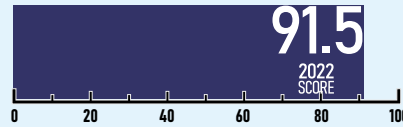


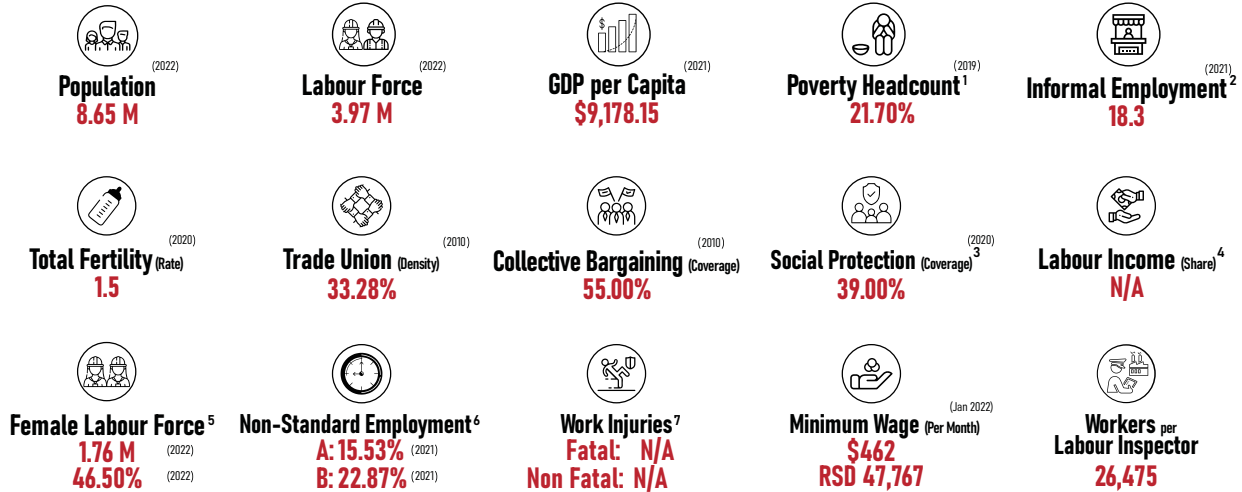


Serbia



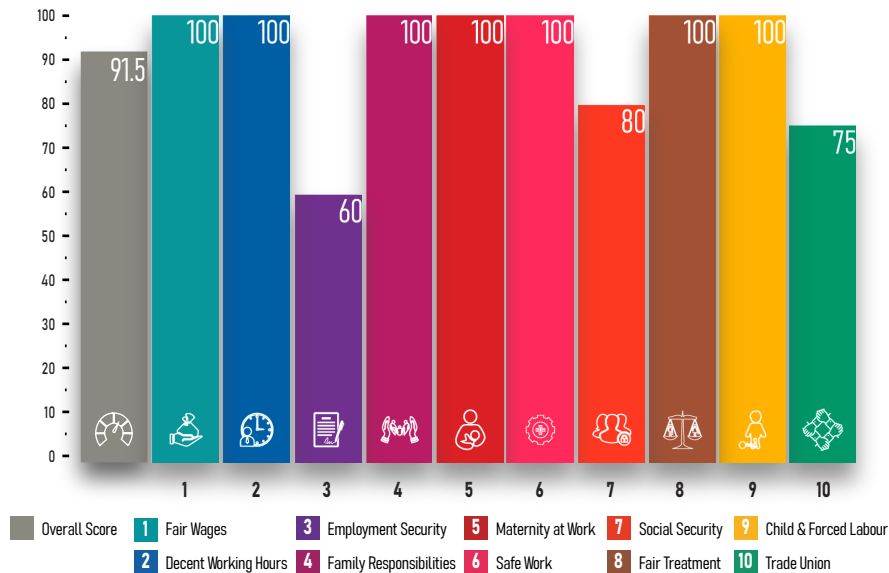
2020 SCORE
Eastern Europe
Upper Middle Income
Decent Work
LRI RATING

Contextual Indicators



Sources: World Bank
International Labour Organization
WageIndicator Minimum Wages and Living Wages Database
M = Million

Legislative Performance Indicators



Introduction

The Labour Rights Index 2022 (LRI 2022) is a de-jure index covering 135 economies and structured around the working lifespan of a worker. In total, 46 questions or evaluation criteria are scored across 10 indicators. The overall score is calculated by taking the average of each indicator, with 100 being the highest possible score. The Index uses a rating system, ranging from "Total Lack of Decent Work" to "Decent Work". The Labour Rights Index aims at an active contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals, by providing necessary (complementary) insights into de jure provisions on issues covered in particular by SDG8 (Decent Jobs), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 16 (Strong Institutions). The Index is based on national labour legislation, applicable on 1 January 2022. The Index does not take into account COVID-19 related labour market measures in its scoring.

