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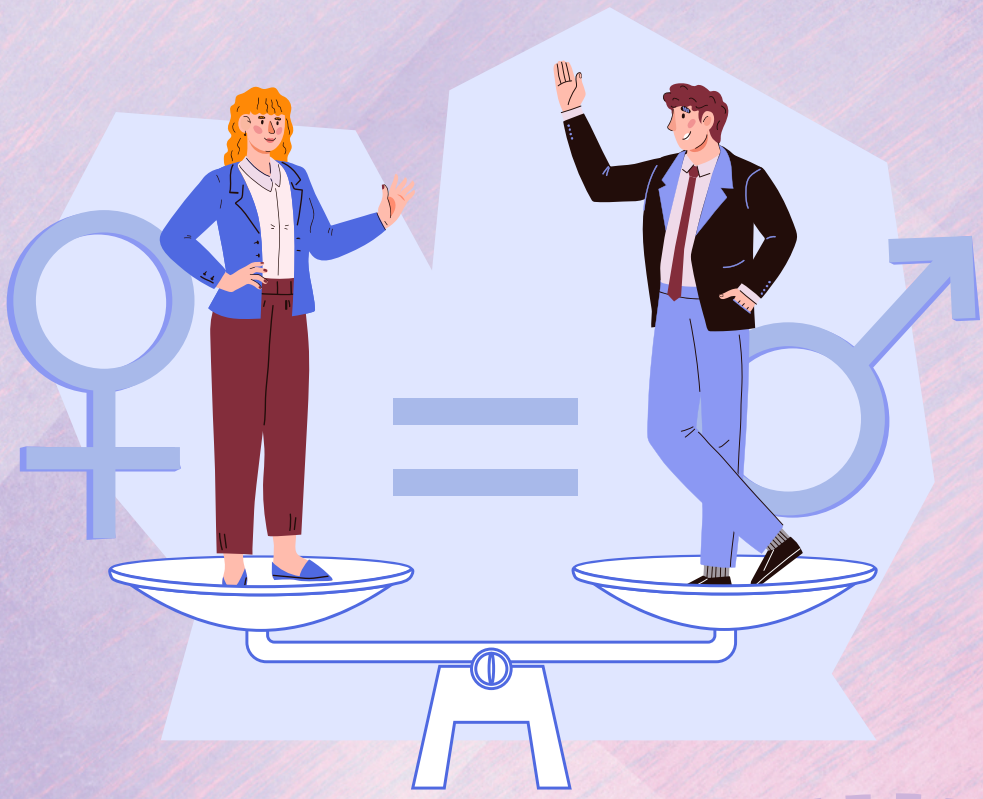
Overview of the Budget of the Republic of Serbia for 2026



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Gender-responsive budgeting has been mandatory in Serbia under the Budget Law since 2015, with gradual implementation beginning in 2016 and the deadline extended until 2024. As part of the public finance reform, there has been progress, but also obstacles to its full implementation. Article 16, paragraph 1 of the Law on Amendments to the Budget System Law ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 103/15, 72/19 and 149/20) stipulates that the provisions of this Law concerning gender-responsive budgeting shall apply to budget users in accordance with the annual plan for the gradual introduction of gender-responsive budgeting, fully by the adoption of the Budget of the Republic of Serbia and local government budgets for 2024.

These budget beneficiaries are required to formulate their gender-responsive objectives and indicators that effectively measure their contribution to improving equality between women and men, girls and boys. All indicators relating to individuals should be disaggregated by sex.[1]

The projected economic growth rate for 2026 is 3%, with the projected GDP value amounting to EUR 94.6 billion. The fiscal deficit is planned at the level of 3% of GDP.

The 2026 Budget is development-oriented and socially focused, with an emphasis on the continuation of capital investments and support for the living standards of citizens.

Total revenues and receipts for 2026 are projected at RSD 2,414.7 billion, while total expenditures and outlays are planned at RSD 2,751.7 billion.

Allocation of funds by ministries:

Ministry:	**Total Funds (RSD)**
Ministry of Internal Affairs	141,206,447,000
Ministry of Finance	1,811,787,330,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	9,932,081,000
Ministry for European Integration	1,356,134,000
Ministry of Defence	277,012,345,000
Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government	1,754,545,000
Ministry of Economy	38,892,258,000

[1] https://mfin.gov.rs/sr/propisi-1/zakon-o-budzetu-republike-srbije-za-2025-godinu-slubeni-glasnik-rs-br-942024-1

Ministry:	Total Funds (RSD)
Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure	270,614,038,000
Ministry of Justice	27,659,166,000
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management	136,534,917,000
Ministry of Environmental Protection	25,601,985,000
Ministry of Education	425,434,544,000
Ministry of Health	38,386,033,000
Ministry of Mining and Energy	23,592,024,000
Ministry of Culture	17,833,839,000
Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs	237,500,787,000
Ministry of Sports	6,646,018,000
Ministry of Internal and External Trade	1,499,440,000
Ministry for Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue	605,360,000
Ministry for Family Welfare and Demography	2,065,328,000
Ministry for Rural Welfare	1,291,356,000
Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation	40,739,633,000
Ministry of Tourism and Youth	5,375,958,000
Ministry of Information and Telecommunications	4,045,269,000
Ministry for Public Investments	25,051,968,000
TOTAL:	3,572,418,803,000

Office of the Minister without Portfolio Responsible for the Coordination of Activities in the Field of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment – 464,557,000 RSD

Gender equality remains a legal obligation within the budget process. Budget beneficiaries formulate gender-responsive objectives and indicators that monitor contributions to improving equality between women and men, girls and boys, with all indicators disaggregated by sex.

Revenues and Receipts of the Budget of the Republic of Serbia for 2026

The Budget of the Republic of Serbia for 2026 projects total revenues and receipts in the amount of RSD 2,414.7 billion, representing an increase of 4.2% compared to the estimated budget revenues for 2025. Compared to the revenues planned under the 2025 Budget, the projected revenues for 2026 are higher by 2.9%.

Within the structure of total revenues, tax revenues amount to RSD 2,080.0 billion, or 86.1%, while non-tax revenues amount to RSD 303.3 billion, or 12.6% of the total revenues of the Budget of the Republic of Serbia. The remaining share consists of donations amounting to RSD 31.4 billion, representing 1.3% of total revenues.

