EUROPE SUSTAINABLE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BEPORT 2021

Transforming the European Union to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Includes the SDG Index for the European Union, its member states, and partner countries









December 2021

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the Sustainable Development Goals







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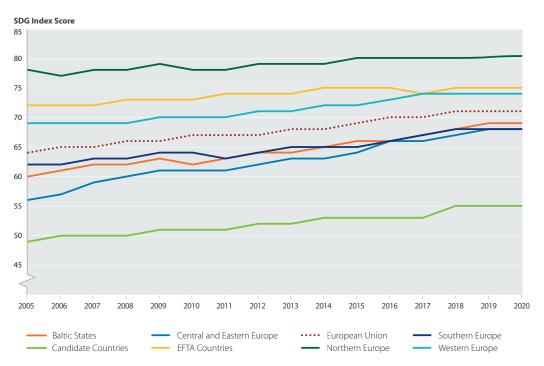
Summary of key findings and recommendations

SDG Performance and Challenges in Europe

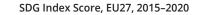
Ending the COVID-19 pandemic everywhere is a prerequisite for restoring and accelerating SDG progress in Europe and globally. The pandemic halted progress towards achieving the SDG goals in Europe and elsewhere in 2020, reducing life expectancy and increasing poverty and unemployment rates in many countries. As of early November 2021, 65% of people in high-income countries (close to 70% in the EU27) were vaccinated, against 2% in low-income countries for which data is available. The COVID-19 pandemic highlights the grave inadequacy of global public health emergency preparedness and inequity in responses. Increased financial resources for health in the Multiannual Financial Framework and EU4Health work programme 2021–2027 and the strengthened mandate of the European CDC and the European Medicines Agency should augment health preparedness and coordination in the EU in line with SDG 3 (Good health and well-being).¹ As emphasized under SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals), Europe must continue to work with the United Nations, the G20, the G7 and other key partners to accelerate the roll-out of vaccines everywhere and to address the lack of fiscal space to finance emergency expenditures and recovery plans in low and middle-income countries.

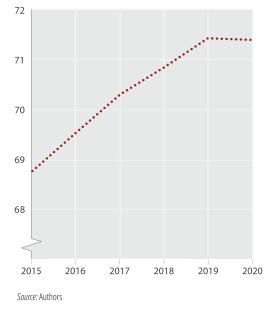
The pandemic is a setback for sustainable development in Europe, but the SDGs should remain the guideposts. For the first time since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, the average SDG Index score of the EU did not increase in 2020 – in fact it slightly declined in the EU27 on average mainly because of the pandemic's negative impact on life expectancy, poverty and unemployment. Despite geopolitical tensions and calls to scale back SDG ambitions, the SDGs remain the only integrated framework for economic, social and environmental development adopted by all UN Member States. The EU should continue to play a leadership role in implementing the goals internally and internationally in the run-up to the SDG Summit in September 2023 and beyond. Coordinated efforts to effectively implement EU recovery plans and the ambitious policy and financial instruments adopted in 2020 and 2021, including the Recovery and Resilience Facility, can provide strong support for the UN Decade of Action for the SDGs.

^{1.} SDG Target 3.d 'Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks'.



The SDG Index across the EU27 countries has declined slightly in 2020 for the first time since 2005 due to COVID-19

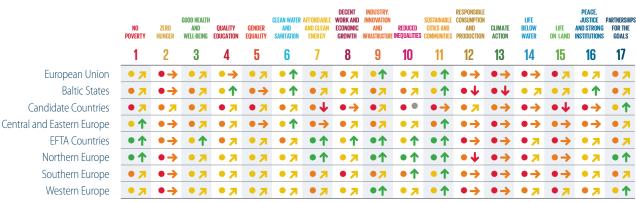




Note: Population-weighted averages for each sub-region. Baltic States: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Candidate Countries: Albania, the Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. Central and Eastern European Europe: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic and Slovenia. Northern Europe: Denmark, Finland and Sweden. Southern Europe: Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain. Western Europe: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. EFTA Countries: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

Source: Authors

Europe faces its greatest SDG challenges in the areas of sustainable diets and agriculture, climate and biodiversity (SDG2, 12-15), in strengthening the convergence of living standards across its countries and regions and needs to accelerate progress on many goals. Finland tops the 2021 SDG Index for European countries (and worldwide), as it was less affected by the COVID-19 pandemic than most other EU countries. It is followed by two countries also from Northern Europe - Sweden and Denmark. Yet, like the rest of Europe, these countries face significant challenges in achieving SDG targets in the areas of sustainable diets and agriculture, climate and biodiversity, partly due to international spillovers - such as deforestation - embodied into trade. The pace of progress on many goals is generally too slow to achieve the SDGs by 2030 and the Paris Climate Agreement by 2050. Candidate countries perform well below the EU average, although they were making progress before the pandemic hit.

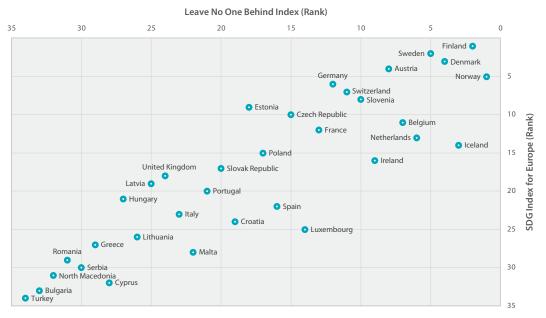


2021 SDG Dashboards for Europe

Northern Europe Southern Europe Western Europe

Source: Authors

Countries that achieve better results on the SDG Index also achieve better results in the 'leave no one behind' Index

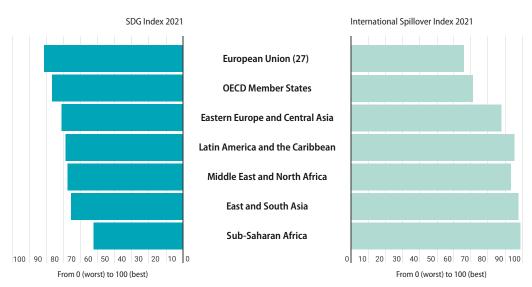


Note: The 'leave no one behind' (LNOB) Index measures inequalities across population groups in each country. It focuses on four dimensions: (1) Extreme Poverty and Material Deprivation; (2) Income inequality; (3) Gender inequality; (4) Access to and Quality of Services for all. It is based on 31 indicators. The graph shows the rank correlation between the LNOB Index and SDG Index (r=0.88). See methodology section for more details.

The recovery and pursuit of climate and biodiversity targets must be accompanied by ambitious social policies to "Leave No One Behind" and solidarity. Vulnerable groups and populations – including poor people, women and migrants – have been particularly affected by the health and socio-economic impacts of the pandemic, in Europe and in the rest of the world. Yet strong automatic stabilizers and deliberate policies to protect the economy and people helped mitigate the SDG impacts of COVID-19 in Europe compared with most other world regions. Countries that top the SDG Index also top the 'leave no one behind' (LNOB) index, indicating that sustainable development and the reduction of inequalities are mutually reinforcing goals. At the international level, COP26 in Glasgow emphasized the need for ambitious climate pledges and actions to be accompanied by strong social policies and international solidarity to support vulnerable countries and populations.

Further efforts are needed to strengthen the convergence of living standards across European countries. SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) calls for reducing inequalities across countries, generally referred to as 'convergence' in Europe. Our findings suggest that SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure) is the goal with the broadest spread in performance across European countries, with many performing very well (scoring 'green' on the dashboard) but also many performing very poorly ('red' on the dashboard). Education and innovation capacities must be strengthened to accelerate the convergence in living standards across EU member states as well as in candidate countries. The SDGs provide a useful framework for constructive dialogue and exchanges between the EU and candidate countries in the Western Balkans.

Europe is the SDG leader globally, but generates negative international spillovers. In our 2021 global SDG Index, the ten top-ranked countries are European (nine are EU member states). In fact, all countries in the top 20 apart from Japan are European. Many European countries also appear at the top of the rankings as the happiest countries in the world in the 2021 *World Happiness Report*, also published



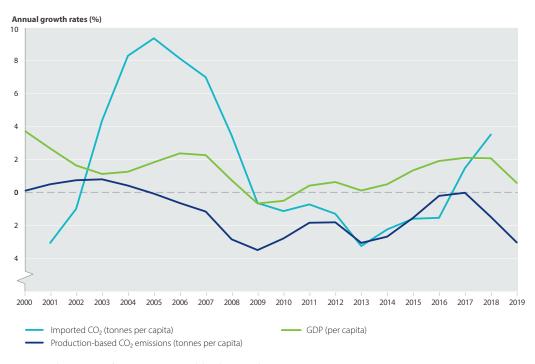
The EU27 is the SDG leader globally but outsources economic, social and environmental impacts abroad notably through trade

Note: The Spillover Index measures transboundary impacts generated by one country that affect the ability of other countries to achieve the SDGs. The Spillover Index incorporates environmental and social impacts embodied in trade and consumption (negative spillovers include CO₂ emissions, biodiversity threats, and accidents at work), financial spillovers (such as financial secrecy and profit shifting), and security/development cooperation spillovers (ODA and weapons exports). ODA is an example of a positive spillover. Scores should be interpreted in the same way as the SDG Index, ranging from 0 (worst performance/significant negative spillovers) to 100 (best possible performance/no significant negative spillovers). To allow for international comparisons, most spillover indicators are expressed on a per capita basis. The Spillover Index scores and ranks are available online at www.sdgindex.org.

by the SDSN. With the adoption of the European Green Deal in 2019 and related legislation including the climate law and the fit-for-55 package, Europe was the first continent to announce a bold commitment to climate-neutrality by mid-century. In doing so, Europe acts as a global standard-setter. Yet, major SDG challenges remain in all European countries and further effort is needed to align Europe's domestic transformations with its external relationships and cooperative endeavours. Our International Spillover Index suggests that European countries generate sizeable negative spillovers outside the region – with serious environmental and socio-economic consequences for the rest of the world. For instance, imports of clothing, textiles and leather products into the EU are related to 375 fatal workplace accidents and 21,000 non-fatal accidents every year. Other prominent examples of how current consumption in EU countries contributes to environmental degradation outside Europe include deforestation and biodiversity loss driven by trade in timber, palm oil, coffee, rubber, soy and other commodities.

There is no sign of decoupling between economic growth and environmental spillovers embodied into EU consumption. Through imports, for instance of cement, steel and fossil fuels – Europe generates CO_2 emissions in other parts of the world, including Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America. While domestic CO_2 emissions have decreased on average in the EU since 2015 – despite significant differences across EU member states and claims that the pace of decoupling remains insufficient to achieve net-zero by 2050 (Bruegel, 2021) – CO_2 emissions emitted abroad to satisfy EU consumption (so-called *imported* CO_2 emissions) increased by around 3.5% in 2018, a faster rate than GDP. EU food supply chains also generate substantial negative impacts, in terms of biodiversity threats to biodiversity and land use in the rest of the world. Decoupling socio-economic progress from negative domestic and imported impacts on climate and biodiversity requires further effort, through domestic actions and international cooperation.

CO_2 emissions generated abroad to satisfy EU's consumption of goods and services grow faster than GDP



Note: Imported CO₂ emissions refer to CO₂ emissions emitted abroad (e.g. to produce cement or steel) to satisfy EU27 consumption of goods and services. Three-years moving averages. Source: Authors. Based on Eurostat (2021), IE-LAB and World Bank.

The European Green Deal, EU Recovery and the SDGs

The EU has legislative and policy tools in place, or in preparation, to address most SDG challenges, but it still lacks clarity on how it plans to *achieve* the SDGs. The European Commission has shown remarkable leadership on the SDGs before and after their adoption. The European Green Deal is the cornerstone for SDG implementation in Europe, yet it contributes directly to only 12 out of 17 SDGs and many social dimensions of the SDGs are not fully reflected in the Green Deal. Due to an absence of politically agreed targets for many SDG indicators, Eurostat in its annual SDG report tracks progress towards quantified targets for only 15 of the 102 indicators. These primarily cover climate change, energy consumption and education. The EU is mainstreaming the SDGs in other policies and instruments, (including recently in its 'better regulation' guidelines), but even seasoned observers can become lost in the plethora of instruments, targets and indicator frameworks that address various SDG challenges. It remains difficult to discern SDG priorities in EU policy processes and roadmaps. Building on the 2020 *Staff Working Document* and the Council of the EU *Conclusions* published on 22 June 2021, the EU needs to develop an integrated and comprehensive approach to implementing the SDGs and must communicate clearly on them.

