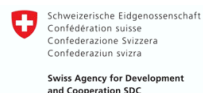


Progress Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in the Republic of Serbia



Report for year 2025



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

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

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

Introduction

This Progress Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2025 is the sixth progress report produced by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) with the support of the Swiss and German Governments. Continuity in monitoring progress has provided systematic insights into areas where the Republic of Serbia (RS) is making progress towards achieving the goals defined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as areas where additional efforts are needed to accelerate development processes.

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

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

Monitoring and progress measuring methodology

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

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

$$CAGR = \frac{y_t}{y_{t_0}}^{\frac{1}{t-t_0}} - 1$$







Where: t_0 = baseline year, t = last year, y_{t_0} = baseline year indicator value, y_t = last year indicator value.

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

Since target values for the indicators have not been defined at the national level, measurement is carried out in relation to the reference baseline year, whereby both the direction and the degree of change are measured. To make it easier to visually monitor the trend, the report uses symbols to indicate the direction of change (progress towards the goal, stagnation and movement away from the goal). If opposing trends are registered in sub-indicators of an indicator, the indicator trend is labelled as inconsistent. Special symbols are used for indicators that have achieved globally defined target values, as well as those for which the trend is not possible to monitor due to the lack of time series or type of indicator, although data is available for the respective indicator (Table 1). The intensity of change is measured according to the Eurostat Methodology and can be monitored using the compound annual growth rate (CAGR). Changes of 0.15% or more are assessed as progress towards the goal,

while the changes of -0.15% and less are assessed as a movement away from the goal. A rate value between -0.15% and 0.15% is assessed as stagnation.

Table 1: Progress assessment categories and symbols

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

Monitoring is based exclusively on official data published by the SORS on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) portal. The report for the year 2025 refers to the status of available indicators for the Republic of Serbia in October 2025, when 162 indicators for the Republic of Serbia were monitored on the SORS portal, which is 13 indicators more compared to the previous report.

Although the data in charts are displayed over a longer period of time, progress **is measured over a short-term time frame** (2019-2024), which means that all symbols indicate the direction of change that refer to the short-term and not the long-term period. In the case when data are not available for the period 2019-2024, the closest time data were used (most often 2018-2023, or 2017-2022). For indicators for which data are not available for the defined time period, the compound annual growth rate was not calculated.

New indicators in 2025

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

Progress dashboard towards the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Indicators																
1	1.1.1	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.4.1	1.5.1	1.5.2	1.5.3	1.5.4	1.a.2								
2	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.4.1	2.5.1	2.5.2	2.a.1	2.a.2								
3	3.1.1	3.1.2	3.2.1	3.2.2	3.3.2	3.4.1	3.4.2	3.6.1	3.7.1	3.7.2	3.8.1	3.8.2	3.9.3	3.b.1	3.c.1		
4	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.2.1	4.2.2	4.3.1	4.4.1	4.5.1	4.6.1									
5	5.1.1	5.2.1	5.2.2	5.3.1	5.4.1	5.5.1	5.5.2	5.6.1	5.6.2	5.a.2	5.b.1	5.c.1					
6	6.1.1	6.2.1	6.3.1	6.3.2	6.4.1	6.4.2	6.5.1	6.5.2	6.a.1	6.b.1							
7	7.1.1	7.1.2	7.2.1	7.3.1	7.b.1												
8	8.1.1	8.3.1	8.4.1	8.4.2	8.5.1	8.5.2	8.6.1	8.7.1	8.10.1	8.10.2	8.b.1						
9	9.1.2	9.2.1	9.2.2	9.3.1	9.4.1	9.5.1	9.5.2	9.b.1	9.c.1								

SDG	Indicators																
10	10.1.1	10.2.1	10.3.1	10.4.1	10.5.1	10.6.1	10.7.2	10.7.3	10.a.1	10.b.1							
	▲	▲	✖	▲	✖	✖	✖	✖	▼	▲							
11	11.1.1	11.4.1	11.5.1	11.5.2	11.5.3	11.6.1	11.6.2	11.7.2	11.a.1	11.b.1	11.b.2						
	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	▼	✖	✖	✓	✖	✖						
12	12.1.1	12.2.1	12.2.2	12.4.2	12.5.1	12.7.1	12.a.1	12.b.1									
	✓	▼	▼	▲	▲	✖	▲	✖									
13	13.1.1	13.1.2	13.1.3	13.2.2													
	✖	✖	✖	▲													
14	14.b.1																
	✖																
15	15.1.1	15.1.2	15.2.1	15.3.1	15.4.1	15.6.1	15.7.1	15.9.1	15.a.1	15.b.1	15.c.1						
		▲	▲	✖	▲	✖	✖	✖	▲	▲	✖						
16	16.1.1	16.1.3	16.1.4	16.2.1	16.2.2	16.2.3	16.3.1	16.3.2	16.4.2	16.5.1	16.5.2	16.6.1	16.8.1	16.9.1	16.10.2	16.a.1	16.b.1
	▲	✖	✖	✖	▼	✖	✖	▼	✖	✖	✖		✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
17	17.1.1	17.1.2	17.3.1	17.3.2	17.4.1	17.6.1	17.8.1	17.13.1	17.14.1	17.18.2	17.18.3	17.19.2					
		▲	▲	▼	▼	▲	▲	▼	✖	✓	✓	✓					



Goals achieved according to the values defined at global level:

SDG 3

- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
- 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

SDG 5

- 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
- 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

SDG 6

- 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

SDG 7

- 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

SDG 8

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

SDG 11

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

SDG 12

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

SDG 17

- 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
- 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration



Areas of progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals:

SDG 1

- 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
- 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
- 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

SDG 2

- 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
- 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
- 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

SDG 3

- 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
- 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
- 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
- 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
- 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
- 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

SDG 4

- 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

SDG 5

- 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

SDG 6

- 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated
- 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
- 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
- 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

SDG 7

- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
- 7.b.1 (12.a.1) Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)

SDG 8

- 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
- 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

SDG 9

- 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
- 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
- 9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added
- 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
- 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
- 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
- 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

SDG 10

- 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
- 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP
- 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

SDG 12

- 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
- 12.a.1 (7.b.1) Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)

SDG 13

- 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

SDG 15

- 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
- 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
- 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
- 15.a.1 (15.b.1) (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
- 15.b.1 (15.a.1) (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

SDG 16

- 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

SDG 17

- 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
- 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
- 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet



Areas of stagnation:

SDG 2

- 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
- 2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

SDG 6

- 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SDG 15

- 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

SDG 16

- 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

SDG 17

- 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source



Areas of movement away from the Sustainable Development Goals:

SDG 1

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

SDG 2

- 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
- 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

SDG 3

- 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

SDG 4

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

SDG 5

- 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

SDG 8

- 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
- 8.4.1 (12.2.1) Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
- 8.4.2 (12.2.2) Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

SDG 9

- 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

SDG 10

- 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

SDG 11

- 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

SDG 12

- 12.2.1 (8.4.1) Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
- 12.2.2 (8.4.2) Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

SDG 16

- 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
- 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

SDG 17

- 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
- 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
- 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard



Areas of non-consistent trends:

SDG 3

- 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

SDG 4

- 4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

SDG 5

- 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

SDG 6

- 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

SDG 8

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

SDG 9

- 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

SDG 12

- 12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

SDG 17

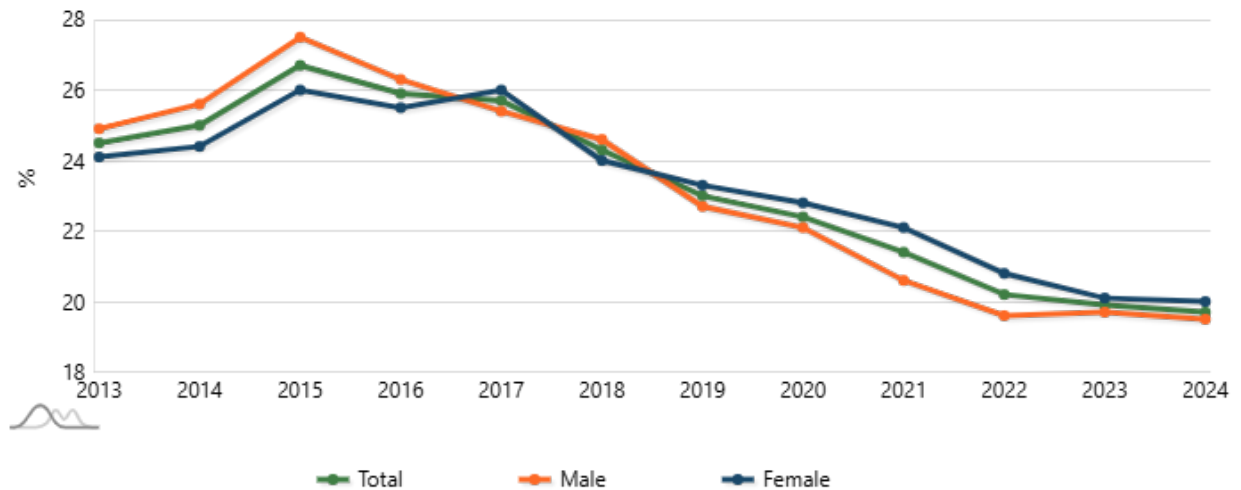
- 17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources



1. No poverty

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

1.2.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and sex

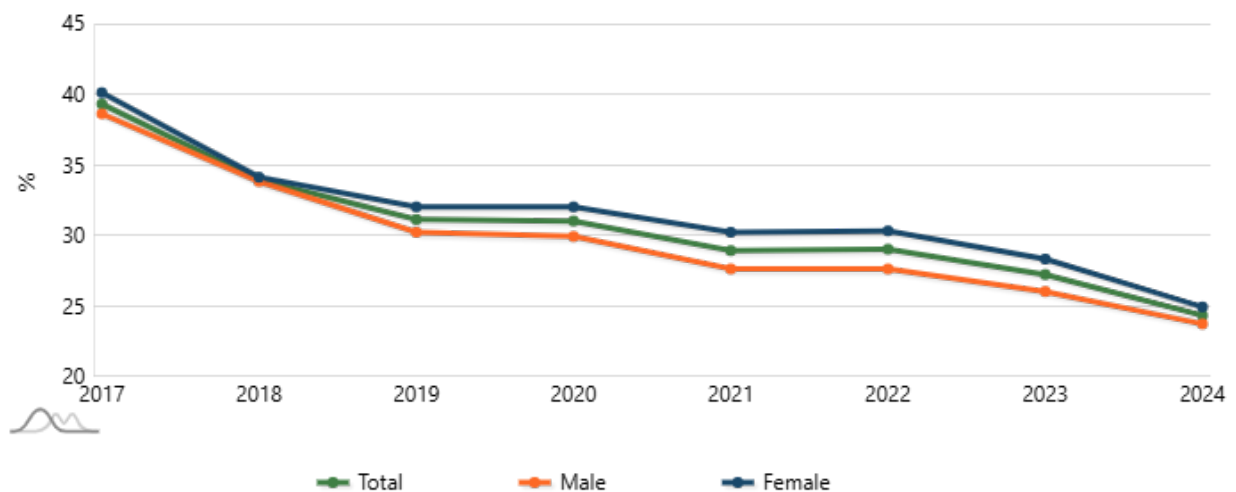


Source: SORS

Link: [1.2.1](#)

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

1.2.2 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age and sex (EU 2030 strategy)



Source: SORS

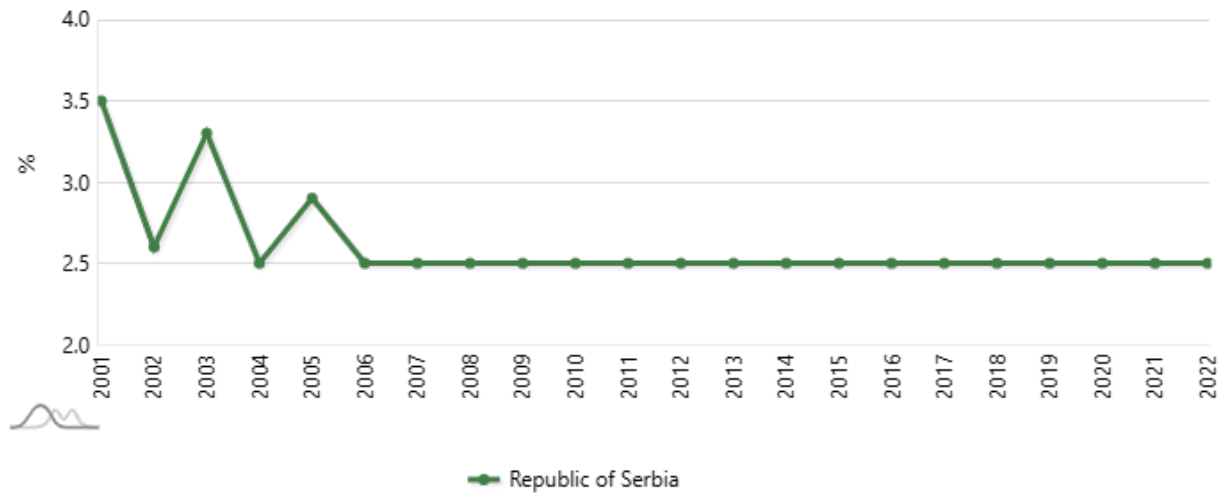
Link: [1.2.2](#)



2. Zero Hunger

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

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

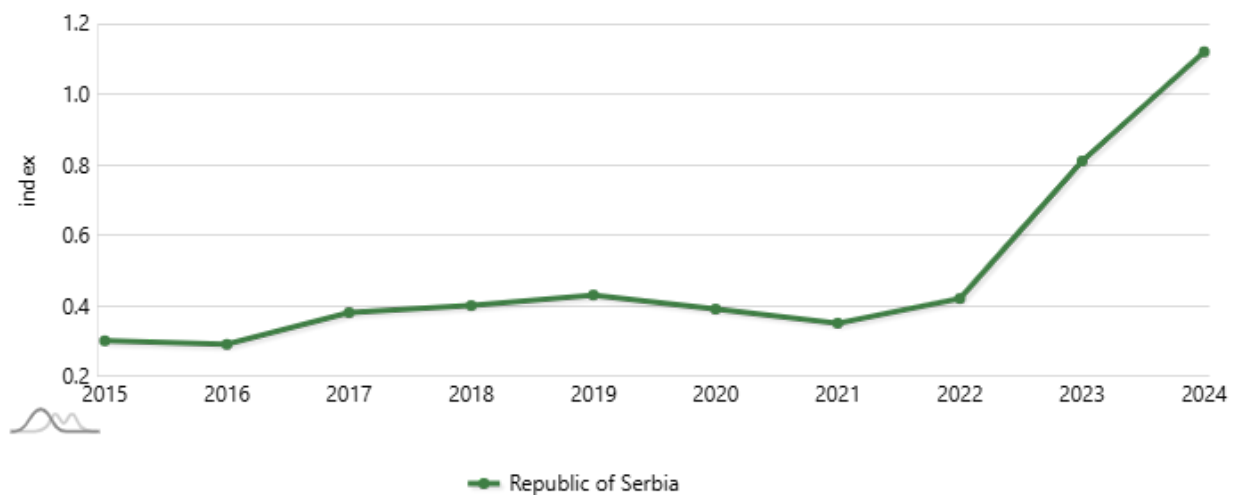


Source: FAO - The Food and Agriculture Organization

Link: [2.1.1](#)

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

2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures



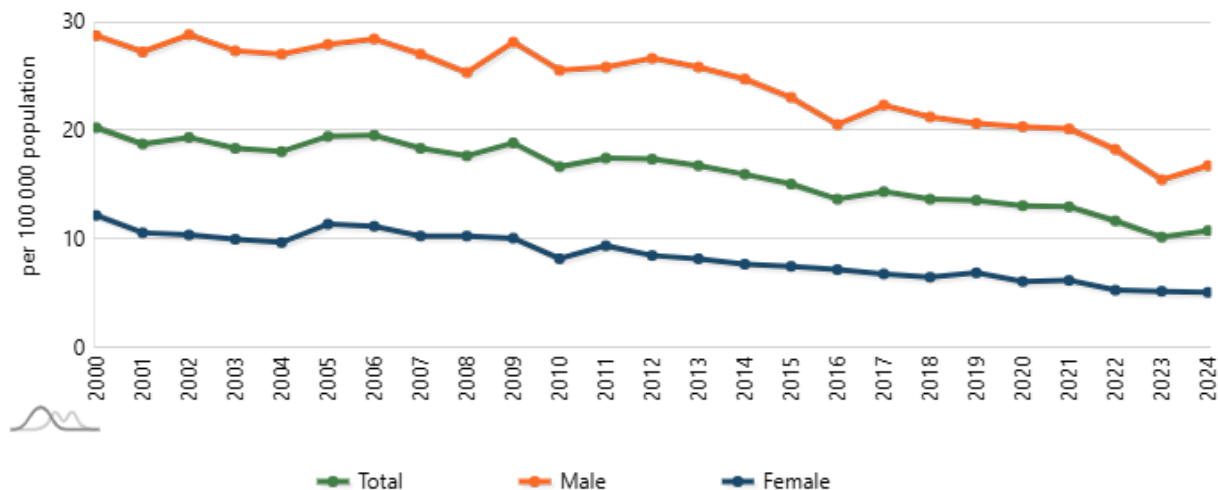
Source: Ministry of Finance and SORS

Link: [2.a.1](#)