Compared to the estimated revenue amount for 2025, total budget revenues in 2026 are higher by RSD 96.3 billion, with tax revenues increasing by RSD 126.6 billion, or 6.5%, while non-tax revenues decreased by RSD 26.3 billion, or 8%. Within tax revenues, all categories record moderate growth, with somewhat faster growth projected for consumption taxes and personal income tax.

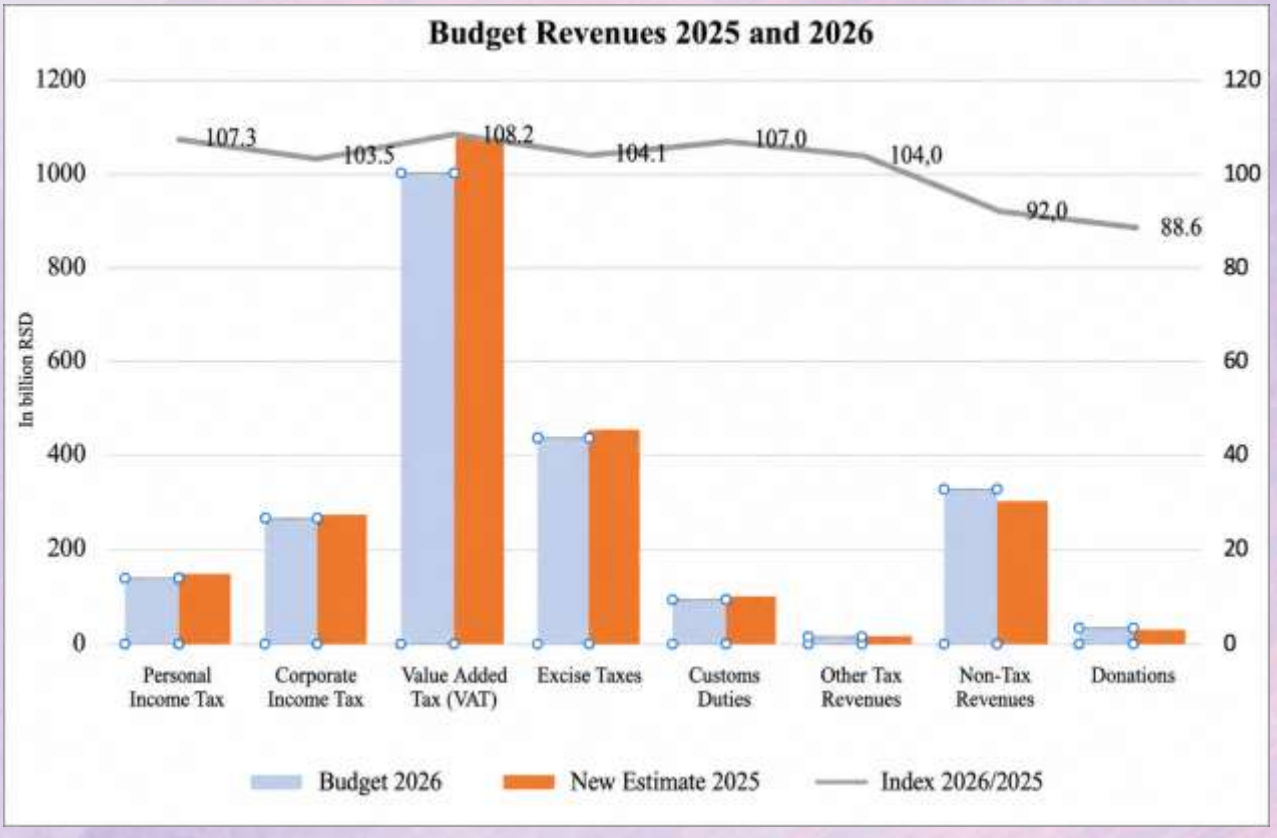
The 2026 Budget envisages fiscal policy measures aimed at further reducing the tax burden on wages. The non-taxable portion of gross salaries is increased from RSD 28,423 to RSD 34,221, in line with the projected increase in the minimum wage.

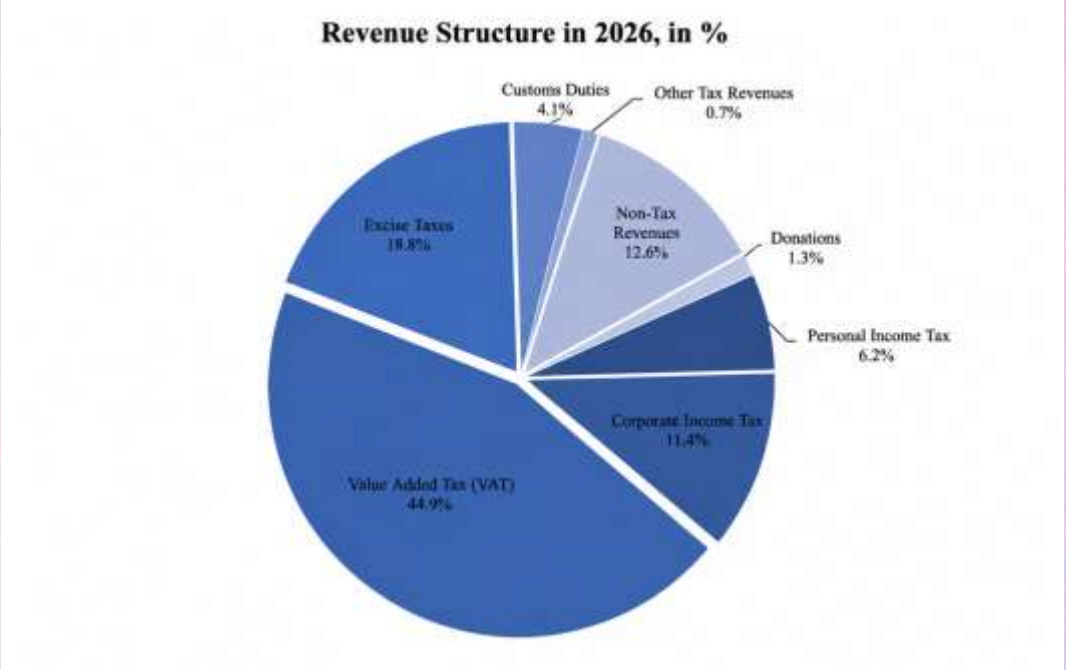
The revenue loss for the general government sector on this basis in 2026 is estimated at approximately RSD 24.5 billion, of which the direct loss to the Republic budget is estimated at RSD 4.1 billion, the loss at the local government level at RSD 12.9 billion, while the remaining RSD 7.5 billion relates to revenues of mandatory social insurance organizations.