Serbia's overall score is 91.5 out of 100. The overall score for Serbia is higher than the regional average observed across Eastern Europe (88). Within the Eastern European region, the highest score is observed for Greece (96).

¹ Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%), as measured under SDG 1.2.1

² Share of informal employment in total employment (%), as measured under SDG 8.3.1

³ Proportion of the country population covered by social protection floors, as measured under SDG 1.3.1

⁴ Labour income (income of employees + partly income of the self-employed) as a percentage of GDP, as measured under SDG 10.4.1

⁵ The female labour force is shown in absolute number along with the female labour force participation rate

⁶ Non-Standard Employment has been defined as Part-Time Employment (A) and Temporary Employment (B)

⁷ Rate of fatal and non-fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, as measured under SDG 8.8.1

The country rating is based on the overall score of 0-100, with the following coding:

(90.5-100) Decent Work | (80.5-90) Approaching Decent Work | (70.5-80) Reasonable Access to Decent Work | (60.5-70) Limited Access to Decent Work | (50.5-60) Basic Access to Decent Work | (0-50) Total Lack of Decent Work

LABOUR RIGHTS INDEX 2022

	Question ⁹	Answer	Legal Basis	Trend ¹²
1. Fair Wages	Does the law prescribe minimum wage rates in the country?	Yes	§111 - 113, 269 - 273 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require regular payment of wages?	Yes	§110, 122 & 207 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require overtime compensation be at least 125% of the regular hourly rate?	Yes	§108 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require additional compensation for working on a weekly rest day?	Yes	§67, 108 & 114 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
2. Decent Working Hours	Does the law require additional compensation for night work?	Yes	§62, 63 & 108 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law stipulate general working hours as 48 hours or lower?	Yes	§50, 52, 53, 87 & 108 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law restrict maximum working hours including overtime to 56 hours per week?	Yes	§53 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require a weekly rest of at least 24 hours?	Yes	§67 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require paid public holidays?	Yes	Law on State and Other Holidays, 2001	●
3. Employment Security	Does the law require at least three working weeks of paid annual leave?	Yes	§69 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require written employment contracts or at least written employment particulars?	Yes	§30 - 33, and 92 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law restrict the hiring of fixed-term contract workers?	Yes	§37 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law limit the length of probation period including renewals to a maximum of 3 months?	No	§36 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require a 30-day notice before contract termination?	Yes	§36,175-183, 189 & 276 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
4. Family Responsibilities	Does the law require severance pay at the rate of at least 2 weeks of wages for every year of service?	No	§158 - 160 & 178 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require parental leave for parents?	Yes	§68 of Serbia's Constitution, 2006; §77 & 94 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require at least one week of paid paternity leave for fathers?	Yes	§77 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require flexible work arrangements for workers with family responsibilities?	Yes	§92 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
5. Maternity at Work	Does the law require paid nursing breaks?	Yes	§93(a) of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law prohibit inquiring about pregnancy during recruitment?	Yes	§18 & 26 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks?	Yes	§94 and 96 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require cash maternity benefit be at least 67% of a worker's former wage?	Yes	§14 of the Law on Financial Support to Families with Children, 2018	●
	Does the law require maternity benefit be paid through contributory social insurance or universal benefits system?	Yes	§3 and 5 of the Law on Right to Healthcare for Children, Pregnant Women & Mothers 2013	●
6. Safe Work	Does the law protect workers from dismissals during or on account of pregnancy?	Yes	§183 and 187 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require provision of free personal protective equipment to workers from employer?	Yes	§18 & 26 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law require the employer to train workers on health and safety issues?	Yes	§94 and 96 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law restrict work that is prejudicial to the health of the mother or the child?	Yes	§12, 26 and §89 - 94a of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law provide for employment injury benefit?	Yes	§115, 119, 125, 164 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005; ISSA Country Profile for Serbia	●