An integrated approach to the SDGs should focus on three broad areas: (i) internal priorities; (ii) diplomacy and development cooperation; and (iii) negative international spillovers.

Internally, the concept of SDG Transformations can help the EU frame a narrative that is operational and easy to communicate. By grouping major synergies and any trade-offs, the transformations can focus attention on the greatest implementation opportunities and challenges that the region faces. Building on its Six Transformations framework and others, SDSN proposes six SDG Transformations for the EU that align with the European Green Deal and other EU strategies and policies (see Part 2). In a context in which prioritization of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda is coming under pressure due to the pandemic and geopolitical tensions, it is crucial that the EU continues to explicitly state its commitment to achieving the SDGs domestically and internationally and connects its policy objectives and mechanisms with them.

We propose four priority actions to accelerate the SDGs in the EU and internationally:

- 1. Publish a joint political statement from the three pillars of EU governance the European Council, European Parliament and European Commission reaffirming their strong commitment to the 2030 Agenda in response to the COVID 19 pandemic and its aftermath, and to renewed momentum towards achieving the SDGs.
- 2. Prepare a Communication issued by the European Commission clarifying how the EU aims to achieve the SDGs including targets, timelines and roadmaps. This Communication could be updated regularly. It could also show where existing policies need to become more ambitious and where additional policies are required.
- **3.** Set up a **new mechanism or renew the mandate of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform** for a structured engagement with civil society and scientists on SDG policies and monitoring.
- 4. Prepare an EU-wide Voluntary National Review ahead of the SDG Summit in September 2023 at the United Nations. The VNR should cover internal priorities, diplomacy, and international actions to restore and protect the Global Commons and address international spillovers.

The EU must lead multilateral Green Deal and SDG Diplomacy, including with China and Africa.

EU leadership and diplomacy will be critical to advancing key multilateral processes towards achieving the SDGs: at the UN General Assembly, the High-Level Political Forum on the SDGs, the G7 (under German Presidency in 2022), the G20 (under Indonesian Presidency in 2022), and the Annual Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank. Open dialogue and cooperation with China in areas including vaccine

production and distribution, ending COVID-19 globally, infrastructure in Eurasia, and cooperation in Africa will be particularly critical. The sixth EU-African Union Summit, to be held in early 2022, should provide a good opportunity to move towards a new, ambitious partnership with Africa. The EU and member states should also take the lead in mobilizing adequate financial resources from rich countries and rich individuals – who are mostly responsible for the climate and biodiversity crises – to support SDG transformations and climate adaptation in the most vulnerable countries, such as Small Island Developing States. The new Just Transition for South Africa partnership announced at COP26, whereby the UK, United States, France, Germany, and the EU promised \$8.5 billion to help South Africa shift from its current dependence on fossil fuels to a clean and renewable electricity system, might pave the way for new forms of cooperation between developed and developing countries.

To ensure international legitimacy, the EU must address negative international spillovers.

We underline the negative impacts generated by European countries and rich countries in general through trade and financial flows on the rest of the world. Besides deforestation and environmental impacts embodied into EU's consumption of foreign goods and services, tolerance for poor labour standards in international supply chains can harm the poor, particularly women, in many developing countries. Tax havens and banking secrecy can inhibit other countries' ability to raise the public revenues needed to finance the SDGs. Addressing such spillovers will require coherent trade and external policies through Green Deal Diplomacy, strengthened tax cooperation and transparency, the application of EU standards to exports, and curbing trade in waste. The agreement among 136 economies to move towards a global minimum corporate tax rate goes in the right direction, but the final text remains to be approved for implementation by 2023. The proposal for a carbonborder-adjustment mechanism (CBAM), and other adjustment mechanisms and mirror clauses, may help reduce carbon leakages and other adverse impacts but should be accompanied by increased technical cooperation and financial support to accelerate SDG progress in developing countries. The EU also needs to systematically track such spillovers and assess the impact of European policies on other countries and the Global Commons building notably on the work of the Joint Research Centre, European Environmental Agency and Eurostat on consumption-based accounting.

The Multiannual Financial Framework, NextGenEU and the Recovery and Resilience Facility provide financial firepower to accelerate the transformation of the EU over the period

2021–2027. The Recovery and Resilience Facility has many strengths, as it combines reforms and investments and is, in principle, very much performance-based. Understanding the degree of alignment between member states' National Recovery and Resilience Plans (NRRPs) and the particular SDG challenges they face is an important step to ensure that the Facility meets its objectives to 'guide and build a more sustainable, resilient and fairer Europe for the next generation in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals'. In the context of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, a key challenge will be to ensure that the sum of national recovery plans adds up to coherent and ambitious EU-wide transformations, including transformation of energy and food/land systems.

While few of the NRRPs available make explicit references to the SDGs, an in-depth review of specific measures included in two Plans (Italy and Spain) reveal that all SDGs are addressed,

albeit to different degrees. Our in-depth review of NRRPs focuses this year on Italy and Spain: two countries that will receive among the largest funds from the Recovery and Resilience Facility. European Commission guidelines to member states on how to prepare the NRRPs did not explicitly mention the SDGs. Our findings suggest that the SDGs that are most covered by the NRRP, in terms of number of measures and budget allocated, are not always those on which countries face their biggest challenges (as identified in SDSN's SDG Index and Dashboards). In particular, despite relatively poor performances on related goals, measures and funds in the Italian and Spanish NRRPs dedicated to transforming food systems and diets, or to biodiversity goals (covered under SDG 2, SDG 14 and SDG 15), are lower in magnitude than those dedicated to other SDGs.

Transforming food and land systems to achieve the SDGs

The Green Deal, Farm-to-Fork and Biodiversity strategies set high goals for improving the sustainability of EU food and land systems, yet their implementation across EU member states remains challenging. Agriculture is a key area of integration across Europe, with a common European policy in place for almost 60 years. The Commission has provided a set of recommendations to align CAP national plans with these strategies. But in a context in which member states will have higher autonomy to decide on eligible activities under the new CAP, without mandatory targets and clear performance evaluation criteria, there is a high risk that national efforts will not be sufficient to jointly deliver on EU climate and biodiversity objectives.

While Farm-to-Fork is the first holistic strategy of the food system, clear quantitative targets are missing to track progress from the processing and consumption side. Sugar and meat are currently overconsumed in the EU, leading to negative health outcomes (covered in SDG 3, Good health and well-being) and increased health care costs. Moreover, a significant share of the EU ecological footprint generated abroad is related to meat consumption and production in the EU. Multiple studies have shown the global environmental benefits of shifts towards healthier diets, especially for the climate. The EU and individual member states should accelerate the transformation towards sustainable diets including through defining a sustainable and healthy European diet.

Food companies should disclose more information on aspects related to supply chain

management and good corporate citizenship. The food industry is key to achieving sustainable food and land systems and should consider greater sustainability as an opportunity for higher economic profitability, resilience, and financial success. The Four Pillar Framework presented in this report covers all corporate activities and can be used by food companies to better align their activities with the SDGs. Moving towards more compulsory requirements – for businesses to monitor and address socio-economic and environmental impacts through their entire supply chains – may help create the right 'level playing field'. Small and medium food companies need support to learn the 'grammar' of sustainability as well as to integrate sustainability principles at the management level. The sharing and valorisation of best practices could help them in this process.

The EU relies extensively on models for policy assessment, but large gaps hinder a comprehensive overview of the potential impacts of Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies. Studies that have assessed the impacts of Farm to Fork strategies only look at measures on the production side, assume no changes in the current production systems, and do not include feedback from a better environment on agriculture. Income effects of these strategies on EU producers and consumers in models and the magnitude of spillovers in the rest of the world largely depend on the evolution of prices which are hard to predict. In this context, collaborative modelling initiatives, such as the Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium, can ensure a transparent and inclusive modelling process to support the alignment of national strategies with EU and global sustainability objectives.

Acronyms and abbreviations

| A 1 | Artificial Intelligence |
|--------------|---|
| AI AU | Artificial Intelligence African Union |
| BARDA | Biomedical Advanced Research and |
| DARDA | Development Authority |
| BCFN | Barilla Center for Food & Nutrition Foundation |
| BEPS | Base-Erosion and Profit-Shifting |
| BMI | Body Mass Index |
| BMU | German Federal Ministry for the Environment, |
| | Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety |
| BMZ | German Federal Ministry for Economic |
| | Cooperation and Development |
| BRI | Belt and Road Initiative |
| BEPS | Base erosion and profit shifting (OECD initiative) |
| CAP | Common Agricultural Policy |
| CBAM | Carbon border-adjustment mechanism |
| CBD | Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CDC | Centre for Disease Control |
| COR | European Committee of the Regions |
| DG | Directorate-General |
| EBRD | European Bank for Reconstruction and |
| 564 | Development |
| ECA | European Court of Auditors |
| ECDC | European Centre for Disease Control |
| EEA | European Environment Agency |
| EESC EFTA | European Economic and Social Committee |
| EFIA | European Free Trade Association |
| EID | European Investment Bank European Medicines Agency |
| EMAS | Eco-Management and Audit Scheme of the EU |
| ENoP | European Network of Political Foundations |
| EPO | European Patent Office |
| ESDR | Europe Sustainable Development Report |
| ERR | effective reproduction rate |
| ESS | European Statistical System |
| EU | European Union |
| F4F | Fit for Future Platform of the European |
| | Commission |
| FABLE | Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land Use and |
| | Energy Pathways |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GDPR | General Data Protection Regulation |
| | |

| GNI GPSDD | Gross National Income Global Partnership for Sustainable |
|--------------|--|
| | Development Data |
| HBS | Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung |
| IDDRI | Institute for Sustainable Development and |
| | International Relations |
| IEEP | Institute for European Environmental Policy |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IPES | International Panel of Experts on Sustainable |
| | Food Systems |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| JRC | Joint Research Centre (European Commission) |
| LNOB | Leave No One Behind |
| MAES | Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and |
| | their Services |
| MFF | Multiannual Financial Framework |
| MPA | Marine Protected Area |
| NFRD | Non-Financial Reporting Directive |
| NPI | Non-pharmaceutical intervention |
| NRRP | National recovery and resilience plans |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| PIAAC | Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies |
| PISA | Programme for International Student |
| 110/1 | Assessment |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SDSN | Sustainable Development Solutions Network |
| SILC | Statistics on Income and Living Conditions |
| SNA | Systems of National Accounts |
| STEM | Science, technology, engineering and |
| | mathematics |
| TELOS | Brabant Centre for Sustainable Development |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNFCC | United Nations Framework Convention on |
| | Climate Change |
| WBGU | German Advisory Council on Global Change |
| WCMC | World Conservation Monitoring Centre |
| | 5 |



Performance of European Countries Against the SDGs

Part 1. Performance of European Countries against the SDGs

Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by all UN Member States in 2015 represent a global affirmation of values that are at the heart of the European Union. The SDGs call on all nations to combine economic prosperity, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability with peaceful societies. The SDGs are intimately linked with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change ('Paris Agreement'), which is incorporated in SDG 13 (Climate action). The SDGs and the Paris Agreement should be viewed as a package, with the SDGs oriented towards 2030 and the Paris Agreement oriented towards climate-neutrality by 2050, requiring major progress by 2030.

The SDGs provide a blueprint for a sustainable, equitable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. At the global level, this was emphasized in the recent report of UN Secretary-General António Guterres, *Our Common Agenda* (September 2021), which calls to reinforce actions for the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, along with other critical commitments on climate and human rights' (United Nations, 2021). At the EU level too, the *Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021* notes that 'the Recovery and Resilience Facility must guide and build a more sustainable, resilient and fairer Europe for the next generation in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.' (European Commission, 2020b). It is clearly not the time to scale back SDG ambitions (Sachs, Schmidt-Traub and Lafortune, 2020).