The direct impact on the revenues of the Republic budget is not significant; however, on the expenditure side, through transfers to other levels of government and mandatory social insurance organizations, it is also reflected in the budget result. These measures reduce the tax burden on the average net salary by approximately 0.3 percentage points compared to 2025 and are also aimed at gradually increasing the progressivity of wage taxation.

Description	Economic Classification	Amount (RSD)
TOTAL REVENUES AND RECEIPTS		**2,414,700,000,000**
1. Tax Revenues	71	**2,080,000,000,000**
1.1 Personal Income Tax	7111	150,500,000,000
1.2 Corporate Income Tax	7112	275,000,000,000
1.3 Value Added Tax (VAT)	7141	1,084,000,000,000
1.4 Excise Taxes	717	453,300,000,000
– Excise Taxes on Petroleum Products		244,000,000,000
– Excise Taxes on Tobacco Products		154,000,000,000
– Other Excise Taxes		55,300,000,000
1.5 Customs Duties	715	99,900,000,000
1.6 Other Tax Revenues	71	17,300,000,000
Description	**Economic Classification**	**Amount (RSD)**
2. Non-Tax Revenues and Receipts from the Sale of Non-Financial Assets		303,296,055,000
Regular Non-Tax Revenues		277,796,055,000
– Property Revenues	741	64,300,000,000
– Fees	742	25,300,000,000
– Revenues from the Sale of Goods and Services	742	88,000,000,000
– Monetary Fines	743	14,600,000,000
– Other Regular Non-Tax Revenues	71, 73, 74	73,896,055,000
– Receipts from the Sale of Non-Financial Assets	8	11,700,000,000
Extraordinary Non-Tax Revenues		25,500,000,000
– Profits of Public Agencies	741	2,500,000,000

Description	Economic Classification	Amount (RSD)
– Share of Profits of Public Enterprises and Budget Dividends	741, 745	12,000,000,000
– Other Extraordinary Revenues	74, 77, 78	11,000,000,000
Description	Economic Classification	Amount (RSD)
3. Donations	731, 732, 744	31,403,945,000





Fiscal results at the general government level in 2026

Expenditures and outlays of the budget of the Republic of Serbia for 2026

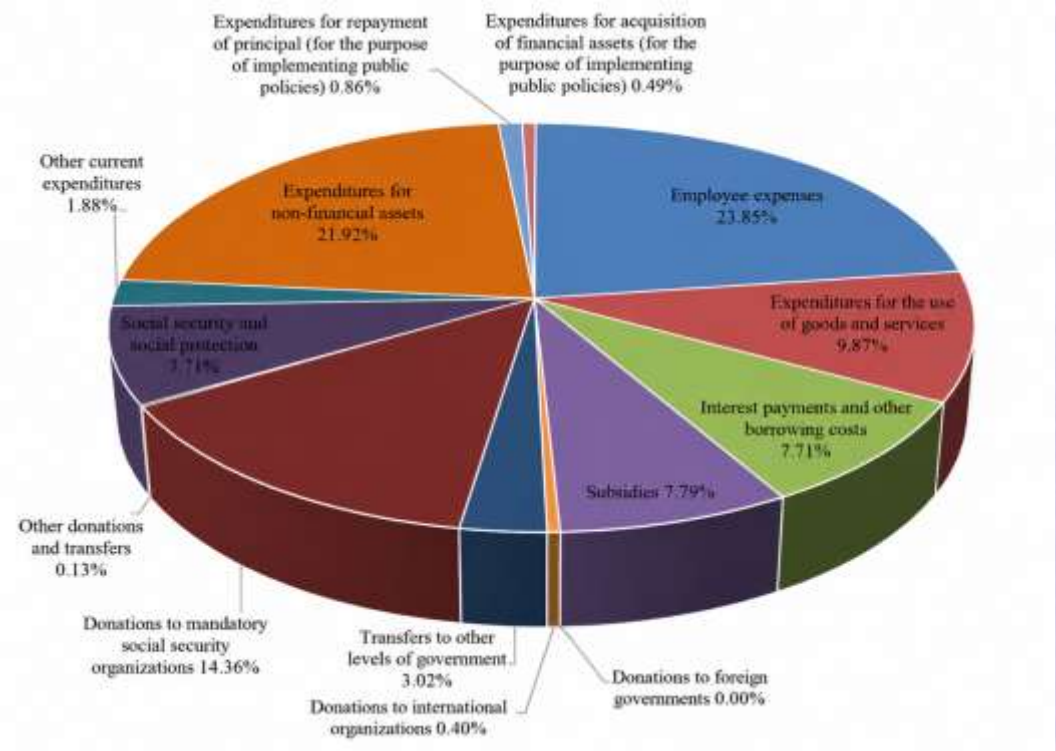
DESCRIPTION	Economic Classification	Amount (RSD)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OUTLAYS		2,751,700,000,000
1. Current expenditures	4	2,111,239,931,000
1.1. Employee expenditures	41	656,148,250,000
- Salaries, supplements and employee compensation	411	525,501,570,000
- Employer-paid social contributions	412	89,873,238,000
- Other employee expenditures	413 to 417	40,773,442,000
1.2. Use of services and goods	42	271,541,876,000
1.3. Interest repayment and related borrowing costs	44	212,189,414,000
- Domestic interest repayment	441	72,019,117,000
- Foreign interest repayment	442	109,629,000,000
- Interest repayment under guarantees	443	10,963,000,000
- Related borrowing costs	444	19,578,297,000
1.4. Subsidies	45	214,459,717,000
- Subsidies in the field of science		4,100,985,000
- Subsidies in mining and energy		11,500,000,000
- Subsidies in environmental protection		3,969,457,000
- Subsidies for air transport		605,000,000
- Subsidies in the economy/business sector		27,806,500,000