3. Good Health and Well-being

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

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate, by sex

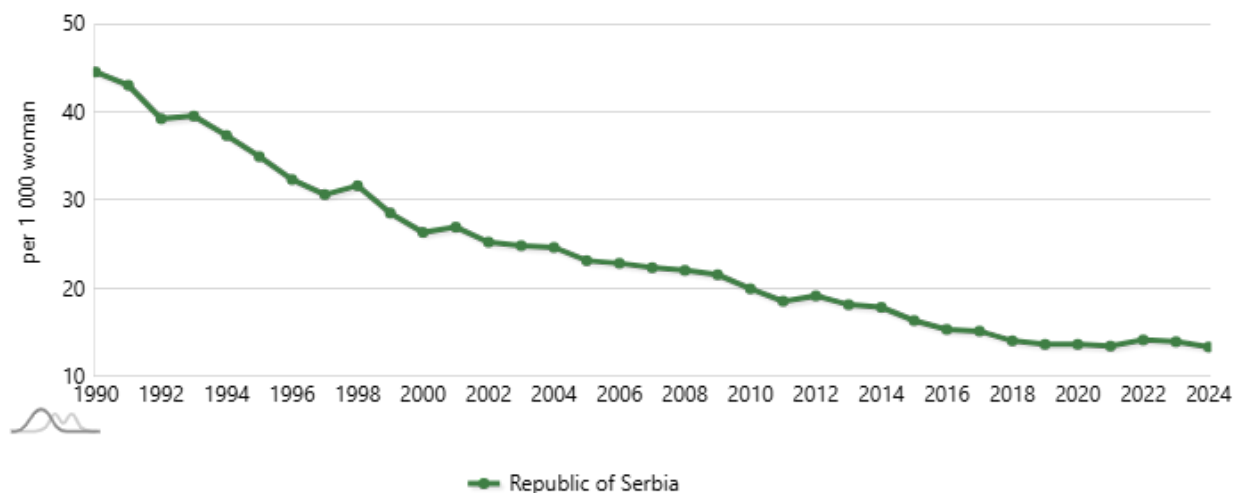


Source: SORS

Link: [3.4.2](#)

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

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



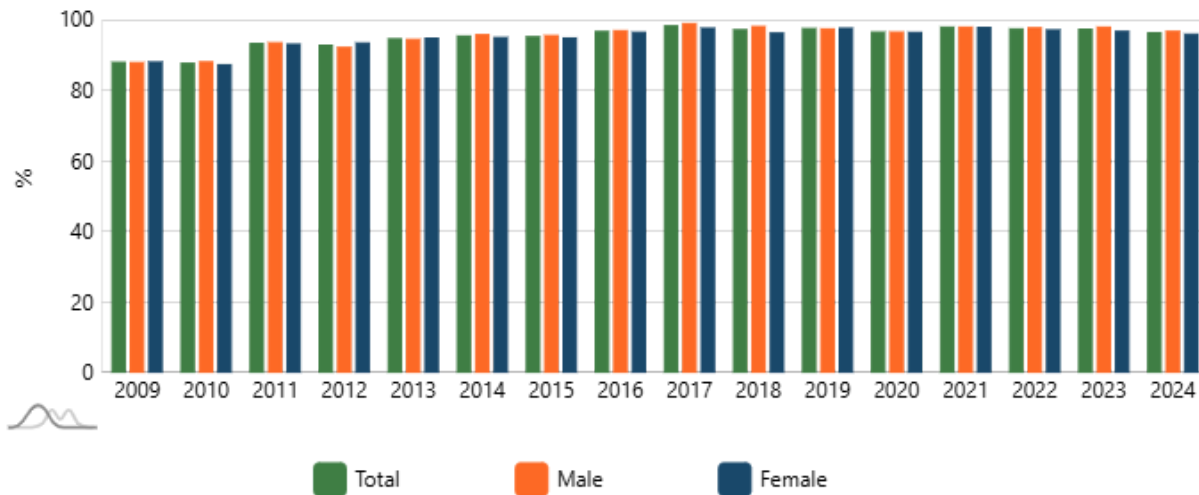
Source: SORS

Link: [3.7.2](#)

4. Quality Education

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

4.2.2 Coverage of children by preparatory preschool programme, by sex

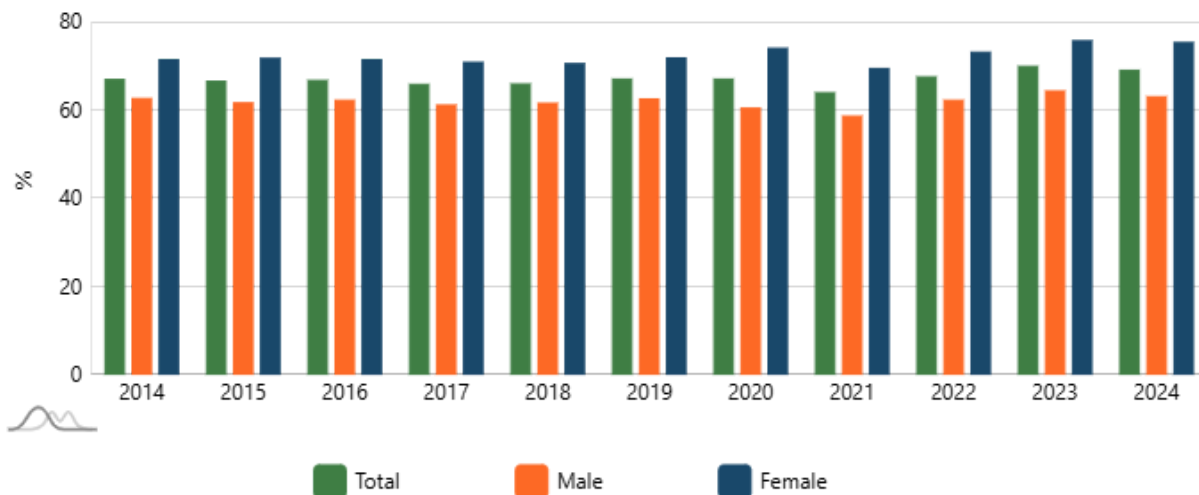


Source: SORS

Link: [4.2.2](#)

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

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous four weeks, by sex, 15–24



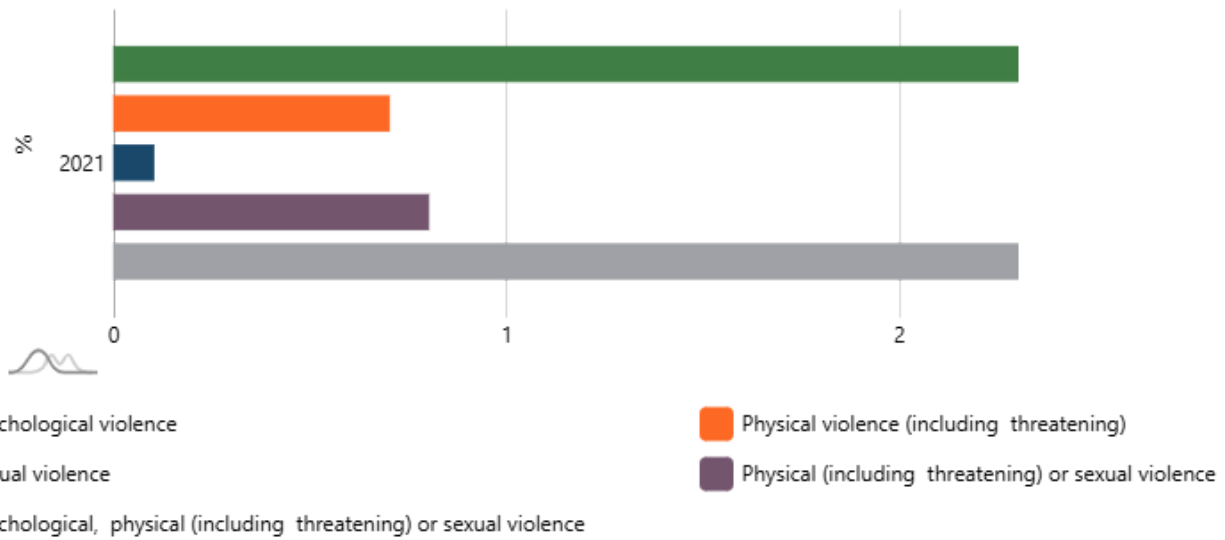
Source: SORS

Link: [4.3.1](#)

5. Gender Equality

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

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

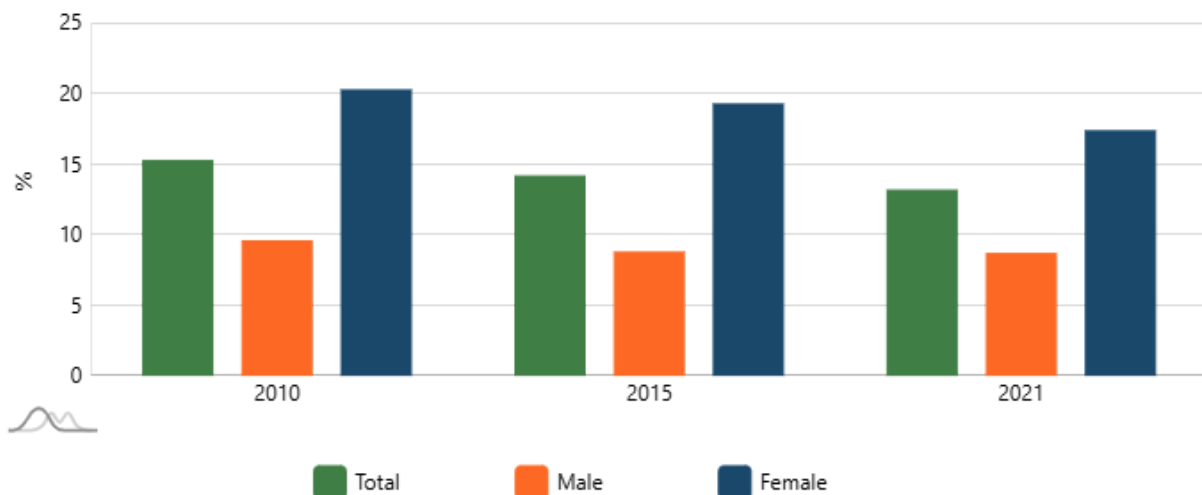


Source: SORS

Link: [5.2.1](#)