The SDG Index and Dashboards for European Countries provides an overview of the performance of the Union and 38 European

| 1 [№] ₱₽₽₽₽₽₽₽ ₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽ | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE | 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION |
| 13 CLIMATE | 14 BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS |

Figure 1.1 | The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as adopted in 2015 by all UN Member States

countries on the SDGs. We underline how Europe's SDG performance compares vis-àvis the rest of the world and how European countries and subregions compare with each other. We also discuss the impact of COVID-19 on the SDG goals and indicators. This year's edition covers the 27 individual EU member states, the 4 countries of the European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland), and the United Kingdom, as well as, for the first time, EU candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, the Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia, and Turkey) as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The methodology has been peer-reviewed by Cambridge University Press and Nature Geoscience, and statistically audited by the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC). The 2021 SDG Index includes 107 indicators from official and non-official statistics. Close to half of these indicators have a 2020 data point (although this varies across countries). This edition captures to a larger extent than the 2020 edition the impacts of COVID-19 on the SDGs. Annex 1 provides more details about the methodology.

1.1 The SDG Index score over time

The COVID-19 pandemic is a setback for sustainable development in Europe and throughout the world. The world average SDG Index score declined in 2020 for the first time since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 (Sachs et al., 2021), driven by rising poverty rates and unemployment, and the EU27 average SDG Index score also dropped slightly from its 2019 level. This weakening in the EU27's SDG performance was, however, less than that observed in the rest of the world, possibly due to the size and effectiveness of automatic stabilizers and dedicated economic and social policies, among other reasons.

The decline in the SDG Index score observed in 2020 comes after years of progress on the SDGs in the EU27 and the rest of Europe. Between 2000 and 2019, the average EU27 Index score grew by 8.5 percentage points, from 62.9% to 71.4%. In fact, the average annual growth rate of the SDG Index score from the adoption of the Global Goals in 2015 until 2019 (0.9%) was greater than the average annual growth rate observed between 2010 and 2015 (0.6%). While this does not imply that the EU27 was on track to achieve the SDGs, it does suggest that there was an acceleration of progress on the SDGs since their adoption in 2015.

There are gaps in SDG performance across European regions and countries. Overall, Northern European countries perform best, with an average SDG Index score of 81% in 2020. By contrast, candidate countries perform more poorly, with an average score in 2020 of just above 55%, driven notably by poorer performance on socio-economic goals (SDG 1 and SDGs 3 to 9) and on SDG 16 (Justice, peace and strong institutions). Yet our results suggest that some convergence has occurred over the past decade, with European regions and countries that started at lower SDG Index scores progressing faster than those at higher scores. However, the pace of convergence remains slow. At the present growth rates, candidate countries would not attain scores currently held by Northern Europe for another 52 years. Southern Europe would reach this level in 18 years, while Central and Eastern Europe would reach it in 17 years.

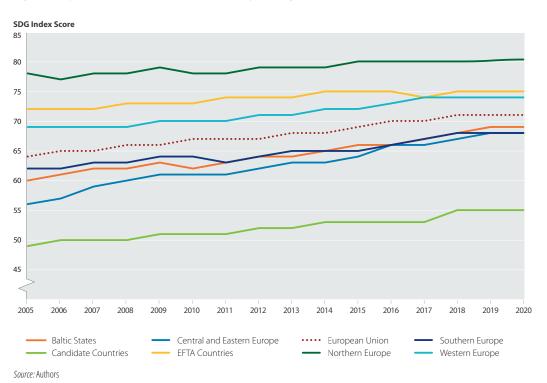


Figure 1.2 | SDG Index Scores, EU27 and European regions, 2005–2020

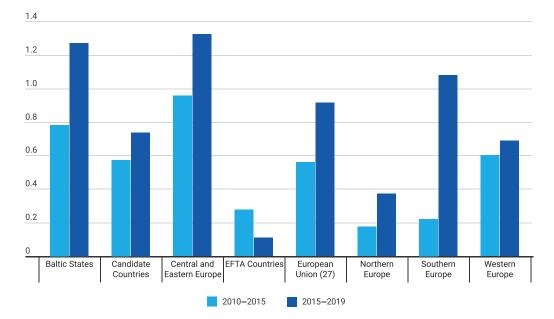


Figure 1.3 | Average annual growth rate of the SDG Index from 2010 to 2015 versus 2015 to 2019 (%)

Note: Population-weighted averages. Subregions: Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania); Candidate Countries (Albania, Montenegro, the Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey); Central and Eastern European Europe (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia); Northern Europe (Denmark, Finland, Sweden); Southern Europe (Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain); Western Europe (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands); EFTA Countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland). SDG Index scores from 0 (lowest) to 100 (best).

Source: Authors

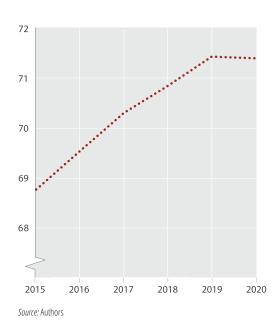
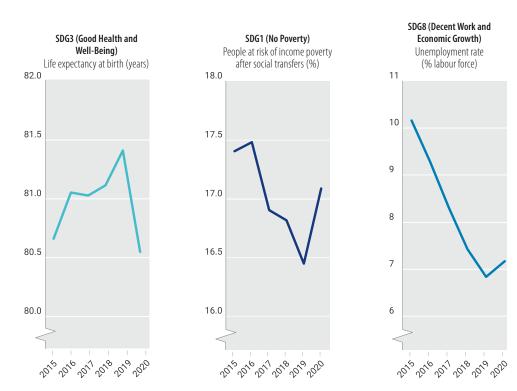


Figure 1.4 | SDG Index Score, EU27, 2015-2020

1.2 The impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs

The COVID-19 pandemic led to a reversal in SDG progress on many goals and indicators. Vulnerable groups and populations were particularly affected in Europe and in the rest of the world (Lancet COVID-19 Commission, 2021). While there are differences in how COVID-19 impacted SDG performance across European countries, the pandemic particularly affected economic prosperity and jobs, health status, and access to and quality of services. The slight decline in this year's average SDG Index score for the EU27 is driven to a large extent by increased poverty and unemployment and a decline in life expectancy (Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.5 | SDG indicators particularly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, EU27



Note: EU27 population-weighted averages. *Source:* Authors' calculations based on Eurostat.

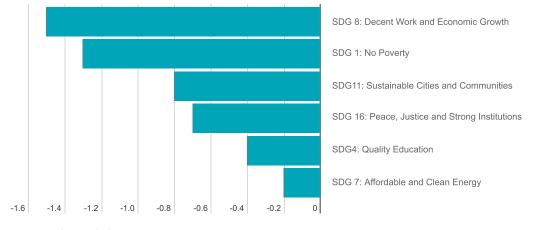


Figure 1.6 | SDG goals with the sharpest decline between 2019 and 2020, EU27

The pandemic has caused the sharpest decline in life expectancy at birth in most European countries since the Second World War (Aburto et al., 2021). It has also impacted mental health, access to care, and quality of treatment for other conditions (OECD, 2021). These impacts may not yet be fully reflected in this year's SDG Index and may take several years to be reflected in official statistics. But COVID-19 has led to improvements in some indicators, including access to and use of telemedicine and access to internet and digital technologies in general. There may also be other health gains not reported in this year's SDG Index, for instance from reduced traffic accidents in 2020 due to the lockdowns.

On average, SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) and SDG 1 (No poverty) are the goals that declined most from 2019 to 2020. This reversal was largely driven by rises in unemployment and in 'youth not in employment nor in training' (NEET) and increased rates of poverty. Some indicators (often self-reported) related to living conditions and access to electricity and energy under SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) and SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy) also showed signs of deterioration at the EU27 level. The pandemic also affected access to and quality of education, including the participation of adults in trainings, covered under SDG 4

(Quality education). Finally, self-reported data on the functioning of democracies and constraints on government powers covered under SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) also showed signs of deterioration in 2020.

Impacts on environmental goals (SDGs 12–15) are mixed. The pandemic led to temporary decreases in greenhouse gas emissions and improvements on other environmental indicators during lockdowns, but emissions picked up rapidly after restrictions were lifted. There are no clear signs yet of structural improvements on climate and biodiversity goals at the EU or global levels stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic (Sachs et al., 2021; Tollefson, 2021).

The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the SDGs may take years to be fully reflected in the data. First, because of delays and time lags in data reporting. Second, because it might take years to fully assess consequences of the pandemic related to delayed health interventions and screenings. There may be long-term impacts on health status, mental health and learning outcomes, equity and skills (The Lancet COVID-19 Commission: Task Force on Mental Health, 2021). The depth and length of structural scarring of the economy and social progress due to the pandemic remain uncertain.

Note: EU27 population-weighted average. *Source:* Authors

1.3 2021 SDG Index Ranking and Dashboards

The 2021 SDG Index for Europe is topped by Northern European countries. Finland ranks #1, followed by Sweden and Denmark. All three countries have SDG Index scores close to or above 80%. Yet even these countries face major challenges in achieving at least three goals – marked as 'red' (major challenges remain) in the SDG Dashboards.

Overall, Europe faces four major SDG challenges. **The first challenge** is related to poor performance on environmental goals. These are covered under SDG 2 (Zero hunger and sustainable agriculture) and SDGs 12–15 (Sustainable consumption and production, and climate and biodiversity goals). Unsustainable diets and food systems, domestic and imported greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity threats drive poor performance on these goals at the EU27 level. Part 2 discusses how the European Green Deal, the Recovery and Resilience Facility, and national plans can be aligned with the SDGs. Part 3 takes a closer look at the transformation of agri-food systems in the EU.

The second challenge is related to inequalities within countries. While from an international perspective, social protection systems and other socio-economic policies make the EU among the most equal continents in the world, there are persisting gaps in access to and quality of services and opportunities across population groups in some EU member states and candidate countries. This is covered under SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), SDG 4 (Quality education) and SDG 5 (Gender equality). The health and socio-economic consequences from the COVID-19 pandemic were felt even more by vulnerable population groups and regions and led to an increase in poverty rates, food insecurity and unemployment. The next section, 1.4, presents the 2021 'leave no one behind' index.

The third challenge is related to negative international spillovers embodied in trade and financial flows. Through unsustainable consumption and value chains, exports of toxic pesticides and weapons, and unfair tax competition and profit shifting, many EU countries undermine other countries' ability to achieve the SDGs. At the same time, the EU and its member states are the largest providers of official development assistance (ODA) in the world. Section 1.5 discusses the International Spillover Index and policy priorities to curb negative impacts generated by the EU abroad.

The fourth challenge relates to persisting differences in SDG performance across Europe. This is generally referred to as 'convergence' in Europe and by the EU leadership. Whereas Northern Europe, EFTA countries and Western Europe consistently perform above the average EU27 SDG Index score, Southern Europe, the Baltic States, and Central and Eastern European countries all perform somewhat below this average - however these countries have progressed more rapidly over the past decade. Candidate countries also perform well below the EU27 average, with weaker results on socio-economic goals especially, including SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 3 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), and on SDG 16 (Justice, peace and strong institutions). Although SDG progress did accelerate in candidate countries between 2015 and 2019, and in most European countries that had been performing below the EU27 average, the pace of this convergence is insufficient and in many cases driven by convergence in capital regions only, with other areas lagging behind.

1.4 'Leave no one behind' and convergence across member states

The SDGs call for addressing inequalities *within* and *across* countries. The 'leave no one behind' principle, incorporated into the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, is commonly invoked in reference to inequalities *within* each country. SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) call for reducing inequalities *across* countries and for increased partnerships. This is generally referred to as 'convergence' in Europe and by EU leadership. The case for addressing both types of inequalities, within and across countries, was reinforced by the COVID-19 pandemic.