DESCRIPTION	Economic Classification	Amount (RSD)
- Subsidies in agriculture		116,500,000,000
- Subsidies for railway transport		24,530,000,000
- Subsidies for road transport		19,100,000,000
- Subsidies in tourism		1,855,000,000
- Subsidies in culture		1,497,400,000
- Other subsidies		2,995,375,000
1.5. Donations to foreign governments	461	1,000,000
1.6. Grants to international organizations	462	10,956,431,000
1.7. Transfers to other levels of government	463	83,118,102,000
- Non-earmarked transfers to municipalities and cities	463	33,327,366,000
- Other transfers	463	49,790,736,000
1.8. Transfers to mandatory social insurance organizations	464	395,193,703,000
- Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund		301,863,000,000
- National Employment Service		750,000,000
- Republic Health Insurance Fund		77,800,000,000
- Military Social Insurance Fund		300,000,000
- Other transfers		14,480,703,000
1.9. Other grants and transfers	465	3,600,426,000
1.10. Social insurance and social protection	47	212,213,841,000
- Child protection		131,183,668,000
- Veterans' and disability protection		24,873,600,000
- Social protection		40,731,186,000
- Transition fund		150,000,000
- Pupil standard		1,048,431,000
- Student standard		1,548,882,000
- Scholarships for young talents		1,119,140,000
- Sports scholarships, awards and recognitions		2,369,600,000
- Refugees and displaced persons		209,147,000
- Other social protection financed from the budget		8,980,187,000
1.11. Other current expenditures	43, 48 and 49	51,817,171,000
- Reserve funds	499	5,002,000,000
- Other current expenditures	43 and 48	46,815,171,000
2. Expenditures for non-financial assets	5	603,282,950,000
3. Principal repayment expenditures (for the implementation of public policies)	61	23,700,000,000
4. Expenditures for the acquisition of financial assets (for the implementation of public policies)	62	13,477,119,000

Expenditures and Outlays of the 2026 Budget (in RSD billion)

Within the structure of total expenditures and outlays, current expenditures amount to RSD 2,111.24 billion, or 76.72%, while expenditures for non-financial assets amount to RSD 603.28 billion, or 21.92%.

The remaining share consists of expenditures for the repayment of principal aimed at the implementation of public policies in the amount of RSD 23.70 billion, or 0.86% of total expenditures and outlays, and expenditures for the acquisition of financial assets aimed at the implementation of public policies in the amount of RSD 13.48 billion, or 0.49% of total expenditures and outlays.



Employee expenditures amount to RSD 656.15 billion. The share of these expenditures in total expenditures and outlays is 23.85%.

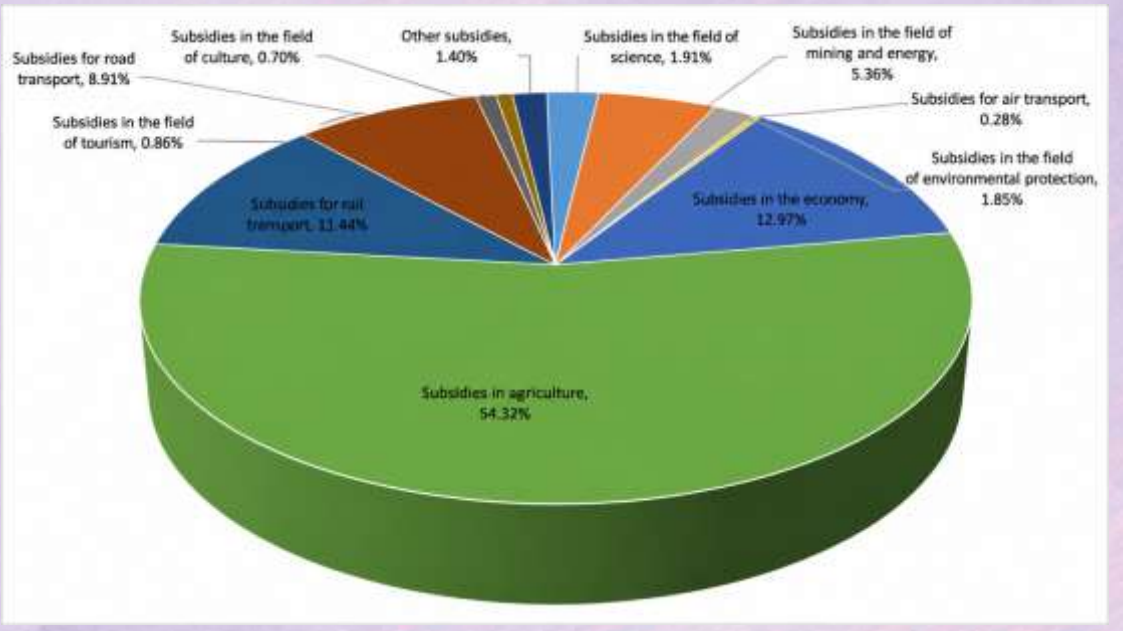
Salaries of employees financed from the Budget of the Republic of Serbia are regulated by the Law on Salaries in State Bodies and Public Services, the Law on Salaries of Civil Servants and State Employees, the Budget System Law, and other specific laws.

The provisions of the Law on Salaries in State Bodies and Public Services apply to the salaries of elected officials in the National Assembly (Members of Parliament) and the Government.

It is necessary to monitor the allocation of subsidies, that is, to analyze the extent to which women are included in these measures and how the allocated funds contribute to the advancement of gender equality. Special attention should be paid to the structure of subsidy beneficiaries, the amount of allocated funds, and the effects these measures have on the economic empowerment of women.

Such an analysis makes it possible to assess whether budget interventions truly contribute to reducing gender inequalities and to what extent they support the equal participation of women in economic activities.

Expenditures for subsidies are planned in the total amount of RSD 214.46 billion and account for 7.79% of total expenditures and outlays. Subsidies are predominantly planned for: subsidies in agriculture (support for the implementation of measures within direct agricultural incentives, support for rural development measures, IPARD, support for animal health protection, etc.); subsidies for various types of transport (rail, road, and air transport); subsidies in the economy (investments of special importance to the economy, support for the implementation of EXPO Belgrade 2027, etc.); subsidies in the field of mining and energy (consolidation of operations of the Public Enterprise PEU Resavica, support for energy-vulnerable consumers, implementation of the BeoGrid2025 project, etc.); subsidies in the field of environmental protection (incentives for reuse and recycling of waste); subsidies in the field of culture (support for film art and other audiovisual production, etc.); subsidies in the field of science (support for the Innovation Fund and the Science Fund, etc.); subsidies in tourism (construction of ski infrastructure, support for the Tourism Organisation of Serbia, etc.); and other subsidies (support for enterprises for the professional rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, support for improving the quality of life of the Serbian and non-Albanian population in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, etc.).