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

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, 15 year and more



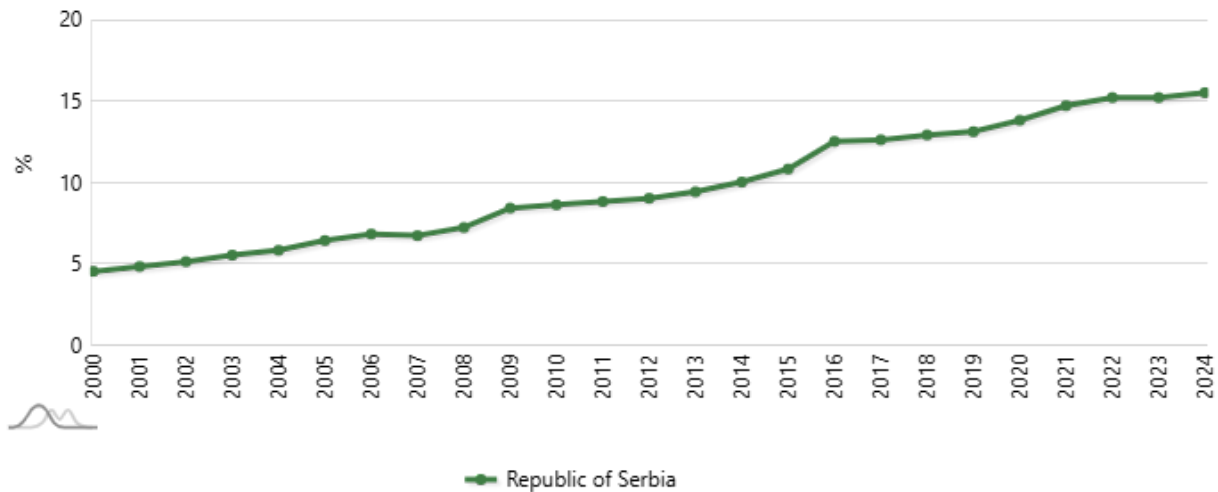
Source: SORS

Link: [5.4.1](#)

6. Clean water and sanitation

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

6.3.1 Population connected to wastewater treatment with at least secondary treatment

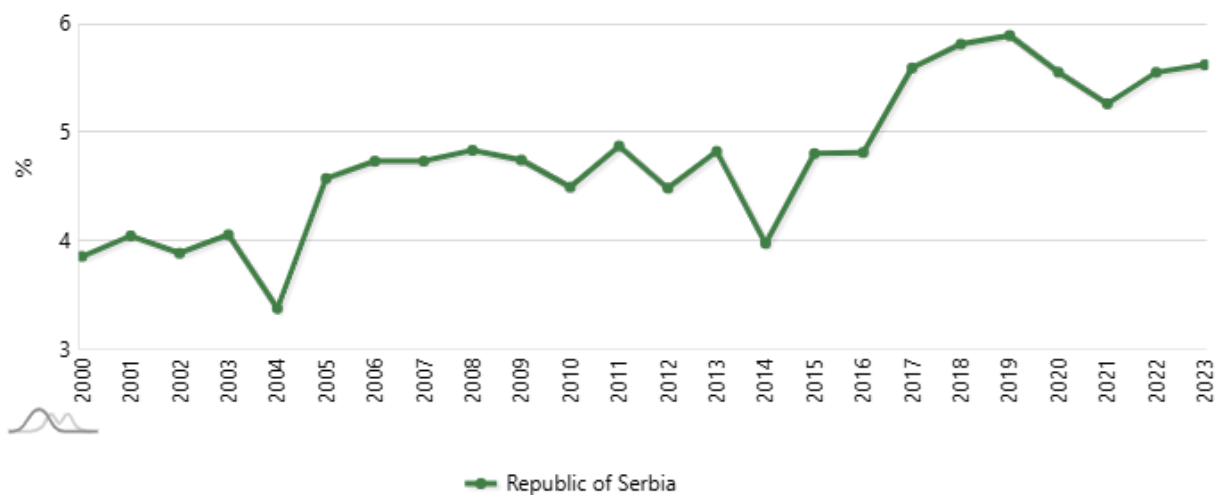


Source: SORS

Link: [6.3.1](#)

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

6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources



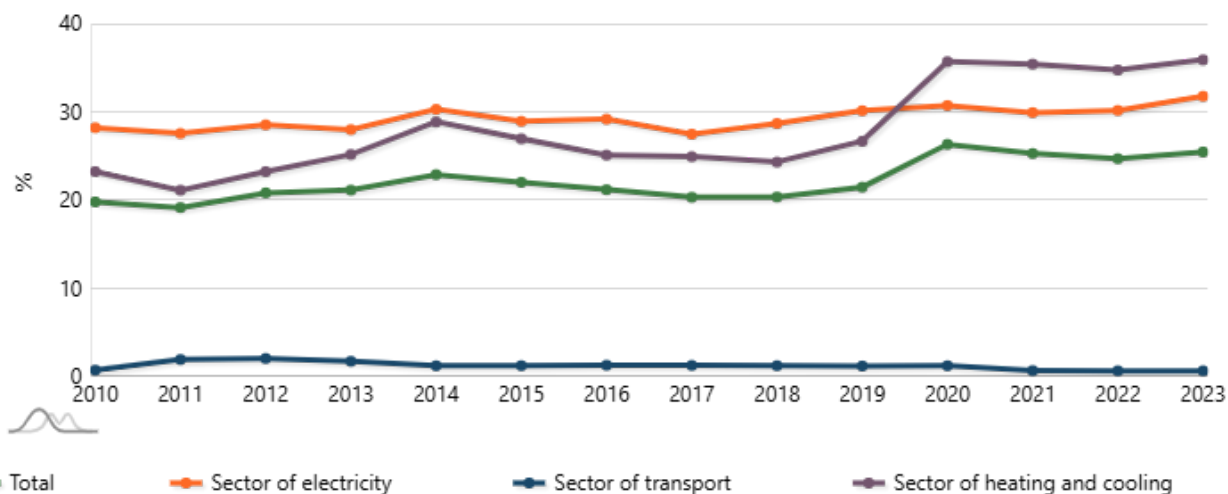
Source: SORS

Link: [6.4.2](#)

7. Affordable and clean energy

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

7.2.1 Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption

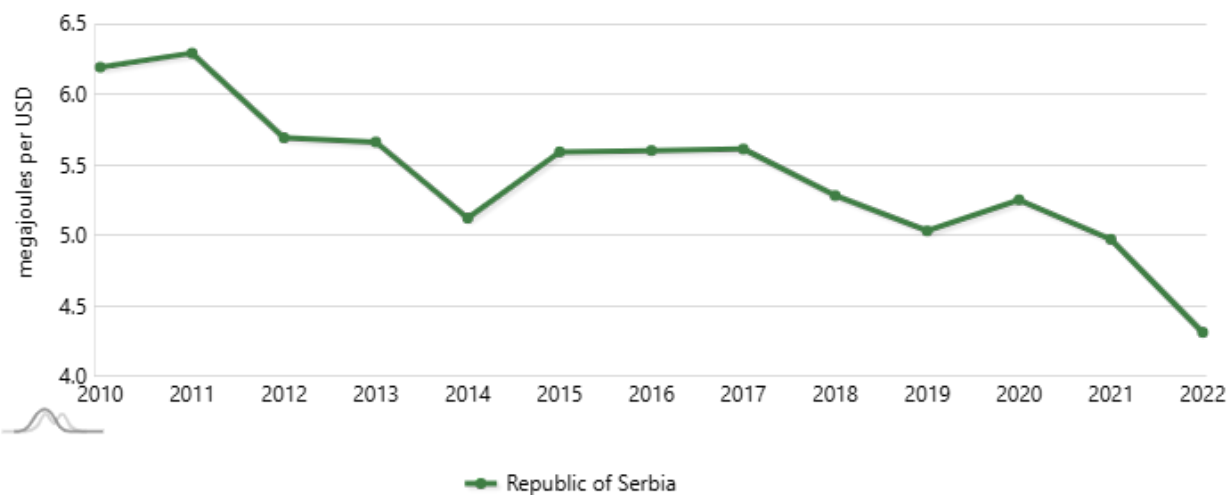


Source: Ministry of Mining and Energy

Link: [7.2.1](#)