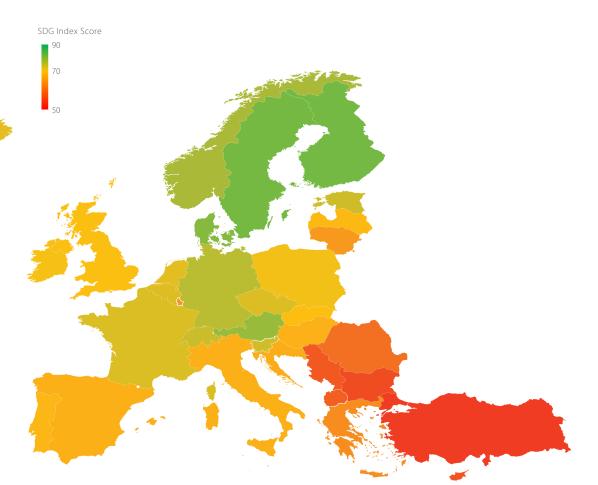


Figure 1.7 | 2021 SDG Index Scores and Rankings by country and subregions

| SDG Index Rank | Country | SDG Index Score |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Finland | 80.8 |
| 2 | Sweden | 80.6 |
| 3 | Denmark | 79.3 |
| 4 | Austria | 78.0 |
| 5 | Norway | 76.7 |
| 6 | Germany | 75.3 |
| 7 | Switzerland | 74.0 |
| 8 | Estonia | 73.7 |
| 9 | Slovenia | 73.5 |
| 10 | France | 72.7 |
| 11 | Czech Republic | 72.6 |
| 12 | Belgium | 72.5 |
| 13 | Netherlands | 72.1 |
| 14 | Iceland | 72.1 |
| 15 | Poland | 71.0 |
| 16 | Ireland | 70.6 |
| 17 | United Kingdom | 70.2 |

| 18 | Slovak Republic | 70.0 |
|----|-----------------|------|
| 19 | Latvia | 69.3 |
| 20 | Portugal | 69.1 |
| 21 | Hungary | 68.5 |
| 22 | Spain | 68.5 |
| 23 | Italy | 68.5 |
| 24 | Croatia | 68.0 |
| 25 | Lithuania | 66.1 |
| 26 | Luxembourg | 65.8 |
| 27 | Greece | 64.8 |
| 28 | Malta | 63.6 |
| 29 | Romania | 61.6 |
| 30 | North Macedonia | 59.9 |
| 31 | Serbia | 59.3 |
| 32 | Cyprus | 58.6 |
| 33 | Bulgaria | 57.6 |
| 34 | Turkey | 55.7 |
| | | |

| 71.4 |
|------|
| 80.6 |
| 75.1 |
| 74.0 |
| 69.3 |
| 68.3 |
| 68.0 |
| 55.3 |
| NA |
| NA |
| NA |
| NA |
| |

Source: Authors

| | | | GOOD HEALTH | | | CLEAN WATER | | | INDUSTRY, Innovation | | | RESPONSIBLE Consumption | | LIFE | | | PARTNERSHIPS |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| | NO Poverty | ZERO Hunger | AND Well-Being | QUALITY Education | GENDER Equality | AND Sanitation | AND CLEAN Energy | ECONOMIC Growth | AND INFRASTRUCTURE | REDUCED INEQUALITIES | CITIES AND Communities | AND Production | CLIMATE Action | BELOW WATER | | AND STRONG | FOR THE GOALS |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
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| Austria | • 1 | • - | 7 | • 7 | • 1 | • • 7 | • 1 | • • 1 | • • • | • 1 | • • • | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | • | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | • 7 | |
| Belgium | • 1 | • - | 7 | • 7 | | • 1 | • 7 | • 1 | • • • | • 1 | • • • | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | • 7 | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | • 7 | $\bullet \rightarrow$ |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | • | • | • | • | • | - 🔴 🎵 | • 1 | • | • • | • | • | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | • | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | • 1 |
| Bulgaria | | • • | • • 7 | • • | • - | • • 7 | • 1 | • • 7 | | • ↓ | | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | • 7 | • 7 | • • | • 7 |
| Croatia | • 1 | | | • 7 | | 7 | 7 | | • 1 | • 1 | • • • | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | | $\bullet \rightarrow$ |
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| Liechtenstein | • | • | • | • | • | • 1 | • | • | • | • | • | • > | • 7 | • | • 7 | • | • |
| Lithuania | • 7 | • - | 7 | • 7 | • 7 | • • | • - | • • 7 | | • 7 | 7 | •↓ | • ↓ | • -> | • -> | • 1 | • 7 |
| Luxembourg | • 7 | • - | 7 | • 7 | | 7 | • -> | 7 | | • ↓ | 7 | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | • | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | • 7 | • 7 |
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| Southern Europe | • 7 | • - | 7 | - 7 | • 7 | 7 | • 7 | • 7 | | • 1 | • • • | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | • -> | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | • 7 | • 7 |
| Western Europe | • 7 | • - | 7 | • 7 | • 7 | | • 7 | | •1 | • 7 | • 1 | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | • 7 | • 7 | • 7 | • 1 |
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Figure 1.8 | 2021 SDG Dashboards by country and sub-regions

8

Part 1. Performance of European Countries Against the SDGs

Compared to the rest of the world, Europe may be said to be the most equal continent. Few people face extreme poverty and undernourishment and in general there is widespread access to key services (including health and education) and infrastructure. Yet we see strong disparities in equity across European countries and population groups. Trends for some equity measures are not moving in the right direction, while COVID-19 has disproportionally affected vulnerable groups.

The 'leave no one behind' (LNOB) index focuses on within-country inequalities. Martin McKee and his co-authors emphasize the importance of data systems that capture 'not just average values within populations but also their distribution, with sufficient detail and disaggregation to identify those suffering multiple reinforcing disadvantages and inform policies that reflect their needs' (McKee, 2021). This is precisely what the LNOB Index aims to achieve: by focusing on gender inequalities; gaps in income and wealth across population groups; unequal access to public services and infrastructure; and inequalities in access to food, health, education and other human-development measures. The 2021 LNOB Index includes 31 variables. All indicators used in the European LNOB Index are also part of the SDG Index and Dashboards.

The SDSN also regularly publishes SDG Index and Dashboards reports for cities and regions to underline differences in SDG achievements within countries and territories (Figure 1.8).

Northern European countries top the 2021 LNOB index. Norway ranks #1 with a score of 86.9. By contrast, Central and Eastern European and Southern European countries perform more poorly, driven by greater rates of poverty and material deprivation, and wider gaps across population groups in access to care, quality education and infrastructure. Candidate countries, including North Macedonia and Turkey, also perform poorly, with scores close to or below 50%. All EU regions and partner countries have made progress on the LNOB Index overall since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, yet there are clear differences in trajectories across indicators and countries. The average EU27 LNOB score has grown by three percentage points, however it has grown more in countries in Central and Eastern European and Southern Europe (both regions averaging +5 p.p.) than in regions that had higher LNOB scores to start with. This growth has been driven in part by a rising number of women holding senior management positions and narrowing gaps between rich and poor people in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care. By contrast, in some European countries the volume of people who are inactive due to caring responsibilities has increased in this period, while some countries also saw an increase in the population in work but at risk of poverty.

There is a high level of correlation between the LNOB and the SDG indices. Those countries that tend to better address poverty and material deprivation and income and gender inequalities, and which guarantee better access to services and opportunities, tend to also perform better on other aspects of sustainable development. Part of this can be explained by the use of 31 of the same indicators in both indices, yet this remains less than a third of the indicators used in the SDG Index. There is also high correlation between the LNOB Index and cumulative COVID-19 per-capita death rates, which might suggest that more equal societies are better able to address non-medical determinants of health and act in a more unified and coordinated way in the presence of a critical health threat (or other critical threats). Pursuing efforts to combat all forms of socio-economic inequality (income, gender, geographic) might help European countries achieve often difficult and ambitious reforms (including the energy transformation), strengthen resilience to shocks (such as pandemics) and reduce frustrations in relation to domestic and European politics.



Figure 1.9 | SDG Index and Dashboards: global, regional and subnational editions (2016–2021)

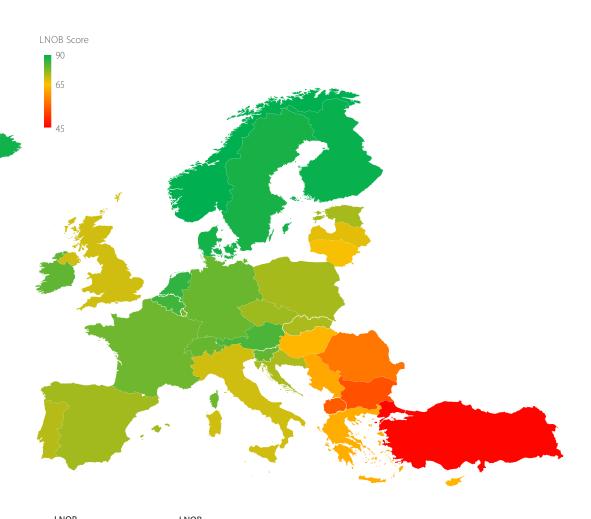


Figure 1.10 | 'Leave no one behind' index score for Europe

| LNOB Index Rank | Country | LNOB Index Score |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | | |
| 1 | Norway | 86.9 |
| 2 | Finland | 85.4 |
| 3 | Iceland | 84.7 |
| 4 | Denmark | 84.3 |
| 5 | Sweden | 84.1 |
| 6 | Netherlands | 82.2 |
| 7 | Belgium | 80.9 |
| 8 | Austria | 80.2 |
| 9 | Ireland | 78.4 |
| 10 | Slovenia | 78.2 |
| 11 | Switzerland | 78.0 |
| 12 | Germany | 77.7 |
| 13 | France | 77.4 |
| 14 | Luxembourg | 77.1 |
| 15 | Czech Republic | 73.7 |
| 16 | Spain | 73.3 |
| 17 | Poland | 73.0 |
| | | |

| 18 | Estonia | 72.9 |
|----|-----------------|------|
| 19 | Croatia | 72.7 |
| 20 | Slovak Republic | 72.6 |
| 21 | Portugal | 71.7 |
| 22 | Malta | 71.5 |
| 23 | Italy | 69.8 |
| 24 | United Kingdom | 69.8 |
| 25 | Latvia | 68.2 |
| 26 | Lithuania | 66.6 |
| 27 | Hungary | 64.9 |
| 28 | Cyprus | 64.9 |
| 29 | Greece | 64.0 |
| 30 | Serbia | 63.4 |
| 31 | Romania | 57.9 |
| 32 | North Macedonia | 55.0 |
| 33 | Bulgaria | 53.9 |
| 34 | Turkey | 45.6 |
| | | |

| European Union | 74.2 |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Northern Europe | 84.8 |
| EFTA Countries | 83.2 |
| Western Europe | 78.4 |
| Baltic States | 68.9 |
| Southern Europe | 70.8 |
| Central and Eastern Europe | 68.2 |
| Candidate Countries | 46.7 |
| Albania | NA |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | NA |
| Liechtenstein | NA |
| Montenegro | NA |

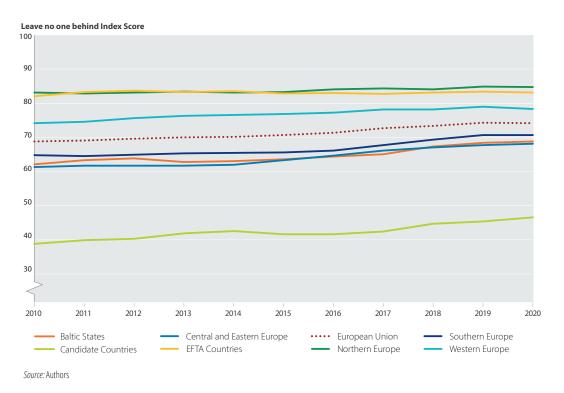
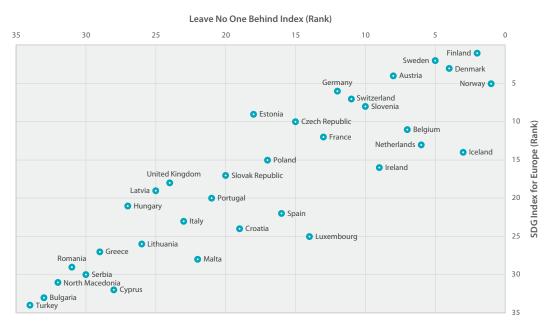


Figure 1.11 | Progress on the 'leave no one behind' index score by Europe subregion (2010–2020)





12

Source: Authors



Figure 1.13 | Correlation between 'leave no one behind' index score and cumulative COVID-19 deaths per capita

Source: Authors, based on Worldometer for COVID-19 Death Rates (as of 16/11/2021).