Expenditures for non-financial assets are planned in the amount of RSD 603.28 billion, representing 21.92% of total expenditures and outlays. Significant funds in 2026 have been allocated for: the construction of the National Football Stadium with accompanying facilities; EXPO Belgrade 2027; the tunnel from Karađorđeva Street to the Danube slope; the Serbian Armed Forces; the Novi Sad–Ruma Class I-B expressway; the Hungarian–Serbian railway project; the reconstruction of the Niš–Dimitrovgrad railway line; the construction of the E-761 motorway, section Pojate–Preljina; the construction of the Ruma–Šabac–Loznica road; the construction of the Belgrade–Zrenjanin motorway; the construction of the bypass bridge around Novi Sad with access roads; the project for the construction of municipal sewerage infrastructure and infrastructure for municipal solid waste disposal in the Republic of Serbia; the construction of the Belgrade metro system; the construction of the northern bypass around Kragujevac; the Požarevac–Golubac expressway interchange; the construction of the railway line between Zemun Polje and the National Stadium; the construction of transport infrastructure for the needs of the international specialized

exhibition EXPO 2027 Belgrade; the modernization of primary school infrastructure; the reconstruction and construction of public healthcare facilities; the reconstruction and construction of public education and science facilities, and others.

Grants to international organizations are planned in the amount of RSD 10.96 billion, accounting for 0.40% of total expenditures and outlays. The funds are primarily intended for: IPA support for participation in EU programs; support for integration into the European education area; administrative support for the management of financial and fiscal systems; membership in international organizations; international activities and cooperation, and others.

Transfers to mandatory social insurance organizations are planned in the amount of RSD 395.19 billion, representing 14.36% of total expenditures and outlays. These transfers relate to allocations for the National Employment Service, the Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund, the Republic Health Insurance Fund, the Military Social Insurance Fund, and other transfers.

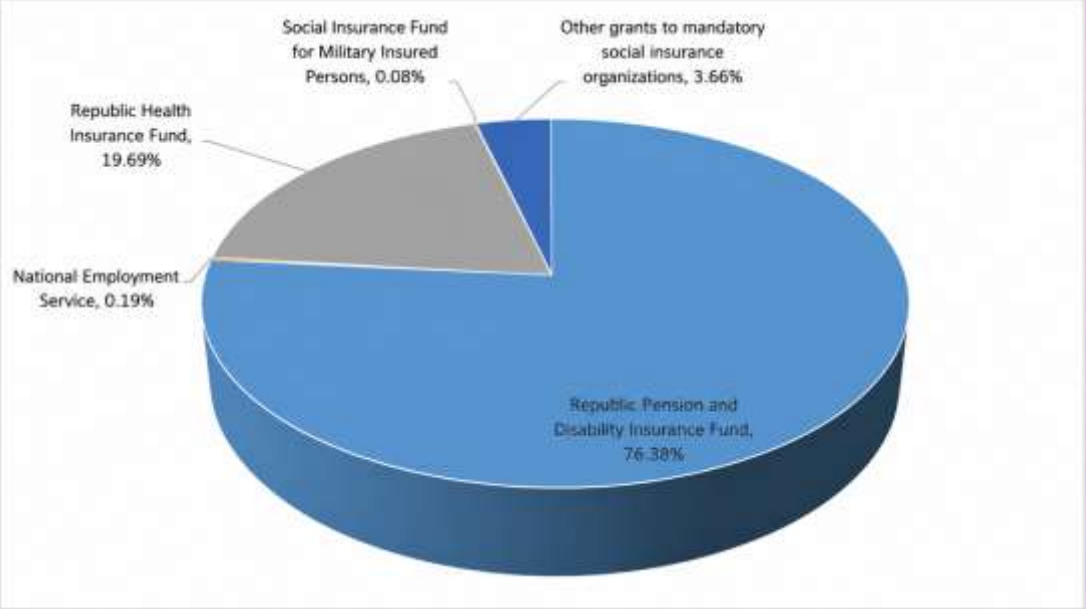
Grants to the National Employment Service are planned in the total amount of RSD 0.75 billion under the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, namely RSD 0.55 billion for encouraging the employment of persons with disabilities and RSD 0.20 billion for the implementation of the "Youth Guarantee" programme.

Grants to the Republic Pension and Disability Insurance Fund are planned in the total amount of RSD 301.86 billion under the Ministry of Finance, intended for covering missing funds for regular pensions and supporting the exercise of beneficiaries' rights in accordance with the Law on Pension and Disability Insurance and special regulations.

Grants to the Republic Health Insurance Fund are planned in the total amount of RSD 77.8 billion, specifically: under the Ministry of Finance in the amount of RSD 57.09 billion, of which RSD 56.59 billion relates to the reduced health insurance contribution rate and RSD 0.5 billion relates to health insurance contributions for certain business entities; and under the Ministry of Health in the amount of RSD 20.71 billion, including RSD 5.90 billion for salary compensation in cases of temporary inability to work due to illness or complications related to pregnancy maintenance, RSD 10.20 billion for healthcare protection of persons suffering from rare diseases, RSD 4.60 billion for healthcare protection of persons considered insured under Article 16, paragraph 1 of the Health Insurance Law, and RSD 0.01 billion for supporting the activities of the Reproductive Cell Bank.