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

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP



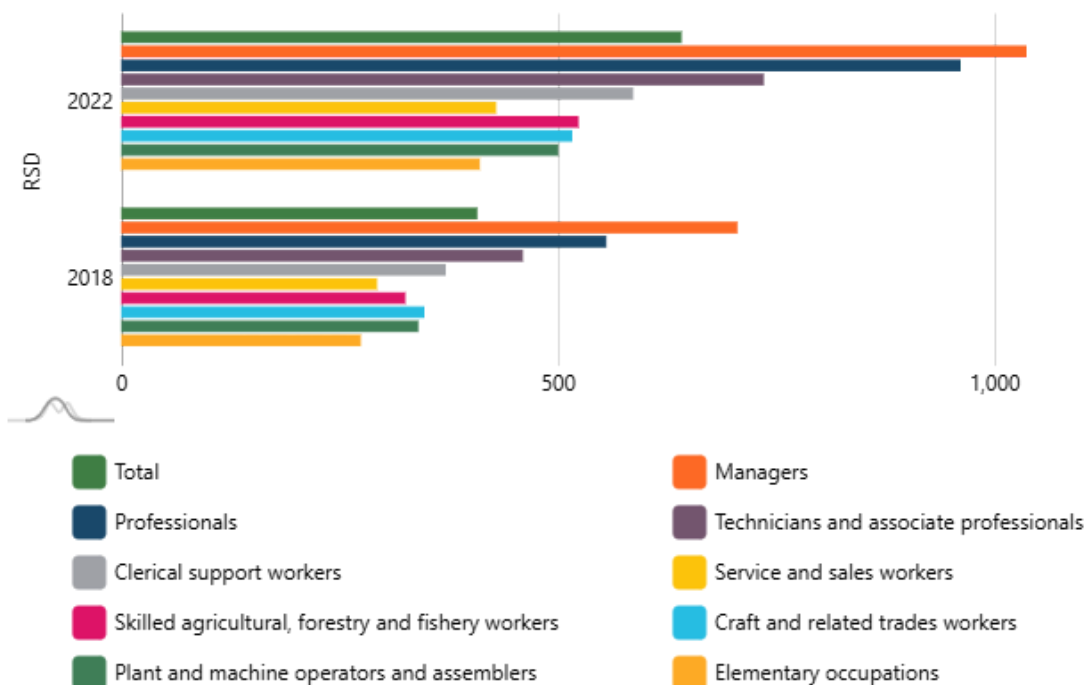
Source: SORS and UN

Link: [7.3.1](#)

8. Decent work and economic growth

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

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employed female and male, by occupation

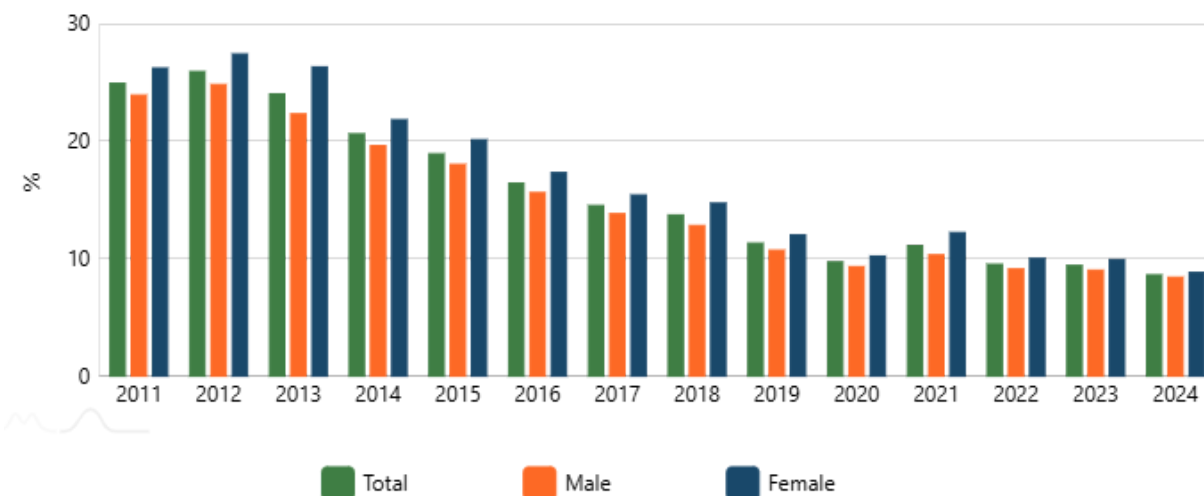


Source: SORS

Link: [8.5.1](#)

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

8.5.2 Unemployment rates, by sex and age, 15 year and more



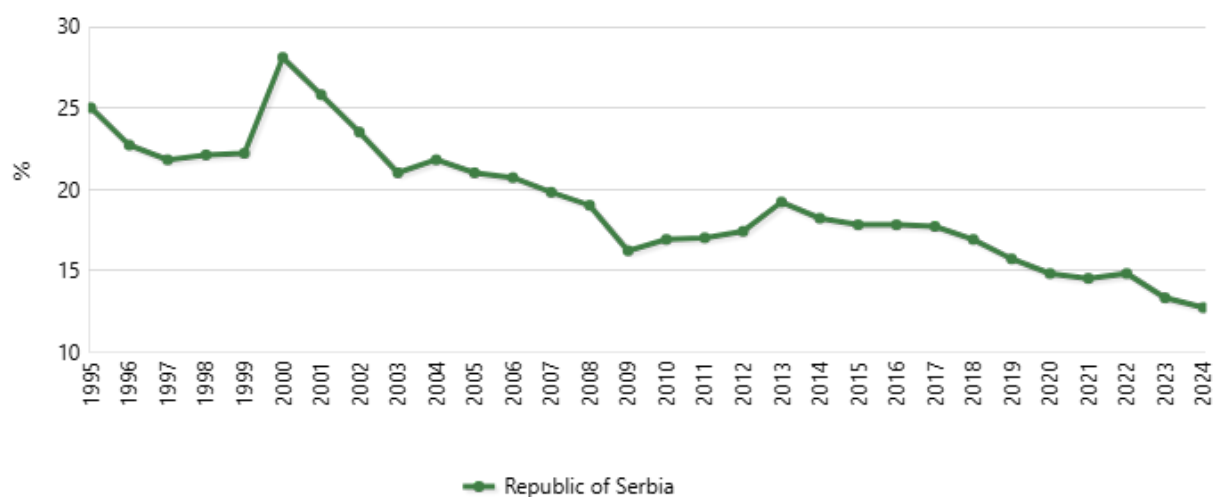
Source: SORS

Link: [8.5.2](#)

9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure

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

9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP

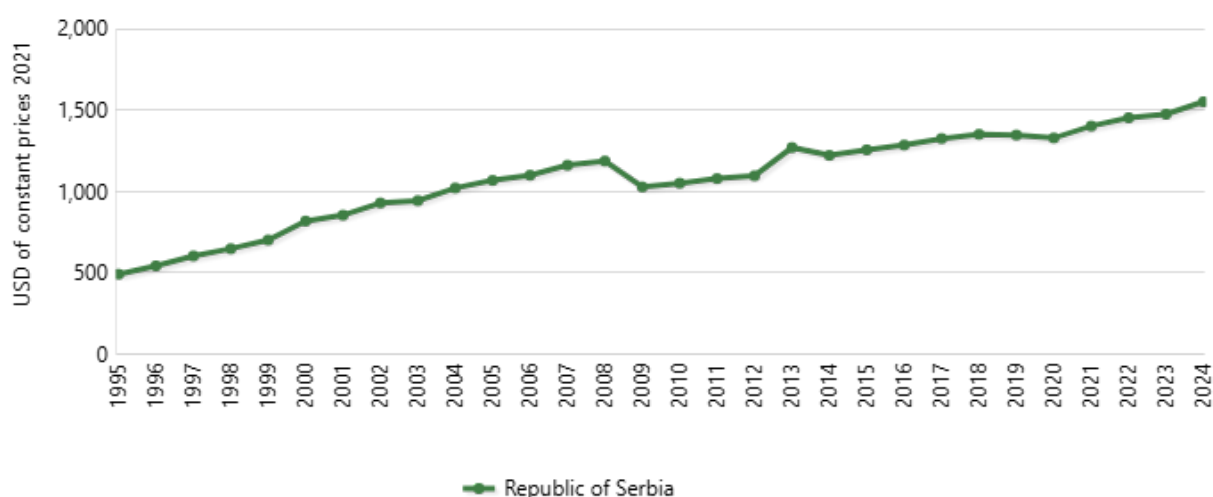


Source: SORS

Link: [9.2.1](#)

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

9.2.1 Manufacturing value added per capita



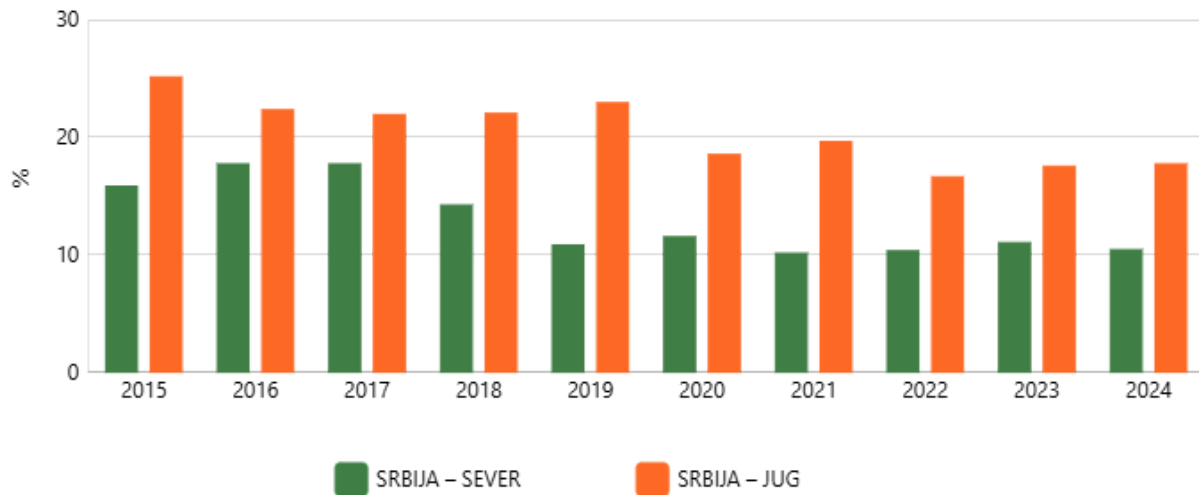
Source: SORS

Link: [9.2.1](#)