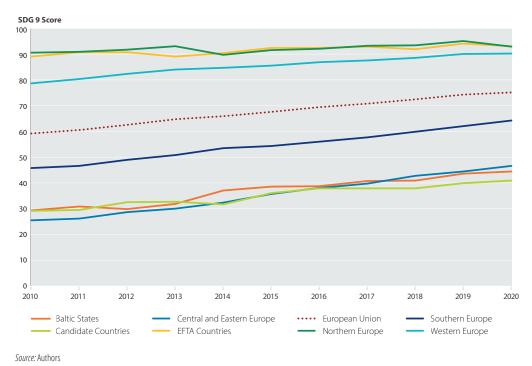
Focusing on inequalities across EU countries, the spread in performance remains very broad for certain goals, which the convergence process may currently be too slow to overcome (or driven mainly by convergence in large cities). SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure) has the largest spread in performance, exceeding 67 points. This is also the goal for which the dashboard shows both the most greens ('SDG achieved') and the most reds ('major SDG challenges'). Strengthening EU performance on SDG 9 will be key to improving productivity and living standards across the continent. While countries and regions that began in 2010 with lower scores on SDG 9 grew faster than regions that began with higher scores, a simple linear extrapolation of the past five years' growth trends suggests that it will take around 54, 40, 20 and 15 years respectively for candidate countries, Baltic States, Central and Eastern Europe, and Southern Europe to achieve the current performance of the best-performing region on this goal: Northern Europe. Besides SDG 9, the pace of convergence for regions lagging behind on the SDG Index and LNOB Index overall also remains slow.

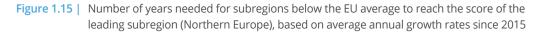
Persistent inequalities in some European countries and slow convergence may require further attention, as they could fuel frustrations in relation to domestic and European politics, especially in the context of COVID-19 and rising inflation. The role of subnational authorities (in particular, regional and municipal authorities) is central to ensuring achievement of the SDGs across Europe, including the effective transformation of energy systems and a fair transition tailored to regional and local contexts (European Committee of the Regions, 2021).

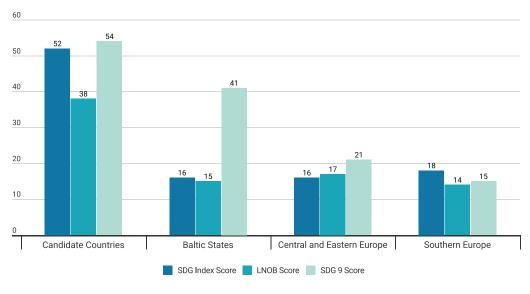
1.5 International Spillovers

The EU performs better than the rest of the world on the global SDG Index. The ten top-ranked countries in our 2021 Index are all in Europe (nine are EU member states). In fact, all countries in the top 20 apart from Japan are European. Many European countries also appear at the top of the rankings as the happiest countries in the world, in the *World Happiness Report*, also published by the SDSN.









Source: Authors

| 2021 SDG Index | 20 | 21 World Happiness Report |
|----------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| Finland | 1 | Finland |
| Sweden | 2 | Iceland |
| Denmark | 3 | Denmark |
| Germany | 4 | Switzerland |
| Belgium | 5 | Netherlands |
| Austria | 6 | Sweden |
| Norway | 7 | Germany |
| France | 8 | Norway |
| Slovenia | 9 | New Zealand |
| Estonia Source: Authors | 10 | Austria |
| Jourie, Autions | | |

Figure 1.16 | Top performers in the global SDG Index and World Happiness Report in 2021

Yet Europe performs much worse in terms of international spillovers. The EU score on the global International Spillover Index is comparable to that of OECD Member States, and at least 20 points below any other world region. This highlights the need to address the region's international spillovers, including those embodied in unsustainable supply chains and financial flows, which undermine the ability of other countries to achieve the SDGs.

Positive and negative spillovers must be understood, measured and carefully managed. Countries cannot achieve the SDGs if spillovers from other countries counteract their efforts (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2019). International spillover effects are said to occur when one country's actions generate benefits or impose costs on another country that are not reflected in market prices and therefore are not 'internalised' by the actions of consumers and producers (Sachs et al., 2017). These benefits or costs may be referred to as positive or negative externalities. The 2030 Agenda and EU leaders recognize the importance of international spillovers. SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) calls for 'policy coherence' for sustainable development, SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production) stresses the need for more sustainable production and consumption, and SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) demands the eradication of modern slavery and child labour. The current President of the European Commission has called for 'zero tolerance' of child labour and has proposed using trade to export European values throughout the world (Von der Leyen, 2020). At the member states' level, some countries in the EU have begun to reflect spillovers in their SDG strategies (Schmidt-Traub, Hoff and Bernlöhr, 2019). For example, Finland's latest Voluntary National Review (VNR), includes a section on measuring and addressing international spillovers (Government of Finland, 2020).

Conceptually, international spillovers in the context of the SDGs can be grouped in four categories:

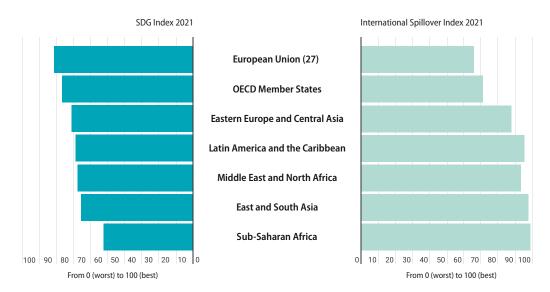


Figure 1.17 | SDG Index Scores versus International Spillover Index scores (global edition)

Note: The Spillover Index measures transboundary impacts generated by one country that affect the ability of other countries to achieve the SDGs. The Spillover Index incorporates environmental and social impacts embodied in trade and consumption (negative spillovers include CO₂ emissions, biodiversity threats, and accidents at work), financial spillovers (such as financial secrecy and profit shifting), and security/development cooperation spillovers (ODA and weapons exports). ODA is an example of a positive spillover. Scores should be interpreted in the same way as the SDG Index, ranging from 0 (worst performance/significant negative spillovers) to 100 (best possible performance/no significant negative spillovers). To allow for international comparisons, most spillover indicators are expressed on a per capita basis. The Spillover Index scores and ranks are available online at www.sdgindex.org.

Source: Sachs et al, 2021

- Environmental and social spillovers embodied into trade. These cover international effects related to pollution, the use of natural resources and social impacts generated by the consumption of goods and services. Multi-regional input-output (MRIO) models combined with satellite datasets provide powerful tools to track impacts generated worldwide by consuming countries. This category of spillovers also includes exports of toxic pesticides and illegal wildlife trade. They are particularly connected to SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDGs 12-15 (related to responsible consumption, climate and biodiversity) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). They also indirectly affect all other SDGs.
- Direct cross-border flows in air and water. These cover effects generated through physical flows – for instance of air and water – from one country to another. Cross-border air and water pollution are difficult to attribute to a country of origin, and this remains

an important data gap. Unfortunately, the International Spillover Index does not currently include any indicators to track these types of spillovers. They are particularly related to SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation) and SDGs 12–15 on climate and biodiversity, but also concern many other goals, including SDG 3 (Good health and well-being).

 Spillovers related to economic and financial flows. These include unfair tax competition, corruption, banking secrecy, profit shifting, tax havens and stolen assets

 which undermine the capacity of other countries to leverage resources to achieve the SDGs. They also include positive spillovers (or handprints) such as international development finance (for example, ODA). These types of spillovers are closely related to SDG 16 (Peace, security and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and indirectly to all other SDGs, notably through ODA.

Part 1. Performance of European Countries Against the SDGs

• Peacekeeping and security spillovers.

These include negative externalities such as organized international crime or exports of major conventional weapons or small arms, which can have a destabilizing impact on poor countries. Among the positive spillovers in this category are investments in conflict-prevention and peacekeeping. These spillovers are particularly related to SDG 16 (Peace, security and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), but also indirectly connected with most of the SDGs – including poverty, hunger and health as well as other socio-economic goals.

Each country profile includes that country's position on the International Spillover Index. Figure 1.19 shows the scores of EU27 and EU member states and partners on spillovers in the 'financial flows' and 'trade and consumption' categories. These spillovers are connected to specific policy debates and reforms at the EU and global level: harmonization of corporate tax rates (financial flows spillovers) and trade reforms, including carbon border adjustment mechanisms (trade and consumption spillovers). Some EU and partner countries face major challenges on both dimensions (Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom). Northern European countries and Germany perform relatively better on the 'Financial Flows' pillars, driven notably by relatively high levels of ODA, but still generate negative impacts abroad through trade and consumption. Central and Eastern European countries and Baltic States tend to perform relatively better in terms of spillovers embodied into trade, but there is room for improvement on financial spillovers.

Due to time lags and data gaps, it remains difficult to calculate the International Spillover Index across time. Strengthening data and statistics, including the timeliness of consumption-based metrics, is an important priority in addressing international spillovers. More data are needed at the global, EU, national, industry and business sector levels to track negative impacts throughout entire supply chains. SDSN is working with partners to strengthen the availability and timeliness of data on international spillovers, including through flagship initiatives such as the Global Commons Stewardship Index (Lafortune et al., 2021; SDSN et al, 2020) and specific supplychains studies (Malik et al., 2021).

Focusing on environmental impacts embodied in trade, it seems that since adopting the SDGs, the EU27 has failed to decouple socio-economic progress from additional negative impacts abroad. Figure 1.20 explores the trajectories of socio-economic indicators (GDP and progress on the LNOB index score) against domestic and imported environmental impacts (CO₂ emissions). Since 2015, EU27 socio-economic indicators have increased 1.5% to 2% per year (threeyear moving average), whereas domestic CO₂ emissions have decreased over the same period (except in 2016), with the decline accelerating in 2018 and 2019. As other studies have shown, however, the pace of emissions reduction is likely insufficient to achieve net zero by 2050 (Lenaerts, Tagliapietra and Wolff, 2021). And while domestic CO₂ emissions have dropped, imported CO₂ emissions have increased since 2015 at a rate exceeding socio-economic growth (up by more than 2% in 2017 and almost 10% in 2018), accompanied by a marked rise in the volume of imports at the EU27 level (in billions of euros). Using a different methodology and different country coverage, the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission similarly finds an increase in imported CO₂ emissions (Crenna et al., 2019; Sanyé-Mengual et al., 2019).

International spillovers are closely tied to many on-going policy discussions and reforms at the global and EU level. The agreement among 136 economies to move towards a global minimum corporate tax rate is a step in the right direction, but the final text remains to be approved for implementation by 2023. The proposal for a carbon-border-adjustment mechanism (CBAM) and other adjustment mechanisms and mirror clauses may help reduce carbon leakages and other adverse impacts embodied into trade, but need to be

Part 1. Performance of European Countries Against the SDGs

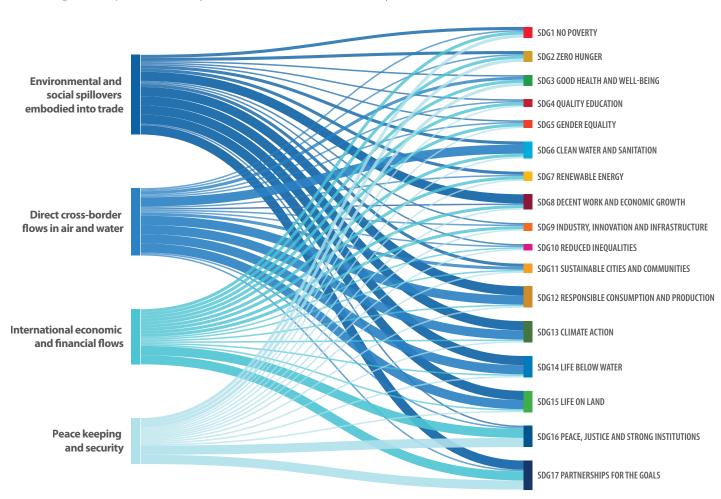


Figure 1.18 | International Spillovers and the Sustainable Development Goals

Note: Detailed Excel file available at www.sdgindex.org. The width of the lines denotes the degree of impact: (3) Direct significant impact, (2) Moderate impact (direct or indirect) and (1) No or limited impact.

Source: Authors' analysis

accompanied by increased technical cooperation and financial support to accelerate SDG progress in developing countries.