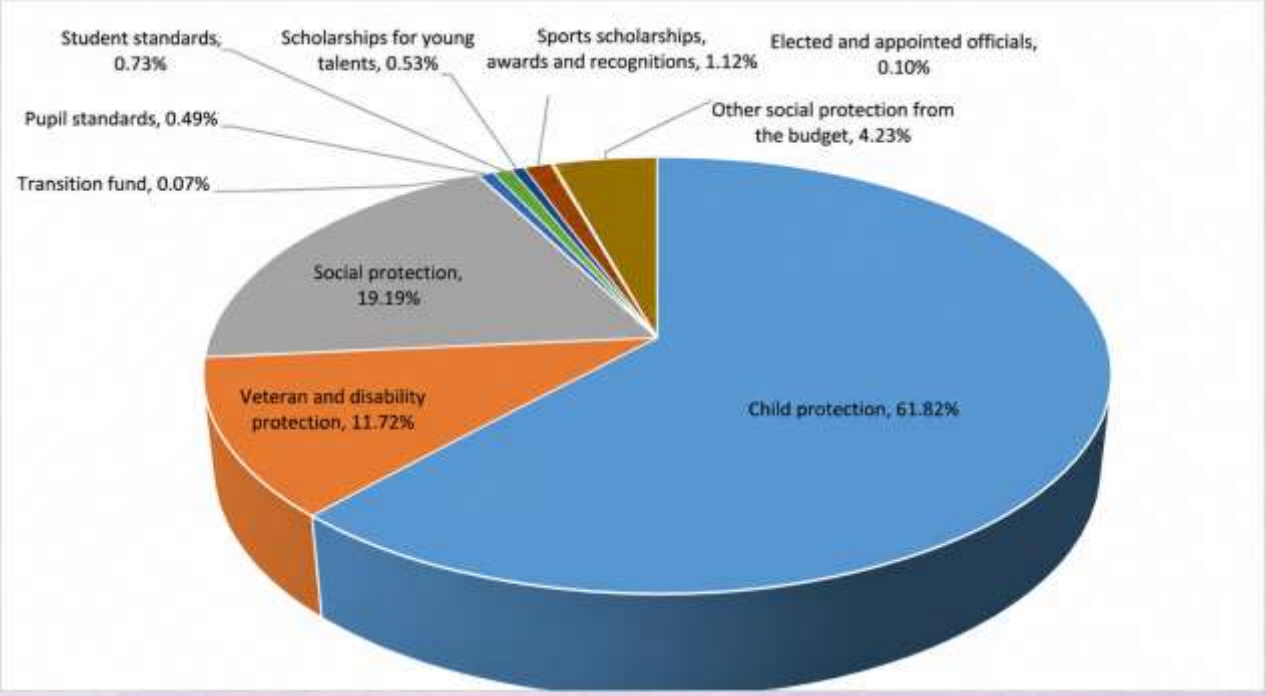
Grants to the Social Insurance Fund for Military Insured Persons are planned in the amount of RSD 0.30 billion under the Ministry of Defence for compensation of part of housing costs for military pension beneficiaries.

Other grants in the amount of RSD 14.48 billion are intended for: tax incentives for mandatory social insurance organizations; construction, reconstruction, and equipping of healthcare institutions; investment and investment-current maintenance of facilities; medical and non-medical equipment; and other related purposes.



Other grants and transfers are planned in the amount of RSD 3.60 billion, representing 0.13% of total expenditures and outlays. The funds are predominantly planned for: support for the work of public health institutes and institutes for public health protection; support for the work of the Institute of Public Health "Dr Milan Jovanović Batut"; healthcare protection for persons serving prison sentences and the provision of emergency medical assistance to persons of unknown residence and other individuals who cannot exercise this right in another manner; implementation of security measures involving mandatory psychiatric treatment and custody in healthcare institutions, mandatory treatment of alcohol and drug addicts, and related purposes.

Social protection benefits financed from the budget amount to RSD 212.21 billion, representing 7.71% of total expenditures and outlays. The largest share of the funds is allocated to rights in the field of family and child protection, veteran and disability protection, support for beneficiaries of social protection and foster care providers, as well as the improvement of pupil and student standards. Funds are also allocated for family-law protection of citizens, national recognitions in the field of sports, and other forms of social support, including scholarships, support for young talents, academic awards, and financing the activities of social protection institutions.



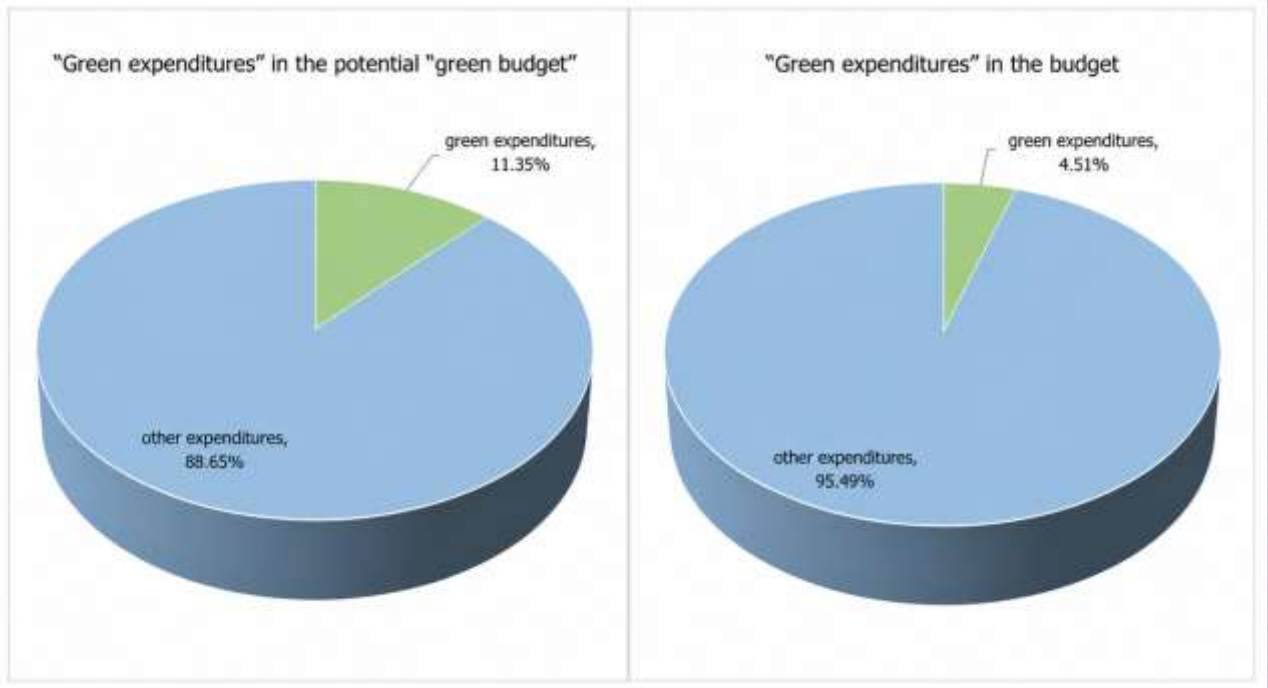
Overview of planned funds in the Budget of the Republic of Serbia with a positive impact on environmental protection – the "Green Budget"

The labeling of "green projects" includes budget users of the Republic of Serbia. In the 2025 budget, a total of four ministries identified their program activities and projects as "green."

For fiscal year 2025, only favorable items were labeled, namely expenditures included on the EU Green List whose net environmental impact may be considered "green." The labeling process did not include negative ("brown") items or mixed items (those having a positive impact on some, but a negative impact on other dimensions of environmental protection). Part of the expenditures, by their economic nature, were classified as neutral. Other expenditures that were not labeled as green are considered unknown items. In future cycles, the scope of expenditure labeling is expected to expand in line with the Roadmap.

