**Serbia**

The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia was adopted in 2006. The entire second section of the constitution (articles 23-81) is dedicated to human and minority rights. Generally accepted rules of international law and ratified international treaties are an integral part of the legal order of the Republic of Serbia and are directly applied. Ratified international treaties must be in agreement with the constitution (article 16).

In the Republic of Serbia a process of comprehensive political and economic reforms is being prepared. Numerous strategic documents have been adopted along with substantial and procedural laws and ratified international treaties. Intensive international collaboration is in progress, reflected in expert and financial support to the process of reform in the Republic of Serbia provided by representatives of international organisations and agencies, while the Republic of Serbia on the other hand is participating in the work of international and regional organisations, international forums and seminars. A large number of support programmes are aimed at building the capacities of civil society organisations and at building partnerships with responsible public officials.

The Republic of Serbia is a member of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and as such has accepted the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights and is therefore harmonising its activities with the rule of law in the course of general development.

The sustainable development goal of the Republic of Serbia is to become an institutionally and economically developed society with appropriate infrastructure, compatible with EU standards, with an economy based on knowledge, the efficient use of natural and manufactured resources, enhanced efficacy and productivity, with a protected natural environment and historical and cultural heritage, a state with partnership between the public, private and civil sectors and which offers equal opportunities to all of its citizens. The social consensus requires that all levels of government understand their roles in realising the development vision of the Republic of Serbia and that all work together on the state institutions to achieve the strategic development goals.

The key national priorities of the Republic of Serbia are: EU membership; the development of a competitive market economy and balanced economic growth, stimulation of innovation, creating better links between science, technology and business, increasing capacities for research and development, including new information and communication technology; human development and education, increasing employment and social inclusion, creating more jobs, attracting experts, improving the quality and flexibility of the workforce, greater investment in human resources; infrastructure development and balanced regional development, improving the attractiveness of the country and ensuring suitable service levels and quality; protection and improvement of the environment and rational use of natural resources, preserving and improving the environmental protection system, reducing pollution and environmental pressures, exploiting natural resources so that they remain available for future generations.