Addressing negative international spillovers embodied into trade requires a careful understanding of the alignment, or misalignment, of specific supply chains to the SDGs, the 2030 Agenda, and the Paris Climate Agreement. Central to this is the ability to put precise numbers on greenhouse gas emissions, water scarcity, biodiversity threats, accidents at work, and other impacts generated through production and consumption of globally traded goods and services. A focus on consumption-based impacts is needed to ensure that strategies to achieve national sustainability targets (for instance, on climate neutrality or biofuel use) do not negatively impact other countries – such as through deforestation, land displacement or other spillover effects. Robust data systems are needed at the international, national, industry, and corporation level to track and mitigate negative impacts throughout the entire supply

chain. Effective reporting and monitoring systems are also needed to monitor the implementation of the forthcoming EU Due Diligence Regulation.

Data contained in the Spillover Index suggests that the largest negative spillovers are related to trade in agricultural and forest commodities, such as meat, animal feed, edible oils, biofuels, and timber (see Part 3. Transforming Food and Land systems to achieve the SDGs). It is therefore fitting that the Farm to Fork strategy emphasises the need for international cooperation, including the greening of international value chains. While Europe must curb demand for non-sustainable soft commodities and help stamp out widespread illegality in many value chains, change must not happen at the cost of smallholder farmers. The EU needs to coordinate with other import markets, such as North America and China, to assist producer countries shift towards sustainable production methods, including zero deforestation supply chains.

We emphasize three broad sets of actions that the EU should undertake to curb negative spillovers:

- 1. Coherent trade and external policies through 'Green Deal diplomacy'.
- 2. Strengthened tax cooperation and transparency.
- 3. Lead by example by applying EU standards to exports and curbing trade in waste

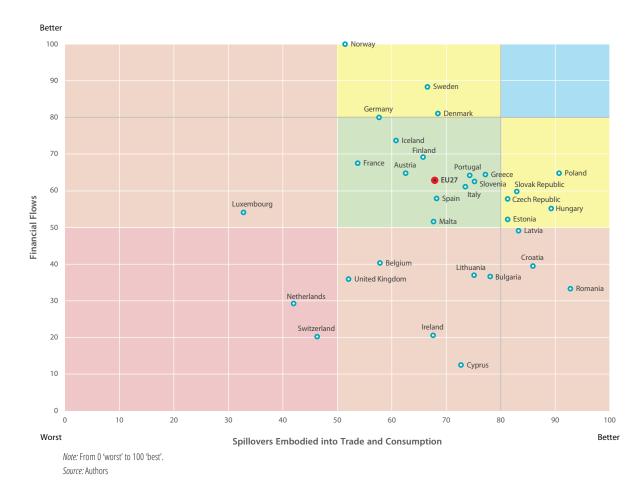


Figure 1.19 | International Spillover Challenges across EU member states and partner countries



Figure 1.20 | Decoupling of socio-economic progress against environmental impacts, EU27, 2005–2019

Note: Three-year moving averages. *Source:* Authors. Based on Eurostat (2021) and JRC (2021).

Data in this report shows, for example, that companies in many EU countries export toxic agrochemicals that are banned inside the EU. The same applies to the export of waste. While such exports may be perfectly legal, they are illegitimate and inconsistent with a commitment to achieve the SDGs in every country. The Green Deal, its subsidiary policy instruments, and future trade agreements should be clarified to ban such exports. Efforts under the Circular Economy Action Plan to make manufacturers responsible for the safe disposal and recycling of their products must extend to wastes that would otherwise be shipped beyond Europe's borders.

The need to curb international spillovers and to align unsustainable supply chains with the SDGs and objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement should not be misunderstood as an anti-trade or anti-globalization agenda. Trade is a significant source of income and employment for many countries, including many low-income countries.

Consequently, in addressing international spillovers embodied in consumption and imports, Europe must not become 'protectionist' and so deny poorer countries their right to development. Technical and, where necessary, financial support is needed to help countries protect critical ecosystems such as the Amazon or Congo Basin rainforests. The new Just Transition for South Africa partnership announced at COP26, whereby the UK, United States, France, Germany and the EU promised \$8.5 billion to help South Africa shift from its current dependence on fossil fuels to a clean and renewable electricity system, might pave the way for new forms of cooperation between developed and developing countries. Bilateral and regional development cooperation can be important enablers.

The EU needs to support dedicated, predictable funding mechanisms for protecting tropical forests, marine ecosystems and other 'global commons', which might require \$50 billion

annually (FOLU, 2019). The €1 billion pledge to protect world forests announced by the European Commission in November 2021 is a positive development. Yet rich countries have failed on their promise to collectively mobilize \$100 billion per year for poorer countries to help them adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change. The combination of strong EU diplomacy coupled with further efforts to find solutions for the long-term financing of global public goods will ensure legitimacy and avoid the EU's trade reforms being perceived as 'protectionist' in addressing carbon leakages, imported deforestation and other negative international spillovers.



The European Green Deal, EU Recovery and the SDGs

Part 2. The European Green Deal, EU Recovery and the SDGs

The European Union (EU), its institutions and member states played a key role in the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement. From the outset, the EU and member states were leading the call for an integrated, universal agenda that would continue the focus of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on extreme poverty in all its forms and add critical issues of environmental sustainability, social inclusion, economic development, and governance challenges (European Commission, 2015). Article 11 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (European Union, 2007) stipulates that 'Environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Union's policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development' (European Union, 2007). One might therefore consider the SDGs as a 'European Agenda' that the whole world has signed onto. The SDGs represent European values, which might explain the strong performance of the EU and individual member states on the SDG Index.

The President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, showed remarkable commitment to the SDGs when taking office in 2019. Von der Leyen's *Political Guidelines* (2019) calls on the Commission to fully integrate the SDGs into the European Semester, the lead mechanism for macroeconomic coordination in the EU. The Commission has since published a *Reflection Paper* (2019) and *Staff Working Document* (European Commission, 2020c) on the goals. In 2019, Europe became the first continent to commit to achieving climate neutrality by mid-century, via the European Green Deal.

Eurostat monitors annual progress on the goals, with their achievement being a fundamental driver of the work of other technical agencies and centres of the Commission, including the Joint Research Centre. The Council of the European Union and the Parliament have also demonstrated their commitment to the SDGs. But the EU has not yet published a document highlighting how it plans to *achieve* the goals – with clear targets, milestones and roadmaps. And while the Green Deal covers the climate and biodiversity dimensions of the SDGs well, it focuses less on social dimensions. In its annual SDG report, Eurostat has identified targets for only 15 of 102 indicators, primarily focusing on climate change, energy consumption and education – leaving major SDG indicators without agreed EU targets.

The 2021 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy explicitly states that 'the Recovery and Resilience Facility must guide and build a more sustainable, resilient and fairer Europe for the next generation in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals'. The Recovery and Resilience Facility has many strengths: it combines investments and reforms, and in principle is very much performance-based. Yet the guidelines provided to member states do not make explicit reference to the SDGs. Even so, the Six Pillars have close parallels with them. Combined, the Multiannual Financial Framework and NextGenEU provide around €2 trillion of financial firepower to accelerate the transformation of the EU over the 2021-2027 period.

The 'Fit for 55' package adopted in July 2021 provides more clarity on how the EU plans to achieve its climate objectives by 2030. The June 2021 Council of the European Union's *Conclusions*, an attempt to re-align policies to the SDGs, reaffirms the Union's commitment to the goals and acknowledges the need 'to focus on concrete operational actions at all levels to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs through concrete objectives, measures and timelines [...]'.

The COVID-19 pandemic is a setback for sustainable development in Europe and globally, yet now is not the time to scale back SDG aspirations. The pandemic pushed the EU and individual member states (and the rest of the global community) to focus on shortterm emergency issues, and it modified policy priorities and semantics. The increased focus on issues such as 'resilience', 'strategic foresight' and the European Health Union – which aims to strengthen the EU's ability to respond to, and coordinate responses to, future public health crises - is very much compatible with the SDGs. With the 2030 Agenda coming under increased pressure due to the pandemic and geopolitical tensions, it is more crucial than ever that the EU continues to explicitly state its commitment to achieving the SDGs and connects its policy objectives and mechanisms to them. The SDGs remain the first and only comprehensive international agenda adopted by all UN Member States to cover all aspects of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. It is increasingly clear that achieving the Paris Climate Agreement and Green Deal requires achievement of the SDGs, including making major breakthroughs on socio-economic goals by 2030. And the EU can only lead credibly on the SDGs bilaterally or on the global stage if European domestic policies are clearly steered towards and linked to achieving them.

We propose four priority actions to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs in the EU and internationally (Box 1).

2.1 Clarifying and operationalizing the SDG narrative in the EU

Although the European Commission was astute in not launching a separate SDG strategy process in parallel to the European Green Deal, it needs to **further strengthen and simplify the narrative of how the SDGs can and will be achieved inside and outside the Union**. The EU has legislative and policy tools in place, or in preparation, to address most SDG challenges, but even seasoned observers can become lost in the plethora of instruments, targets and indicator frameworks.

An integrated approach to the SDGs in Europe must focus on three broad areas: (i) internal priorities; (ii) diplomacy and development cooperation; (iii) international action to restore and protect the global commons and addressing negative spillovers.

2.1.1 Internal priorities

As underlined by the SDSN for some years, the SDG transformations concept can help provide a narrative that is operational and easy to communicate (Sachs et al, 2019). Previous editions of the Europe Sustainable Development Report have proposed six SDG transformations for Europe (Box 2), some of which are covered, partly covered or not covered by the European Green Deal and may be covered through other policy documents. Clear targets and milestones should also be set for social and economic SDGs. The new 2030 target proposed to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by at least 15 million goes in the right direction. Previous ESDR editions described in detail key priorities and tools that can be leveraged to advance each of the six SDG Transformations.

While public health remains primarily the responsibility of individual member states (which is why 'health' is not included within the proposed six SDG transformations), recent measures adopted to strengthen the European

Box 1. Four priority actions to accelerate implementation of the SDGs in the EU and internationally

As reviewed and discussed in this section, many proposed and existing EU policies aim to achieve the 2030 Agenda, even though they may not be explicitly framed in SDG terms. While there is no need to launch a new EU-wide SDG strategy process, we underline the need to (1) maintain strong political commitment to the SDGs; (2) simplify SDG communication by clarifying how the EU plans to *achieve* the SDGs, (including targets, timelines, and roadmaps); (3) mobilize stakeholders and science; and (4) monitor and regularly report on SDG progress. These priorities were largely echoed by the Council of the European Union in June 2021.

The following actions would solidify the EU's leadership position on the SDGs internationally and its credibility vis-à-vis partners and international institutions.

Action 1. The three pillars of EU governance – the European Parliament, the European Council and the European Commission – should issue a **shared political statement** reaffirming their strong commitment to the 2030 Agenda in response to the COVID 19 pandemic and its aftermath, and to renewed momentum towards achieving the SDGs. This renewed commitment should be reflected in Plenary Sessions of the Conference on the Future of Europe, which aims to present its conclusions in the second quarter of 2022.

Action 2. The European Commission should clarify how the EU aims to achieve the SDGs. As emphasized in this report, the EU offers a plethora of policies supporting the SDGs (such as those under the European Green Deal, the Updated Industrial Strategy, or the European Pillar of Social Rights), but it remains difficult to see how timelines, roadmaps and quantified targets will come together to achieve them. This clarification could take the form of a Communication and be updated regularly, covering internal EU priorities as well as international actions to solidify the SDG narrative inside the European Commission and vis-à-vis the public. The 2020 Staff Working Document on the SDGs is an important step in this direction (European Commission, 2020c). Such a Communication could also show where existing policies need to be more ambitious and where additional policies are required.

Action 3. The European Commission should mobilize civil society for the SDGs – by renewing the mandate of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform for the SDGs or establishing a new structure or platform for engagement. Launched in 2017, the Multi-Stakeholder Platform for the SDGs was instrumental in supporting the efforts of the European Commission and EU leadership to implement the 2030 Agenda and monitor SDG progress. The mandate of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform ended in December 2019 and was not renewed. Mobilization of civil society, including NGOs and scientists, is crucial to support the development of sound SDG policies and their effective monitoring and implementation.