The analysis did not include expenditures related to employee expenses, social benefits, non-earmarked transfers to municipalities and cities, transfers to mandatory social insurance organizations, monetary fines and penalties, interest payments, the current budget reserve, or payments under guarantees, as these cannot be considered in the context of green expenditures since they represent financing of competencies or legal obligations, and these funds are not available for discretionary allocation to "green projects." These expenditures are labeled as neutral and account for approximately 58% of the total expenditures of the Republic budget.

Of the total budget expenditures for 2025, 4.51% were labeled as green, while 11.35% of the total expenditures that could potentially be considered green in the 2025 budget were labeled as green.

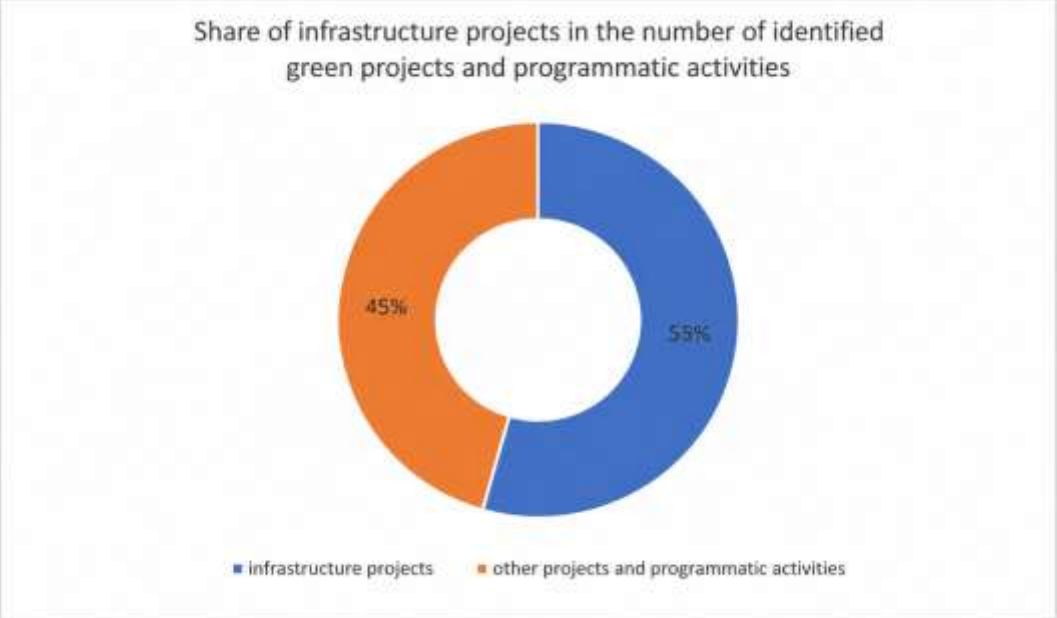


In order to provide an overview of the proportion of budget funds considered “green,” the following comparison with EU Member States and OECD countries is presented:

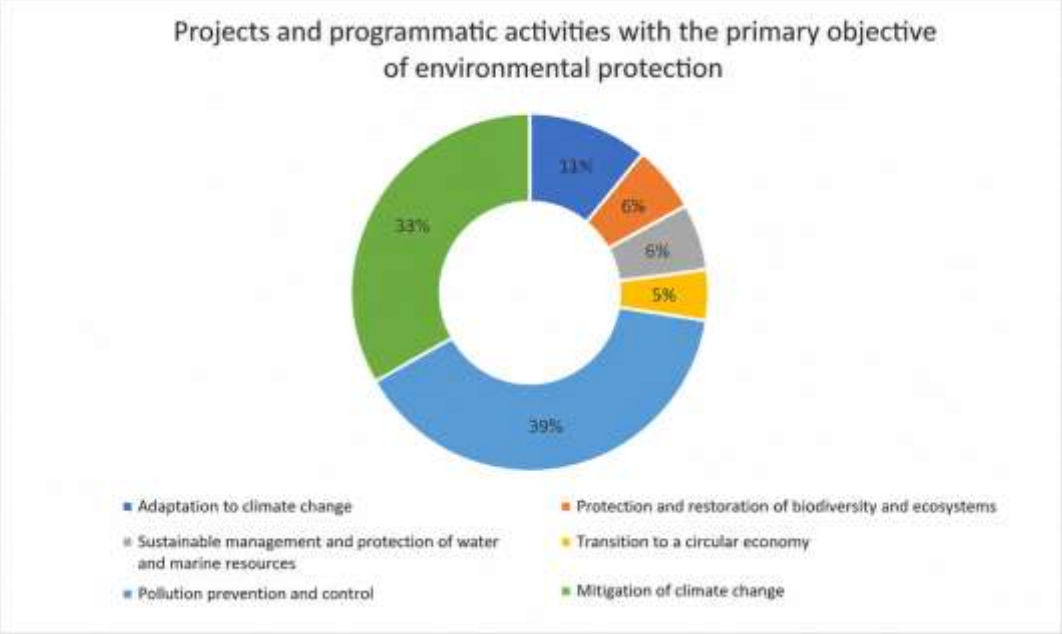
- Comparison with EU Member States: The “green” share of the budget identified through the tagging process varies among countries (between 1% and 7%), mainly reflecting differences in methodologies. (EC, 2023)
- Comparison with OECD Member States: Climate-related expenditures account for only a small share of total budget expenditures. On average, only around 10% of budget expenditures are categorized as relevant (positive or negative) to climate and environmental objectives. (OECD, 2024)

Overview of green projects and program activities

Most expenditures are intended for infrastructure-related expenditures and outlays (55%), while a smaller share relates to non-infrastructure expenditures (45%).



The largest number of green-labeled projects and program activities is related to climate change mitigation as the primary environmental protection objective.



According to the available information and in line with the capacity of the Quality Assurance Working Group, for all green-labeled projects and program activities, the primary environmental protection objective is also aligned with the DNSH principle ("Do No Significant Harm"). This means that, in addition to having a primarily positive impact, the green-labeled projects and program activities do not have a significant negative impact on other environmental protection objectives.