10. Reduced inequalities

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

10.2.1 Proportion of people with a disposable income below 50% of median equivalized income

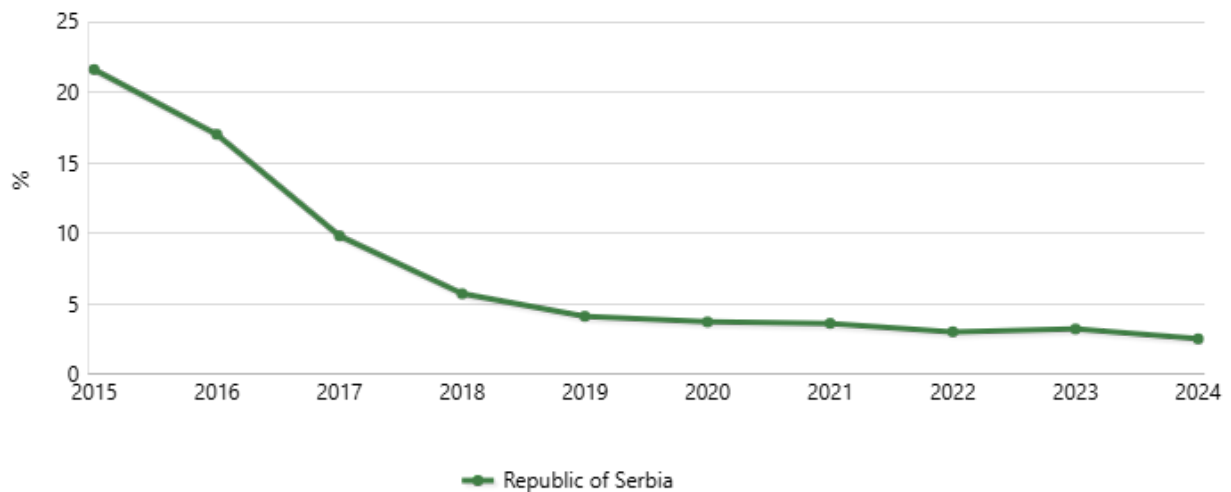


Source: SORS

Link: [10.2.1](#)

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

10.5.1 Nonperforming loans to total gross loans



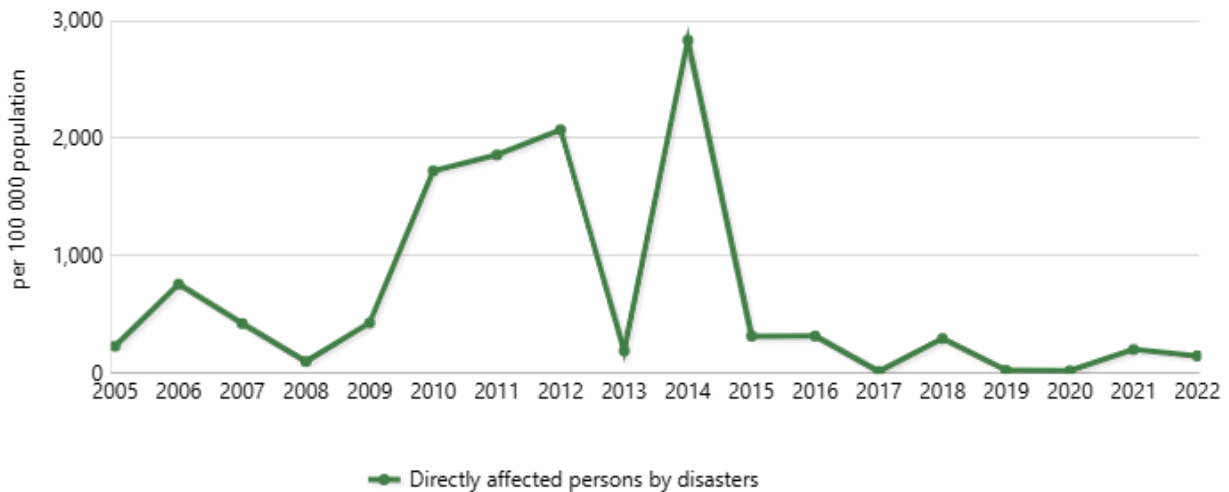
Source: National Bank of Serbia

Link: [10.5.1](#)

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

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

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

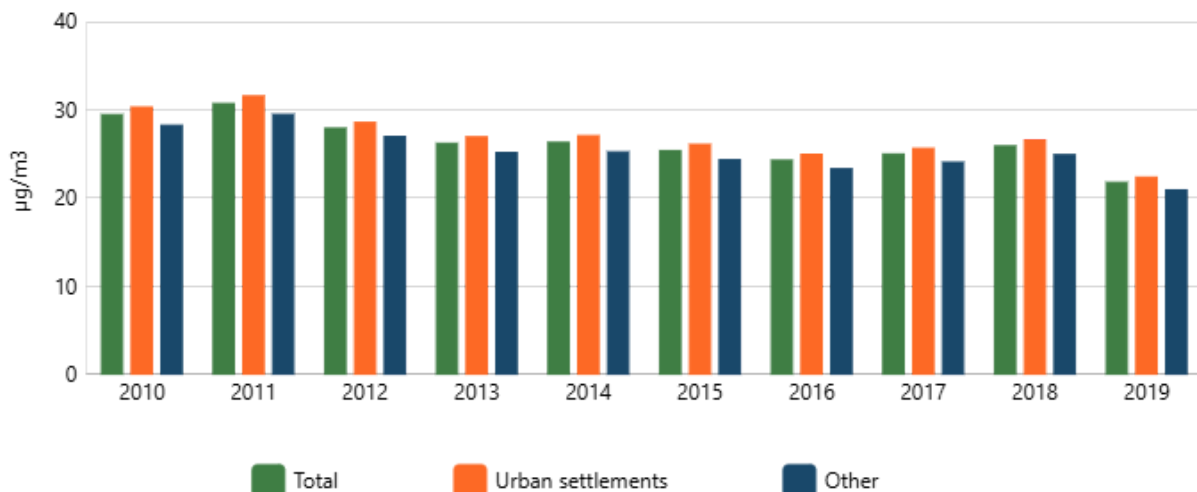


Source: UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Link: [11.5.1](#)

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

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter PM_{2.5}, by type of settlements



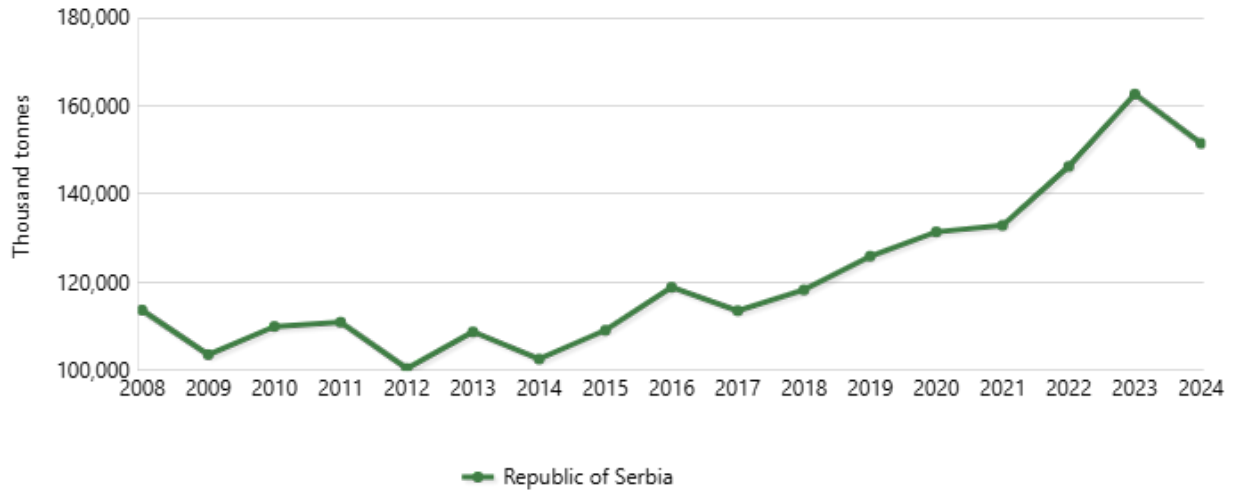
Source: World Health Organization

Link: [11.6.2](#)

12. Responsible consumption and production

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

8.4.2 (12.2.2) Domestic Material Consumption (DMC)