Action 4. The European Commission should prepare an EU-wide Voluntary National Review (VNR) to present at the 2023 High-Level Political Forum ahead of the September 2023 SDG Summit. This VNR would complement existing EU initiatives to monitor and report on the SDGs, including Eurostat's annual report, and help bring international visibility to the EU's SDG policies and commitments. The VNR should cover internal priorities as well as international actions and diplomacy towards restoring and protecting the global commons, and it must address international spillovers. The process could begin in 2022, with the objective of presenting the VNR in 2023, ahead of the United Nations SDG Summit.

Box 2. Six SDG Transformations for Europe

The 17 SDGs and their 169 targets describe goals to be achieved by 2030, but they do not identify how the EU and member states might organise themselves to achieve them. Several groups have proposed broadly consistent sets of six transformations that together could achieve the SDGs. These include The World in 2050 (TWI2050, 2018), Sachs et al. (2019b), and the UN Independent Group of Scientists appointed by the Secretary-General (2019). Drawing on all three frameworks, in the 2020 ESDR we proposed six 'SDG Transformations' that align well with the EU's signature policy initiatives, including the Green Deal. These six SDG Transformations can help the EU map out an operational strategy that ensures key synergies and trade-offs are addressed; reduces complexity by focusing on six priority areas; and supports stakeholder engagement around each transformation. They are important tools for strengthening policy coherence across EU instruments and among member states. The six Transformations are presented below, along with their links to the eight 'transformative policies' included in the European Green Deal (EGD).

1. Education, Skills, Decent Work, and Innovation:

Ensure top-quality education, including lifelong learning, for all Europeans and strengthen innovation in strategic technologies and industries. EU countries must increase investments in innovation, educational quality, and the development of skills for lifelong learning, including digital skills for all. Critical instruments include the European Education Area, Horizon Europe, and the Green Deal EU missions. [Partly covered in EGD 2.2.3]

2. Sustainable Energy: Promote energy efficiency, achieve zero-carbon power generation, decarbonise industry and create new jobs. A central pillar of the Green Deal, sustainable energy actions focus on mobility, buildings and industry and decarbonizing power generation and transmission. The bulk of the necessary decarbonization will occur through a combination of energy efficiency measures and electrification of point sources with zero-carbon power using smart grids. Success will require clear trajectories and roadmaps, as emphasized under the European Climate Law. [Covered by EGD 2.1.1 and 2.1.2]

3. Sustainable Communities, Mobility and Housing:

Strengthen cities and other communities by promoting sustainable and smart mobility, renovating housing, ensuring sustainable building standards and supporting new jobs. The SDGs and the objectives of the Green Deal both have a strong territorial dimension. Communities across Europe – be they large metropolises, cities, small towns, or villages and rural settlements – all need to become more liveable and require sustainable mobility and housing. The role of subnational entities, including cities and regions, is crucial to achieving the SDGs and ensuring a fair transition. Stakeholder engagement and consultation processes at the subnational level can support the development of effective solutions and transformations and greater adherence by populations. [Partly covered by EGD 2.1.4 and 2.1.5]

4. Sustainable Food Production, Healthy Diets, and Biodiversity Protection: Ensure sustainable agriculture and ocean use, promote healthier diets and behaviours, and protect and restore biodiversity and ecosystems with decent incomes for farmers and fishermen. The 'Farm-to-Fork' strategy recognises that sustainable food production, healthy diets and biodiversity protection can only be addressed together. Siloed policies and instruments will not succeed. This transformation covers the EU's common agricultural policy, the goal of assuring healthy food for all, the common fisheries policy, the biodiversity strategy, the new EU forest strategy, and the promotion of reductions in greenhouse-gas emissions. It also includes building resilience through the European Climate Law; the 'longterm vision for rural areas' that comprises the proposed Rural Pact and Rural Action Plan as well as a zero-pollution action plan for water, air and soil; and the assurance of deforestation-free value chains. Part 3 discusses in greater detail priorities and challenges to accelerate the agri-food transformation in Europe. [Covered by EGD 2.1.6 and 2.1.7]

5. Clean and Circular Economy with Zero Pollution:

Curb pollution, reduce material consumption, and minimise the environmental impact of European industry and consumers. The 'circular economy action plan' makes it clear that the use of materials such as biomass, fossil fuels, metals and minerals, along with associated water generation, is projected to continue to increase in the EU in the short term. The ecological impact of material extraction depends on the local context of extraction, the type of materials extracted, and the technologies used. The action plan emphasises the need for faster action, with a particular focus on key product value chains (electronics and ICT, batteries and vehicles, packaging, plastics and textiles, buildings and construction, along with food, water and nutrients). These efforts must integrate with the Green Deal's 'zero-pollution vision for a toxic-free environment'. [Covered by EGD 2.1.3 and 2.1.8]

6. The Digital Transformation: Build cutting-edge digital infrastructure, strengthen innovation, and protect citizen's rights to their data and European democracy. EU and European companies must become leaders in the digital revolution if the region is to maintain its high living standards. As emphasized in the Recovery and Resilience Facility, this will require substantial investments in technology innovation and digital infrastructure. The Commission has identified critical needs, but more specificity and more ambitious targets are required to realise the Digital Transformation. [Not covered by EGD]

Health Union should increase the EU's ability to complement national health policies. The Multiannual Financial Framework and EU4Health work programme includes a budget of €5.3 billion over 2021–2027, a significant increase from the previous period. The Recovery and Resilience Facility targets an estimated €40 billion to health actions, including towards workforce training and accelerating the digitization of health systems. Europe has also strengthened the mandates of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and the European Medicines Agency and announced the creation by 2023 of a new organization modelled on the US biomedical advanced research and development authority (BARDA), which will notably build up stockpiles of key medicines and equipment to strengthen the EU's ability to launch a coordinate its response to major health crises and threats in the future.

To ensure a 'just transition', the EU's energy transformation will need to leverage competitive advantages across member states and use timebound technology benchmarks. It must be aligned with other SDGs - including those related to education, skills, affordable energy, employment and poverty. The updated EU industrial strategy rightly emphasizes the need to address strategic dependencies and accelerate the twin digital and green transitions. The pandemic recovery phase has highlighted EU member states' vulnerability to variations in global energy prices, including fossil fuels. This underscores even more the need to accelerate the transition to a clean and integrated energy system in the EU. The 'Fit for 55' package proposes phasing out registrations of new lightduty vehicles by 2035 unless they are carbon neutral. Construction of fossil-fuel power plants should stop immediately, while phase-out plans for coal power need to be accelerated. Such timebound benchmarks help establish clear long-term roadmaps to accelerate the transition to an integrated and clean energy system across the EU and mobilize all stakeholders around shared objectives. The EU Just Transition Fund and proposed Social Climate Fund can help support a fair transition and reverse some of the regressive effects of decarbonisation policies.

2.1.2 External action and development cooperation for the SDGs

The EU must lead multilateral green deal and SDG diplomacy, including with China and Africa. EU leadership and diplomacy will be critical to advancing key multilateral processes towards achieving the SDGs: at the UN General Assembly, the High-Level Political Forum on the SDGs, the G7 (under German Presidency in 2022), the G20 (under Indonesia Presidency in 2022), and the Annual Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank. Open dialogue and cooperation with China (including on vaccine production and distribution, ending COVID-19 globally, infrastructure in Eurasia, and cooperation in Africa) will be particularly critical. The sixth EU–African Union Summit in early 2022 should provide a good opportunity to move towards a new, ambitious partnership with Africa. The EU and member states should also take the lead in mobilizing adequate financial resources from rich countries and rich individuals - who are mostly responsible for the climate and biodiversity crises - to support SDG transformations and climate adaptation in the most vulnerable countries, such as Small Island Developing States.

2.1.3 International action to restore and protect the global commons and address negative spillovers

To ensure international legitimacy, the EU must lead international efforts to restore and protect the global commons and address negative international spillovers. We underline the negative impacts that are generated by European countries and rich countries in general on the rest of the world through trade and financial flows. Besides deforestation and environmental impacts embodied into EU's consumption of foreign goods and services, tolerance for poor labour standards in international supply chains can harm the poor, particularly women, in many developing countries. Examples of financial spillovers include those related to investments, tax havens and banking secrecy, which can inhibit other countries' ability to raise the public revenues

needed to finance the SDGs. Addressing such spillovers is a matter of policy coherence and credibility. It will require coherent trade and external policies through Green Deal Diplomacy, strengthened tax cooperation and transparency, the application of EU standards to exports, and curbing trade in waste. A comprehensive duediligence regulation, reciprocal transformation partnerships, and strengthening of sustainability in EU trade agreements will all help. Moreover, the EU needs to systematically track such spillovers and assess the impact of European policies on other countries and the global commons. Finland's 2020 Voluntary National Review includes an entire section on 'Externalities and Spillovers'.

In our 2019 and 2020 editions, we reviewed in detail the key tools for SDG implementation, including the European Semester, the Multiannual Financial Framework, Horizon Europe, business standards, and SDG monitoring and reporting frameworks. This 2021 edition focuses on the alignment of the Recovery and Resilience Facility and National Plans and the SDGs. The next part provides a deep dive into what is covered in SDSN 's framework under Transformation 4 (sustainable food production, healthy diets, and biodiversity protection) where, as emphasized in the SDG Index for Europe, major challenges remain.

2.2 The Recovery and Resilience Facility and the SDGs

In the summer of 2020, the EU responded to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic with a package of policies and funds to boost economic recovery while pursuing Europe's green and digital transitions. Similar packages have been announced by several countries since, however, unlike the EU, few have announced medium-term programs, focusing instead on annual budgetary plans. Nor have they aimed at covering the entire economy, limiting their focus to specific economic sectors. The EU is also unique in its intention of going beyond economic relief spending by designing a comprehensive recovery spending program. Therefore, the EU's approach can serve as a valuable case study to assess the consistency of short-and medium-term policy priorities with the achievement of the SDGs.

To steer the work of the Recovery and Resilience Facility and coordinate this with the European Semester, in August 2020 the European Commission established a dedicated Recovery and Resilience Task Force (RECOVER). To benefit from the Facility's support, member states were requested to prepare National Recovery and Resilience Plans (NRRPs) by the second quarter of 2021, within the framework of the European Semester. Detailed guidelines were issued to guide the drafting of these NRRPs, including a legal stipulation that countries align their plans with Commission policy recommendations made through the European Semester process, and that a minimum volume of funds must be allocated to climate policies and digitalization – at least 37% and 20% of the NRRP budget, respectively.

In the light of this process, we analyse the NRRPs through the lenses of the SDGs. In section 2.3, we build on the process used in the *Sustainable Development Report* to assess government efforts to achieve the SDGs. SDSN has worked with its European networks of experts to analyze several NRRPs and determine:

- whether the NRRPs make explicit reference to the SDGs and the extent to which the plan addresses the country's main gaps in SDG performance, as identified by the 2020 Europe Sustainable Development Report;
- whether stakeholders have been consulted and if the national parliament was involved in the process;
- whether the NRRPs are connected to other national strategies, such as national SDG strategies or National Climate and Energy Plans.

In section 2.4 we analyse two NRRPs in more detail: those of Italy and Spain (which together will receive 41% of the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility grants). We explore how aligned the plans are with the SDGs, identify gaps in SDG coverage, and try to determine to what extent these two countries are addressing, via their NRRPs, their biggest SDG challenges (according to their national profiles and dashboards presented in this report). This work was guided by two main policy questions:

- How aligned is this NRRP with the SDGs, based on an analysis of each individual measure proposed in the plan?
- Which SDGs are insufficiently addressed?

This type of analysis – in conjunction with the SDG country dashboards, which offer a perspective on national progress towards achieving established targets – can help countries identify areas within the SDGs that still require considerable investment and reforms and are not being addressed by their NRRP. It can also help contextualize the NRRP and identify synergies across goals.

2.3 Reference to the SDGs in National Recovery and Resilience Plans (NRRPs)

The information in this section was collected through an online SDSN survey of experts in each of the nine countries whose plans had been approved by the Council of the European Union by 28 July, 2021: Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Portugal and Spain. The results are presented in the table below.

