree on the Methodology for the Preparation of Public Policy Documents (https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/uredba/2025/20/5/reg) provides that the Sustainable Development Goals shall be taken into
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The establishment of these structures and channels has led to improved collaboration, coordination, and information sharing across all sectors of government. This has strengthened the alignment of policies with the Sustainable Development Goals and fostered a culture of continuous improvement and innovation in public administration.)	The Rules of Procedure of the Government provide for the establishment of committees as its permanent working bodies, composed of representatives of national-level institutions (Article 9). These committees coordinate positions in preparation for Government sessions and consider matters on which the Government does not decide (Articles 17–20). https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/poslovnik-vlade-republike-srbije.html
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. These programmes have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Competency frameworks have been designed to target cross-disciplinary knowledge and skills to foster coherence in policymaking. Training has been developed to strengthen these skills, and rolled out to all relevant civil servants.	On an annual basis, training programs of the National Academy for Public Administration (https://napa.gov.rs/tekst/49/godisnji-programi-obuka-naju.php) cover, within the Green Agenda area, topics related to sustainable development (e.g., Circular Economy as a Tool for Achieving Sustainable Development; Sustainable Cities and Territories; Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment; UN Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030; Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection, and Climate Change, etc.), as well as specialized programs for the creation and coordination of public policies and the preparation and analysis of regulatory impacts.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination				12	
	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are not implemented. (e.g. National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action at the sub-national level, but are not implemented through tools or action plans, or complemented by local monitoring on sustainable development objectives. This may be due to challenges such as resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	In accordance with the Law on the Planning System of the Republic of Serbia, the Development Plan is defined as the highest-hierarchy, long-term document of planning system in the Republic of Serbia, which, among other things, establishes the policy of sustainable regional development (Article 6). One of the principles in the management of the public policy system is the principle of consistency and alignment, which implies that lower-hierarchy planning documents must be aligned with higher-hierarchy planning documents (Article 3). https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/skupstina/zakon/2018/30/1/reg The Decree on the Procedure for the Preparation of the Draft

5. Sub-national Engagement	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	The Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities (SCTM) is a voluntary association of towns and municipalities of the Republic of Serbia, established with the aim of developing and improving local self-government, protecting it, and promoting common interests. It also serves as a channel for communication and representation of local authorities' interests before national institutions (the National Assembly, the Government, ministries, provincial bodies, and other relevant institutions and organizations) as well as international institutions. https://www.skgo.org/ The Platform for Societal Dialogue "Sustainable Development
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation. Multi-level and multi-stakeholder partnerships connect actors and help exchange best practices, and support is well matched to demand and local context.)	The Development Agency of Serbia (RAS) is an agency of the Government of the Republic of Serbia that functions as a partner to the administration at all levels in the design and implementation of development policies, as well as to the private sector by supporting the implementation of investment projects, improving competitiveness and expanding operations to foreign markets. RAS objectives, among others, are to carry out international and interregional cooperation, strengthening partnership relations with all relevant stakeholders in country and in world; and ensuring conditions for access to and implementation of projects financed from European funds, donations and other forms of development assistance. To
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			9		
6. Stakeholder engagement	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy making through a whole-of-society approach, and in the development of PCSD initiatives, and these mechanisms are fully implemented through participatory approaches. (e.g. Dedicated forums and opportunities are in place to develop recommendations for enhancing policy coherence and to provide analytical and strategic input on sustainable development, supported by dedicated normative provisions. Engagement concerns relevant representatives from civil society, academia, the private sector and trade- and employers' unions, in coordination with government Ministries. Consultations are mandated to take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle. Preparatory information and feedback on the outcomes of the process is provided to involved stakeholders.)	Law on the Planning System of the Republic of Serbia, Article 34 (https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon-o-planskom-sistemu-republike-srbije.html), provides public participation, cross-sectoral coordination, and the engagement of interested stakeholders. Public consultations are mandatory for draft strategic documents and laws and are conducted through the government's platform, the consultation portal eKonsultacije, as well as through public debates, written comments, and other channels. In addition, working groups and advisory bodies are established for specific policy areas, which include
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. These initiatives have been rolled out to key marginalised and vulnerable groups. Findings have been fed back into strategies designed to advance inclusive social and economic development, such as action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.)	The Decree on the Methodology for the Development of Public Policy Documents (https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/uredba/2025/20/5/reg) stipulates that during the preparation of public policy documents, among other impact analyses, a social impact analysis must also be conducted, with special attention given to the effects on vulnerable social groups. The proportional participation of representatives of vulnerable social groups is also recognized in the Guidelines for Including Civil Society Organizations in Working Groups for Drafting Public Policy Documents and Draft Regulations (https://pravno-informacioni-
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has in place mechanisms for collaboration with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, but these have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, normative gaps and inadequate stakeholder engagement.)	The mechanism of social dialogue has been introduced as a democratic tool that enables the inclusion of various actors within the social community and contributes to greater social cohesion, under the framework of the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue. The Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted a Conclusion approving the Guidelines for Organizing Social Dialogue (https://minljmpdd.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/smernice-za-organizovanje-DD.pdf). An example of a general social dialogue platform in Serbia is the "Sustainable Development for All" Platform (https://sdgs4all.rs/o-platfomi/), supported by the

Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			11			
7. Impact Assessment	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments for identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training, normative gaps.)	Article 5 of the Decree on the Methodology for the Preparation of Public Policy Documents (https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/uredba/2025/20/5/reg) prescribes a mandatory impact analysis during the preparation of public policy documents, while the Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_strateskoj_proцени_уticaja_na_zivotnu_sredinu.html) also encompasses this area. In order to conduct comprehensive impact analyses, it is necessary to further strengthen the capacities of public administration.
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Established tools such as transboundary impact assessments, spillover analysis frameworks, or multi-stakeholder consultations are used to regularly assess international implications of government policies. There is effective use of these mechanisms to facilitate informed decision-making in the policy and planning process.)	The established tools for assessing transboundary impacts, as well as the frameworks for analyzing the transfer of effects or conducting multi-stakeholder consultations, in the Republic of Serbia, are regulated by the Law on the Ratification of the Amendments to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SIGlasnikPortal/reg/viewAct/add88cd-511d-4917-af66-570d183ace86), as well as by the Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_strateskoj_proцени_уticaja_na_zivotnu_sredinu.html)
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, and these initiatives have been fully implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies on sustainable development, rolled out to all relevant staff. Competency frameworks have been developed to identify and strengthen the right skills of public servants, to make civil servants fit to deliver on national objectives on sustainable development.)	Trainings for the creation, implementation, and impact analysis of public policy documents, as well as for monitoring and evaluation, and trainings on indicators in public policy management (addressing key challenges in data collection, definition, and use of indicators) are conducted within the Public Policy professional development area. Trainings on regulatory impact analysis at different stages of the legislative process, as well as on tools for economic impact analysis, are conducted within the Normative Process professional development area. Trainings on data in the public sector — including methods and techniques of data collection, processing, statistical analysis
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			11		
8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor transboundary impacts. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has identified reliable and timely data and indicators to effectively monitor progress on sustainable development. Information management systems or their mechanisms are in place and they facilitate the public availability, accessibility and comparability of centralised and harmonised data on sustainable development. This may include indicators used to monitor trends in based on income and resources flows that impact the well-being of people in other countries. For example, on trade and aid (Official Development Assistance, remittances, imports of goods) and environment and resources (fossil fuel imports, imports of metals, greenhouse gas footprints).)	The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia has taken on the role of monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Republic of Serbia. All indicators and relevant data are published on a quarterly basis through the following channels: On the website dedicated to monitoring and publishing SDG data – the SDG Portal, which contains statistical data for the Republic of Serbia on global SDG indicators, publications, data visualizations, news, and information on conducted workshops and other activities. https://sdg.indikatori.rs/en-us/ In the dissemination database:	

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place, but are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden or a lack of regular data collection, normative gaps.)	Article 13 of the Decree on the Procedure for the Preparation of the Draft Development Plan of the Republic of Serbia (https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/uredba/2023/54/1/reg) stipulates that reporting on the Development Plan shall be carried out every three years following the adoption of the Plan. This report is to include information on the achieved outcomes of the Development Plan's objectives in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals. However, the Development Plan has not yet been developed. In addition, Serbia has so far prepared one Voluntary National Report. Going forward, it is necessary to ensure the full
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms are in place for the evaluation of PCSD, including synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies, but they are only partially implemented and used to inform decision making and ensure that adaptive action is taken. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden, limited technical capacity or a lack of data, normative gaps persist, or the mechanisms are not yet fully used to take adaptive action)	This area is regulated by the Decree on the Methodology for the Preparation of Public Policy Documents, Article 1 (https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/uredba/2025/20/5/reg), which regulates the implementation of ex-post analyses, evaluations, and assessments of public policy documents, with prescribed criteria and the obligation to assess effects in relation to the projected outcomes during the preparation of these documents. However, due to capacity constraints and insufficient data, the number of reports on the implementation of sectoral policies prepared so far is not satisfactory.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			10		
	Total Score			77		