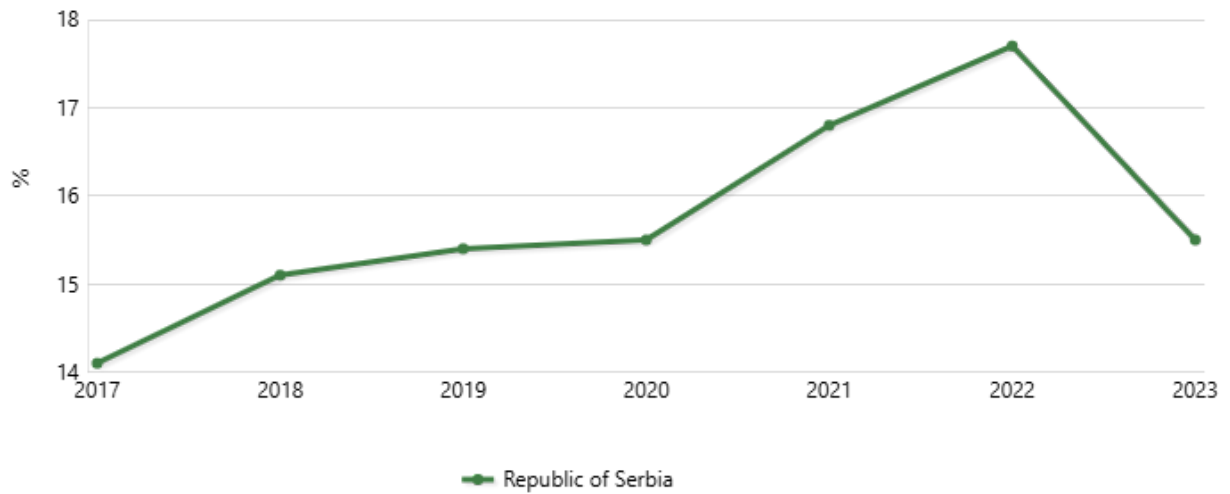


Source: SORS

Link: [12.2.2](#)

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

12.5.1 National recycling rate of municipal waste



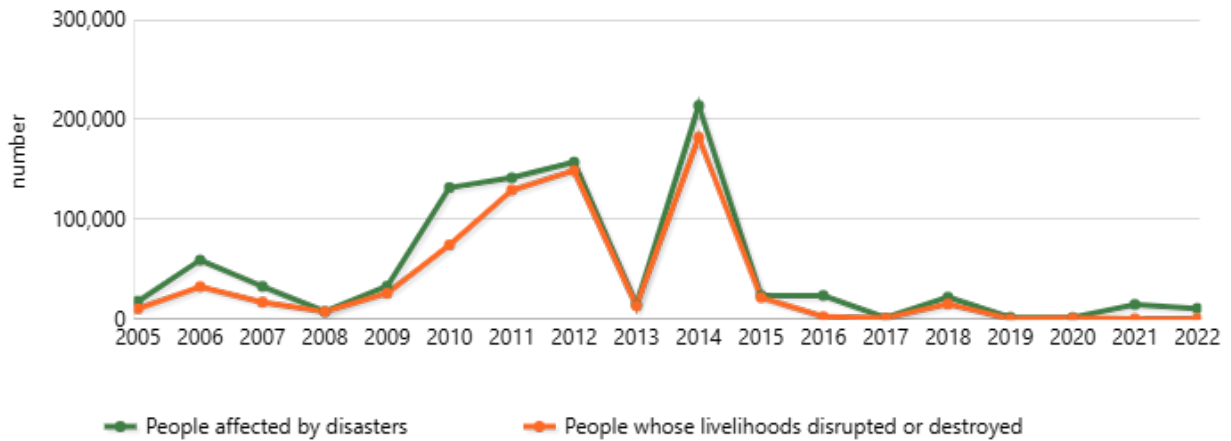
Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Link: [12.5.1](#)

13. Climate action

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

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

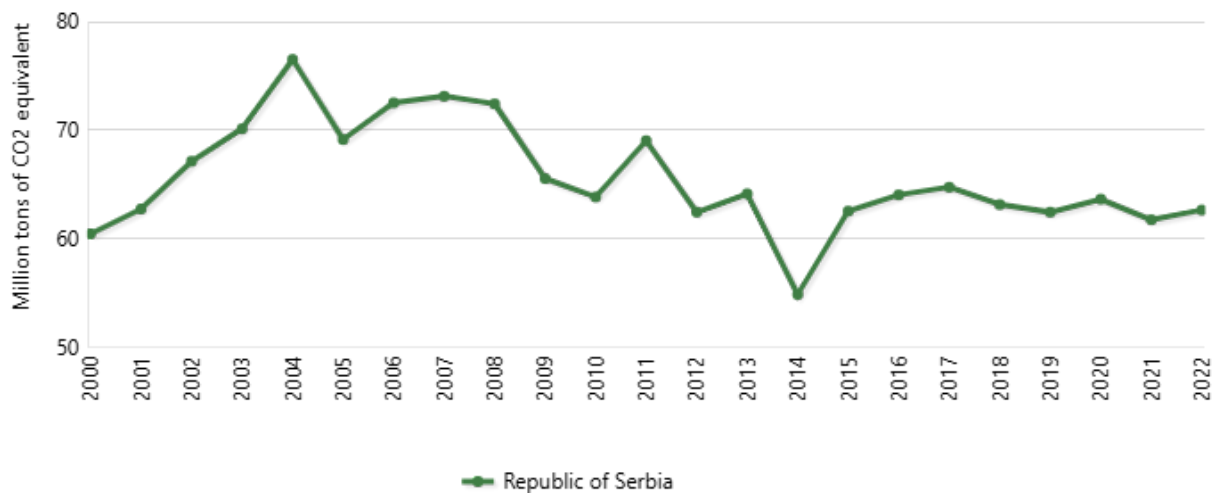


Source: UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Link: [13.1.1](#)

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year



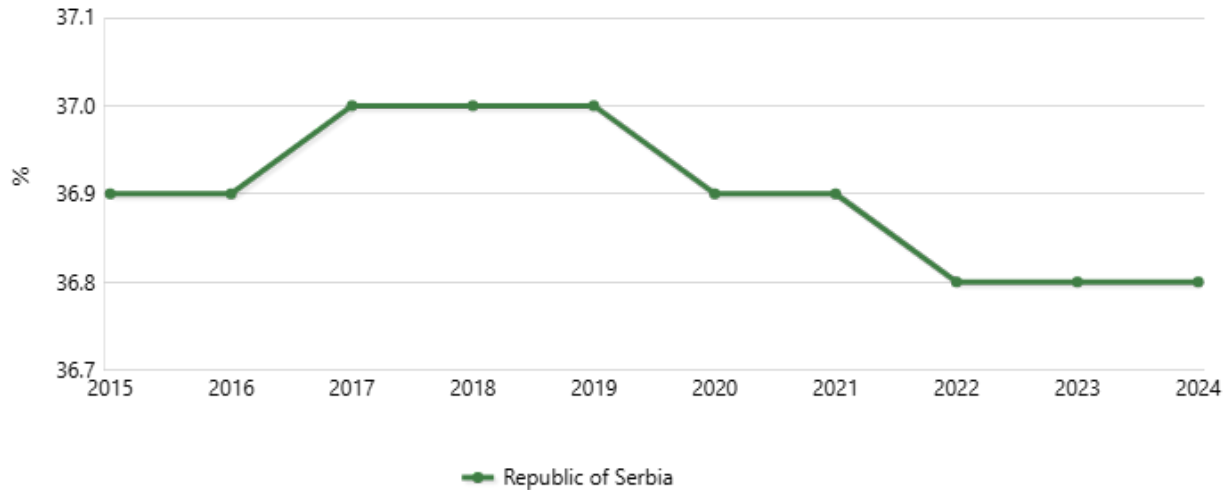
Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Link: [13.2.2](#)

15. Life on land

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

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total area

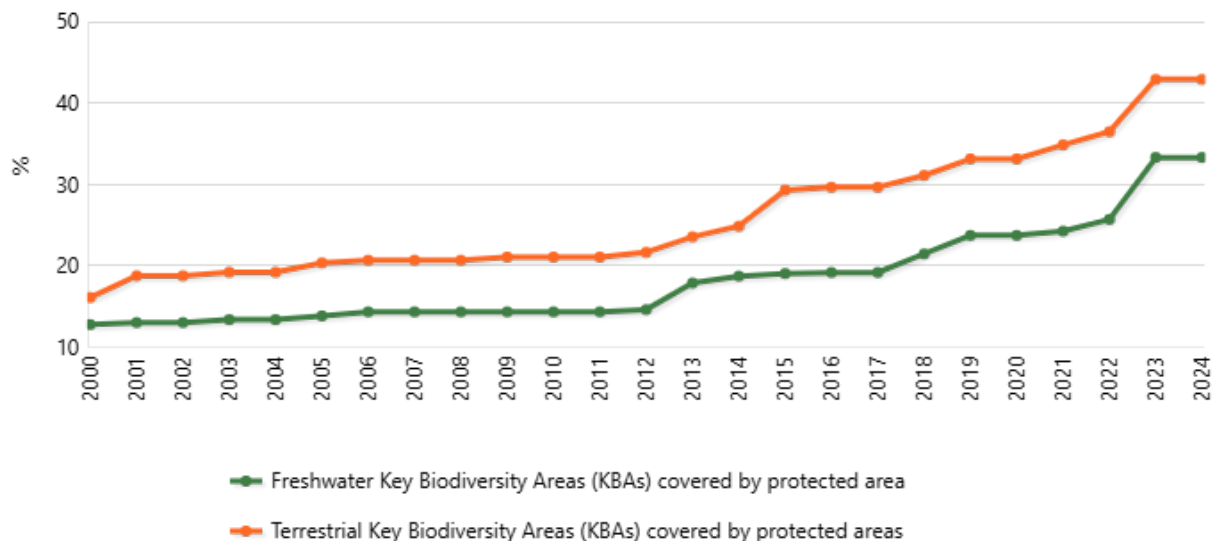


Source: SORS

Link: [15.1.1](#)

