

Outline

1. National Framework:
 - a. Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (106 indicators, 45 indicators)
 - b. Sustainable Urban Development Strategy (43 indicators)
 - c. Voluntary National Review – VNR for Serbia
 - d. Agenda 2030 (247 indicators), SDG11 (15 indicators)
 - e. Urban Monitoring Framework – UMF (77 indicators), Publication with RSO
2. European level
 - a. ESPON
 - b. Inspire Directive
3. Challenges
 - a. Link of indicators and objectives, goals
 - b. Link of indicators and planning proposals, measures and activities
 - c. Digitalisation, e-Space, GIS

Written Notes

1. Systematic monitoring of spatial planning in Serbia started in 2010 with the adoption of the second national Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia by the National Assembly. Hundred and six indicators were defined in that spatial plan and they were monitored at yearly basis until 2014 and biannually until 2020. Not all 106 indicators were operationalized in that 10-years period, but $\frac{1}{4}$ of them. Elaboration of the third national Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia started in 2020, it has not been adopted yet, but 46 spatial development indicators are proposed in that draft of the new national spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia which has the timeframe until 2035. Sustainable Urban Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia was adopted by the Government of Serbia in 2019 and it contains 43 urban development indicators. Among those 43 indicators, 10 correspond to SDG11 indicators and two to SDG6 indicators. Voluntary National Review of Serbia was prepared in 2019. Among 247 SDG indicators 38 were calculated and presented in the VNR, two for SDG 11, both for target SDG 11.6 on environmental parameters in urban settlements. The first VNR for Serbia points out the role of policy through creating ownership for sustainable development, incorporating SDGs in national frameworks, applying leaving no one behind principle and improving institutions. Within the means of implementation VNR identifies existing and available resources for improvement of sustainable development in Serbia. Additional effort is needed to start monitoring 15 SDG 11 indicators and it is important to feed the UMF from 2022 prepared by UN Habitat where 46 SDG indicators are included.
2. In line with European integration of Serbia a few instruments are open for Serbia – Interreg Europe, Interact and Urbact while additional efforts are needed to open ESPON for Serbia as one of the most important programmes currently for territorial monitoring in Europe. INSPIRE directive of EU from 2007 is being implemented in Serbia and the boost for it was adoption of Law on Geospatial Data Infrastructure in Serbia in 2018 which represents a basis for digitalization.

3. As three main challenges where the VLR process can contribute in Serbia and for which we should have the awareness is a better link of urban development indicators and policy objectives on one side and better measurement of results achieved through the activities and their realization in line with the objectives. Wider initiative e-Space and more precise e-Plan initiative should improve digitalization in the domain of spatial planning and in line with recommendations of NUA and IGUPT.

38 SDG indicators in VNR for Serbia:

SDG 1 – 3
SDG 2 – 3
SDG 3 – 1
SDG 4 – 1
SDG 5 – 2
SDG 6 – 2
SDG 7 – 3
SDG 8 – 5
SDG 9 – 4
SDG 10 – 1
SDG 11 – 2
SDG 12 – 2
SDG 13 – 0
SDG 14 – 0
SDG 15 – 2
SDG 16 – 6
SDG 17 – 1

46 SDG indicators in global UMF:

SDG 1 – 2
SDG 2 – 3
SDG 3 – 5
SDG 4 – 2
SDG 5 – 4
SDG 6 – 4
SDG 7 – 1
SDG 8 – 2
SDG 9 – 1
SDG 10 – 1
SDG 11 – 10
SDG 12 – 2
SDG 13 – 1
SDG 14 – 0
SDG 15 – 0
SDG 16 – 6
SDG 17 – 2