Ministry of Environmental Protection

The Ministry has defined green projects and program activities within four programs in the total amount of RSD 20,955,238,000, with the following objectives:

- The objective of Program 0404 is the improvement of environmental quality and the prevention and control of pollution. The program is implemented through four projects/program activities related to green budgeting.
- The objective of Program 0405 is the protection of habitats and wild species, the increase of protected areas, and the protection and improvement of air quality and the ozone layer.
- The objective of Program 0406 is the establishment and improvement of systems for waste management, wastewater management, and chemicals management.
- The objective of Program 0407 is the implementation of projects aimed at carrying out the "Green Agenda" concept.".[2]

Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure

The Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure implements green projects and program activities in the amount of RSD 63,604,874,622 within two programs: 0702 – Implementation of Infrastructure Projects of Importance for the Republic of Serbia and 1101 – Regulation and Supervision in the Field of Planning.

Under Program 0702 – Implementation of Infrastructure Projects of Importance for the Republic of Serbia, activities are implemented through the Railway and Intermodal Transport Sector, the Water Transport and Navigation Safety Sector, and the Public Utilities Sector, aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving waste management, treating wastewater, and constructing municipal sewerage infrastructure.

Within Program 1101 – Regulation and Supervision in the Field of Planning and Construction, a program activity is implemented that provides support for building renovation with the aim of improving energy efficiency and more efficient use of materials.

Overview of "green-labeled" program activities and projects within Section 22 – Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure. Overall, the 2026 budget continues the policy of investing in infrastructure.

Green projects are financed from the budget of the Republic of Serbia, as well as from donor funds, primarily from the European Union. The projects are aimed at encouraging the sustainable use of energy at the local level, biodiversity protection, and water management, while the largest amounts are allocated to infrastructure projects, including transport-related projects such as railway construction and the development of pedestrian and cycling paths.

A project of particular importance from the perspective of women's economic empowerment and the Leave No One Behind agenda is the circular economy development project. What is currently lacking in the supported projects are criteria related to an inclusive approach or the participation of local communities in the development of environmental protection projects.

2 https://www.mfin.gov.rs/upload/media/cOBit7_6751a79a249a1.pdf

In cooperation with the Women's Network for Nature Protection, the Gender Knowledge Hub will develop a monitoring tool to track the impact of selected green projects on women, with the aim of increasing the visibility of the gender perspective.

List of Green Projects [3]

Green Projects in the Preparation of Financial Plans for the 2026–2027 Period

Within the preparation of financial plans for the 2026–2027 period, a total of 64 green projects were identified, with a total value of RSD 118,486,211,000, the majority of which are related to infrastructure investments.

The largest number of projects is implemented by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, which reported 26 initiatives. This is followed by the Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure with 19 projects, while the Republic Directorate for Water participates with 10 projects. The Ministry of Mining and Energy participates with 8 projects, and the Forest Directorate with one green project. These projects represent an important step toward advancing sustainable development and environmental protection in Serbia through investments in water management, forestry, energy efficiency, climate-resilient infrastructure, and other measures aligned with national and international green agendas.

From the perspective of achieving gender equality, this area is of particular importance, and it is essential to monitor the ways in which women are included in these programs and the extent to which the planned measures contribute to improving their position.

No.	Institution	Program Code	Program Name	Project Code	Project Name	Activity Code	Activity Name	Green Project	Objective	Impact	Category	Activity Description	Note	Amount
25	Ministry of Environmental Protection	0405	Nature Protection and Climate Change	4011	Reduction of the Carbon Footprint of Local Communities through the Application of Circular Economy Principles in the Republic of Serbia	560	Transition to a Circular Economy	Yes	Contribution to low-carbon development	Positive impact	Green List	Development of a national roadmap for the circular economy	The project is jointly implemented by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and UNDP. In addition to other activities, the project also implements activities envisaged under the Action Plan of the Circular Economy Development Program in the Republic of Serbia.	84,168,000

[3] https://www.mfin.gov.rs/propisi/zakon-o-budzetu-republike-srbije-za-2026-godinu-slubeni-glasnik-rs-br-1082025

No capital investments directly related to the advancement of gender equality have been identified within the programme budget. Certain projects relate to inclusive education or support for the poorest municipalities in Serbia, but these are generally implemented in partnership with international organizations or financial institutions.

A total of RSD 464,557,000 has been allocated to the Office of the Minister without Portfolio responsible for coordinating activities in the field of gender equality and women's empowerment.

In addition, within the Ministry of Education, a Project for the Improvement and Promotion of Women's School Sports among School-Age Girls has been planned, for which RSD 15,000,000 has been allocated.

Category	Title	Note
Gender-responsive objective	Objective 1: Greater participation of the underrepresented gender in official trips abroad	Refers to official travel
Indicator	1. Increased participation of the underrepresented gender (male) in official trips abroad	Indicator for the previous objective
Gender-responsive objective	Objective 1: Increased participation of the underrepresented gender (male) in seminars	Refers to seminars
Indicator	1. Greater number of male participants in seminars	Indicator for the previous objective
Objective related to women	Objective 1: Strengthening the capacities of the electoral administration	Women are referenced through the indicator
Indicator related to women	1. Share of women members of local election commissions participating in training programs compared to the total number of training participants	Explicitly refers to women
Gender-responsive objective	Objective 1: Promotion of gender equality within the scope of responsibilities	Directly related to gender equality
Indicator	1. The official work information booklet contains gender-responsive data	Gender-responsive data
Indicator	2. Training of employees in the field of gender equality	Training in the field of gender equality
Gender-responsive objective	Objective 2: Gender analysis of the institution	Another direct gender-related objective in the document
Indicator	1. Implementation of recommendations from the conducted gender analysis of the institution	Related to the institution's gender analysis
Gender-responsive objective	Objective 2: Preparation of a gender analysis by program activities. During 2026, the action plan will be determined.	Explicitly gender-related objective
Indicator	1. Supplement to the gender analysis prepared in 2023 for Program Activity 0006 – Management of the phytosanitary system and food safety system	Within the framework of gender analysis

Category	Title	Note
Indicator	2. Supplement to the gender analysis prepared in 2023 for Program Activity 0005 – Phytosanitary Inspection	Same gender analysis block
Gender-responsive objective	Objective 3: Monitoring appointments, placements, and dismissals within the Government’s competence by gender	Monitoring data by gender
Indicator	1. Annual report on appointments, placements, and dismissals by gender	Gender-disaggregated data
Indicator	2. Established records of appointments, placements, and dismissals by gender	Gender-based records