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

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



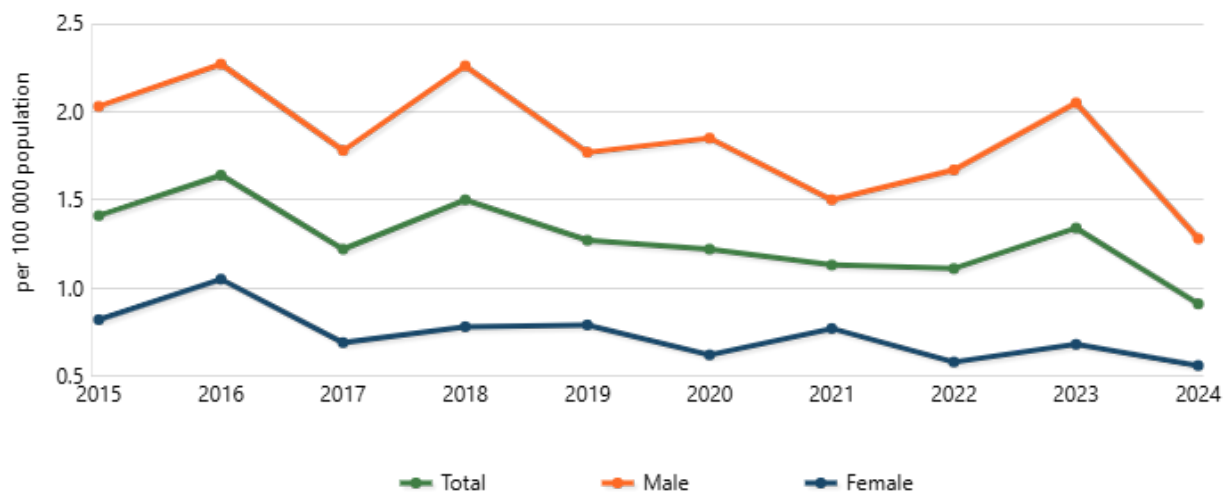
Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Link: [15.1.2](#)

16. Peace and justice - strong institutions

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

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

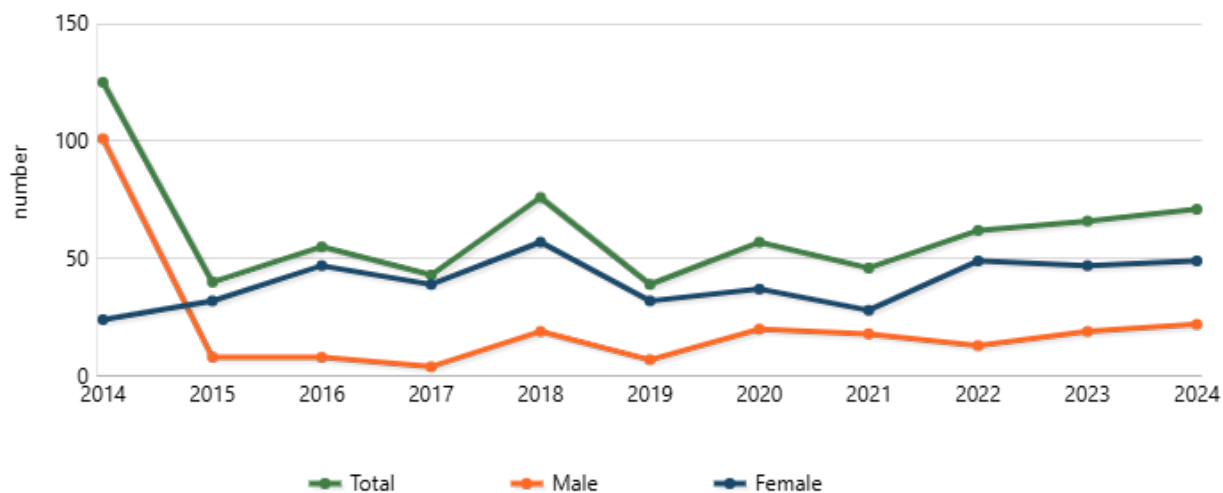


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Link: [16.1.1](#)

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

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking, by sex



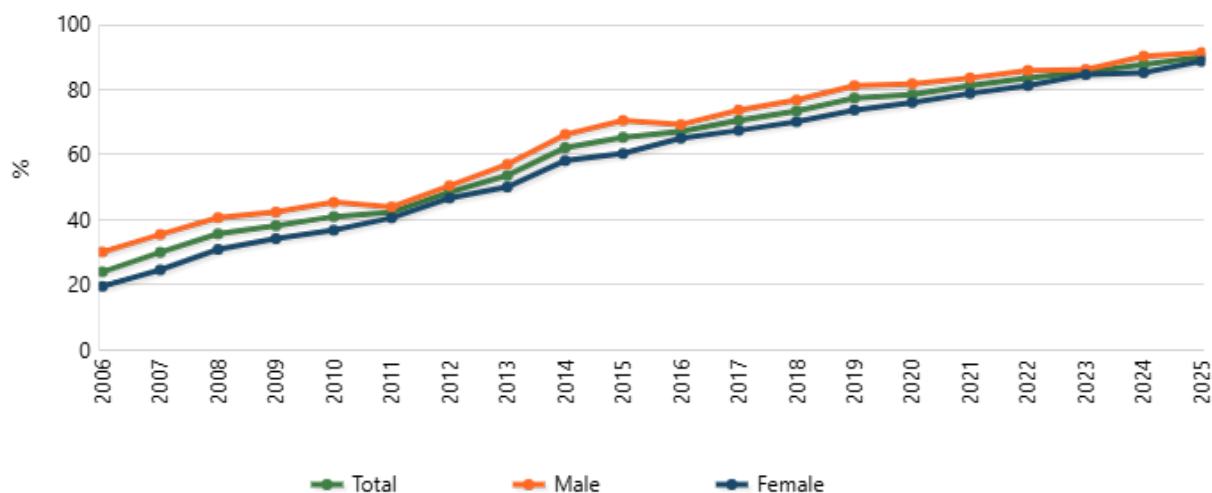
Source: Center for human trafficking victims protection

Link: [16.2.2](#)

17. Partnerships for the goals

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

17.8.1 Individuals - internet users (in the last three months), by sex

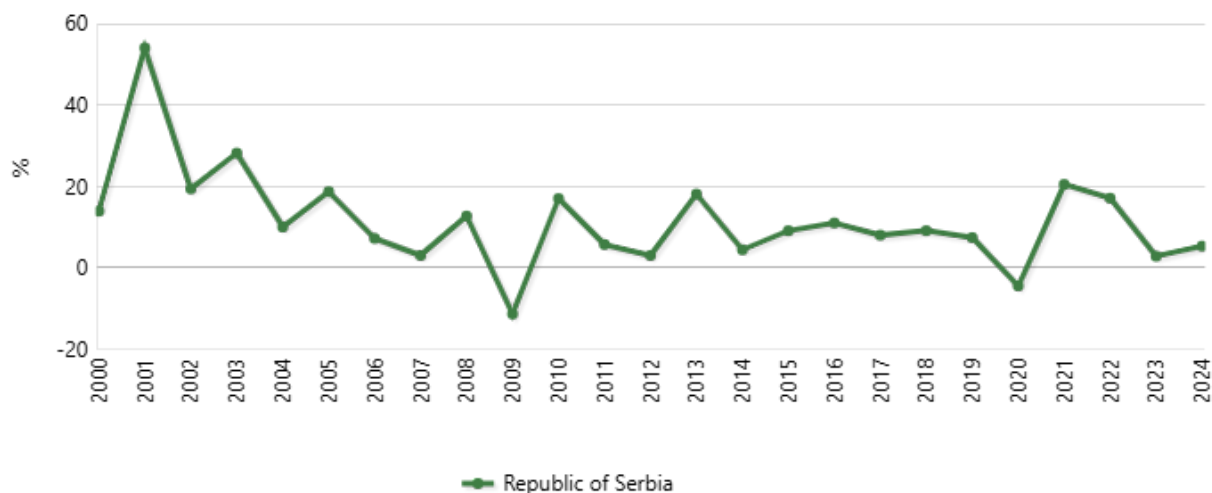


Source: SORS

Link: [17.8.1](#)

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.13.1 Annual growth of exports of goods and services



Source: SORS

Link: [17.13.1](#)