	Does the law provide for an old age pension?	Yes	§9, 18 (1), 19-20 of the Pension & Disability Insurance Law, 2003; ISSA Country Profile of Serbia	●
7. Social Security	Does the law provide for a dependants/survivors' pension?	Yes	§9, 18 (3(1)), 27-28 of the Pension & Disability Insurance Law, 2003; ISSA Country Profile of Serbia	●
	Does the law provide for unemployment benefit?	Yes	§69, 70, and 72 of the Act on Employment and Unemployment Insurance, 2009; ISSA Country Profile of Serbia	●
	Does the law require paid sick leave for the first 6 months of sickness?	No	§115 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005; ISSA Country Profile of Serbia	●
	Does the law provide for invalidity benefit?	Yes	§69 of the Pension and Disability Insurance Law, 2003; ISSA Country Profile of Serbia	●
	Does the law require equal remuneration for work of equal value?	Yes	§104 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005; §16 of the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination, 2009	●
8. Fair Treatment	Does the law prohibit sexual harassment in employment?	Yes	§21 and 23 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005; §30 of the Law on Prevention of Harassment at Work, 2010	●
	Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment matters? ¹⁰	Yes	§21, 50, 76 of Serbia's Constitution, 2006; §18 - 23 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law allow women to do the same jobs as men?	Yes	§15, 21, and 60 of Serbia's Constitution, 2006; §18, 26 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law guarantee basic labour protections for gig economy workers?	Yes	§10 & 12 of the Pension & Disability Insurance Law, 2003; ISSA Country Profile of Serbia	●
	Does the law prohibit employment of children?	Yes	§66 of the Constitution, 2006; §24 of the Labor Law, 2005	●
9. Child and Forced Labour	Does the law set employment entry age equal to or higher than the compulsory schooling age?	Yes	§71 of the Constitution, 2006; §94 and 98 of the Law on the Foundations of the Education System, 2002	●
	Does the law prohibit the employment of children in hazardous work under the age of 18 years?	Yes	§25, 84, and 87-88 of the Labor Law, 2005; Regulation on Hazardous Labor of Children, 2017	●
	Does the law prohibit forced labour?	Yes	§26 of the Constitution, 2006; §390 of the Criminal Code, 2006	●
10. Trade Union	Does the law allow workers to form and join unions of their own choice?	Yes	§206-216 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law allow workers to bargain collectively with employers through their representative unions?	Yes	§240-255 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law provide for the right to strike?	No	§194-196 of Serbia's Labour Law, 2005	●
	Does the law prohibit employers from terminating employment contracts of striking workers?	Yes	§61 of the Constitution, 2006; §14 of the Law on Strikes, 1996; USDOS CRHRP 2021	●

Covid 19 and Labour Market in Serbia*

Total Covid Cases	2.06 Million
Total Covid Deaths	16,178
Partial Vaccinated	48.0%
Fully Vaccinated	47.0%

Wage Subsidies	✓
Social Security Contributions (deferrals/waivers)	✓
Paid Sick Leave	✓
Add. Unemployment Benefits	✓

Protection from Dismissals	✗
Telework/flexible work	✓
Improved Health Access	✓
Training (activation measures)	✓

⁹ The Index has 10 indicators and 46 evaluation criteria or questions.

¹⁰ The prohibited grounds for discrimination are "race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, age, disability and trade union membership". A score of 1 is assigned only if a country has prohibited discrimination on at least 7 of the above 10 grounds.

¹¹ A country's score on LRI's Trade Union indicator must also be read together SDG indicator 8.8.2 which measures the level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation. It has a range from 0 to 10, with 0 being the best possible score (indicating higher levels of compliance with FACB rights) and 10 the worst (indicating lower levels of compliance with FACB rights). The score of Serbia on SDG 8.8.2 is 1.41 (2020)

The Index uses Observations/Direct Requests from ILO CEACR and the US Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (US DOS CRHRP) to measure a country's compliance on the Trade Union indicator.

¹² In order to measure the trend in country's legislative performance over the last edition of the Labour Rights Index (2020), the legislative table indicates improvement or worsening of labour rights in country through the following colours.

- Score increase
- Score decrease
- Score adjustment
- No change