According to the survey results, although **only three of the nine countries analyzed** (Belgium, Greece and Spain) acknowledged the SDGs in their NRRP as a cornerstone of their approach, integrating an SDG focus throughout. Another four (Cyprus, Germany, Italy and Latvia) also referenced the SDGs explicitly, if not as an overarching framework guiding the design of the NRRP. Apart from Cyprus, all of the countries surveyed have national SDG implementation strategies, but only Germany, Latvia and Spain link their NRRP to this. All nine NRRPs mention links with other national policy frameworks, which could hint at efforts to ensure policy coherence across sectors, while a few respondents explicitly mentioned inconsistencies between the NRRP and existing policies. Some countries are working on linking their NRRP to the SDGs: Italy, for example, has conducted ex post analysis to link their NRRP to their National Sustainable Development Strategy¹ while Spain is in the process of conducting an alignment of the whole national budget with the SDGs.²

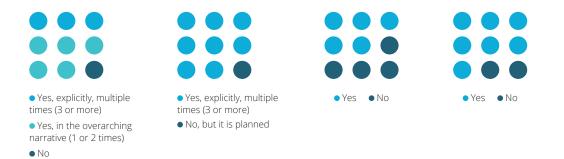
In most cases, the survey found that NRRP funds are only part of wider national recovery planning. For example, only 40% of France's overall recovery programme will be financed through the Recovery and Resilience Facility. However, most countries haven't made public a rigorous budgetary assessment to determine the precise funding required to achieve the long-term transformations required by the SDGs.

Our research shows that although most countries held open consultations with a variety of stakeholders in designing their plans (for example, with advisory bodies, trade unions, business associations, subnational authorities), the final NRRPs do not indicate that their inputs were given enough attention or weight to contribute substantially. For example, the offtrack indicators mentioned in Germany's National Sustainable Development Strategy were not taken as the starting point of the country's NRRP, which would have been logical. Neither did the 2030 Agenda play a systematic role, as Germany's sustainable development community was not systematically consulted. In general, the survey results show that civil society, academia and the

See https://www.mite.gov.it/sites/default/files/archivio/ allegati/sviluppo_sostenibile/documento_consultazione_ interattiva_PowerBI.pdf

^{2.} https://www.sepg.pap.hacienda.gob.es/sitios/sepg/ es-ES/Presupuestos/InformesImpacto/IA2022/ IAPGE2022/Paginas/Inicio.aspx

Figure 2.1 | ESDR Survey on the National Recovery and Resilience Plans in the EU



Reference to the SDGs in the NRRP

Budget

| | NRRP references the SDGs | Existence of national SDG action plan (or strategy) | NRRP assesses sufficiency of funds for targeted reforms and investments | NRRP budget is part of wider recovery budget planning |
|----------|---|---|--|---|
| Country | | | | |
| Belgium | Yes, explicitly, multiple times (3 or more). | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Cyprus | Yes, in the overarching narrative (1 or 2 times). | No, but it is planned | No | Yes |
| France | No. The SDGs are not mentioned. | Yes | No | Yes |
| Germany | Yes, in the overarching narrative (1 or 2 times). | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Greece | Yes, explicitly, multiple times (3 or more). | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Italy | Yes, in the overarching narrative (1 or 2 times). | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Latvia | Yes, in the overarching narrative (1 or 2 times). | Yes | No | No |
| Portugal | Yes, in the overarching narrative (1 or 2 times). | Yes | No | Yes |
| Spain | Yes, explicitly, multiple times (3 or more). | Yes | No | No |

general public were the least-involved bodies in the drafting of the NRRPs.

To ensure they support long-term transformations, NRRPs need to enjoy broad societal support and withstand political changes. Although the European Commission instructed member states to design these plans in consultation with various stakeholders, to ensure broad ownership of the transformations proposed, several organizations have raised concerns about a lack of transparency, extremely brief consultation periods, or the targeting of consultations to specific sectors.

Over the coming months and years, it is vital that all EU member states systematically and explicitly mainstream the SDGs into their recovery/ resilience plans and annual reform programmes. The European Semester must be further developed following a corresponding design, while the Stability and Growth Pact should be turned into a sustainable development pact that puts the Green Deal into practice to achieve the SDGs and reach climate neutrality. Sustainable development actors from academia, civil society and business will need to be fully involved in the European Semester consultation mechanisms and corresponding national programmes. To implement the Green Deal and achieve the SDGs, the EU will have to mobilize additional public and private funds, including by new EU-wide sources of revenue, which already by their raising usually have a steering effect towards sustainable development. These own resources should not only be used for the early repayment of the NGEU borrowing, but above all also enable additional investments.

2.4 Detailed analysis of SDG alignment for two NRRPs (Italy and Spain)

In line with EU legislative requirements, in spring 2021, each EU country prepared an NRRP identifying institutional reforms, public investments and the allocation of public funds to support or

facilitate private investments. To address the two guestions outlined above, and offer actionable knowledge to decision-makers on how to work beyond the officially adopted NRRPs, we started with a detailed study of these plans, analysing the individual measures proposed. For each measure, we tried to identify whether there were linkages with any of the 169 targets within the SDGs. Only those measures that concretely addressed a target were considered to have a linkage with a specific SDG. For example, in the Spanish NRRP, under Component 4: Ecosystems and Biodiversity, the second investment devotes €551.6 million to the 'conservation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity' - with the ultimate objective of protecting at least 30% of Spanish marine territory by 2030 and with intermediate milestones of 15% by 2023 and 18% by 2025 (Government of Spain, 2021a). This investment can therefore be linked to Goal 14, target 14.5, which reads 'by 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information'.

A number of measures address more than one target, with interlinkages across multiple SDGs. In Mission 2 of the Italian NRRP, for example, (devoted to the green revolution and ecological transition), Component 2: Energy transition, hydrogen, network and sustainable mobility includes Investment 5.1, which allocates €1 billion to the development of international, industrial and R&D leadership on renewables and batteries. This measure clearly impacts SDG 7, target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. But it could also contribute to the achievement of SDG 9, target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all, and - less directly - SDG 13, target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

Following this initial process of linking NRRP measures to specific SDGs, we introduced a second level of analysis. In cases where there

appeared to be a link to an SDG, but the target lacked detail, we looked to the ESDR indicators. We considered whether any specific measures in the NRRP could be expected to spur progress on any of these ESDR 2020 indicators.

We then proceeded to assign the value of funds devoted to each measure to the corresponding SDG(s) it addresses. To account for synergetic effects, the total budget dedicated to each measure was not divided among different SDGs because, as explained above, the same action can be considered to contribute to more than one Goal. As a result, the sum of the budget assigned to all SDGs for this analysis will be higher than the total NRRP budget. With these results, we created a matrix of NRRP measures per SDG.

In this analysis we assume no negative impacts on any SDG. This is justified by the rigorous assessment conducted by the European Commission to ensure that every NRRP complied with the 'do no significant harm' principle, in line with Sustainable Finance rules for all six main environmental objective areas (climate-change mitigation and adaptation, pollution reduction, circular economy, protection of nature, and protection of water and marine resources). In addition to avoiding negative impacts, the Do No Significant Harm Technical Guidance also aims to ensure that the NRRP analyses and addresses any potential trade-off across SDGs. Moreover, each NRRP had to comply with the EU Pillar of Social Rights. Both NRRPs analysed in the present work constitute the final versions submitted to the European Commission on 30 April 2021, whose assessment was approved by Council implementing decision 10160/21 of 13 July 2021 alongside the NRRPs from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Portugal and Slovakia.

The Spanish and Italian NRRPs

The Spanish plan integrates four transversal axes – ecological transition, digital transformation, gender equality, and social and territorial cohesion – cutting across ten key 'policy levers'. Identified as having the potential to quickly

generate activity and employment, promote short-term economic recovery, and set the basis for long-term transformation processes, these ten levers coordinate concrete activities that are presented in a total of 30 components, articulating coherent investments and defined reform projects with the objective of 'modernizing the country' (Government of Spain, 2021b).

For example, the first policy lever: '*Urban and rural agenda, development of agriculture and the fight against depopulation* [of rural areas]' coordinates the first three of these 30 components:

- Component 1: A sustainable, safe and connected mobility shock plan in urban and metropolitan environments;
- Component 2: Implementation of the Spanish Urban Agenda urban rehabilitation and regeneration plan; and
- Component 3: Environmental and digital transformation of the agri-food and fisheries system.

With a total budget of €69.5 billion in the form of non-repayable support, the Spanish NRRP consists of 109 investments and 102 reforms. Both the Italian and Spanish plans include details on funds that will complement Next Generation EU (NGEU) funding, mostly coming from their regular national budgets.

The Italian plan consists of 6 'Missions' divided into 16 components, for a total budget of €191.5 billion, of which almost €69 billion is in the form of non-repayable support, with the remaining €122.5 billion in the form of loans.³ The 6 Missions are: 'Digitalization, innovation, competitiveness, culture and tourism', 'Green revolution and ecological transition', 'Infrastructures for sustainable mobility', 'Education and research', 'Cohesion and inclusion', and 'Health'. The RRP includes 184 sectoral measures: divided into 134 investments (235 including sub-investments) and 50 sectoral

See also Council implementing Decision on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for Italy, doc. 10160/21, 6 July 2021, Arts. 2 and 3.

reforms, spread across the 6 Missions. Also included are two 'horizontal reforms' ('public administration' and 'justice') and a number of 'enabling reforms' (such as the simplification of specific legislation and the promotion of competition) for a total of 63 reforms, including the sectoral ones. These last two types of reforms (horizontal and enabling) have a wider scope however and are transversal to all Missions. For these reasons, they do not have a specific budget allocated and therefore are not taken into account in the quantitative analysis.⁴ In addition, the Italian RRP has three transversal axes which are integrated throughout the plan and are similar to those included in the Spanish RRP, namely: Gender equality; Protection and enhancement of young people; and Overcoming territorial disparities.

Links to the SDGs

For both plans, we identified links with the SDGs for over 90% of the measures introduced in the NRRPs. Multiple linkages to each of the 17 SDGs were found for both NRRPs. The matrix of results is found below for each plan.

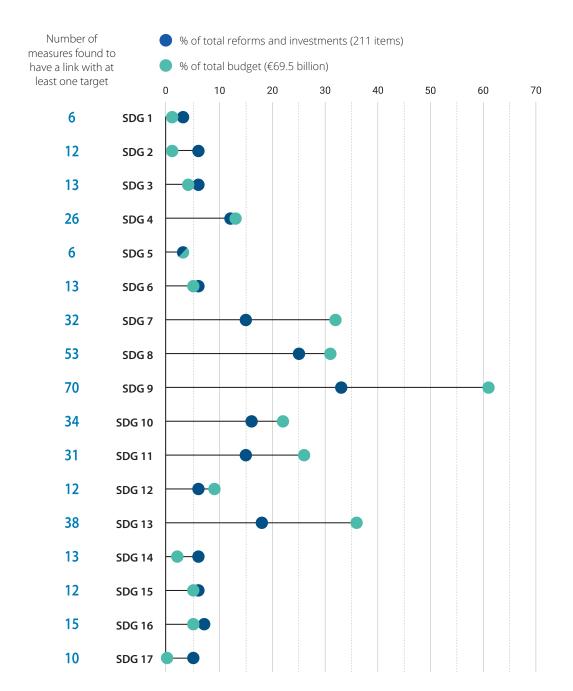
As the graphs show, there is significant similarity between the two countries across the full range of SDGs, in terms of which goals appear to be the focus of priority funding. In particular, both plans have strong links with SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure; SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth, and SDG 13: Climate action. In addition, SDG 4: Quality education, SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy and SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities are also well represented, both in terms of the number of measures addressing their targets, as well as budget allocations. This is congruent with the recommendation by the European Commission that member states define investments and reforms to create jobs and growth in the following flagship areas: power up (clean technologies and renewables); renovate (energy efficiency of buildings); recharge and refuel (sustainable transport and charging stations); connect (roll-out of rapid broadband services); modernize (digitalization of public administration); scale-up (data cloud capacities and sustainable processors); reskill and upskill (education and training to support digital skills).

These findings are also consistent with the semantic analysis conducted by the Joint Research Center (JRC) to identify links between SDGs and the European Union policy documents connected to the recovery.⁵ Their results show a strong predominance of keywords connected to economic growth and employment (SDG 8). The JRC study found many references within the EU Recovery Plan that use language directly linked to SDG targets 8.1, 8.3, 8.5 and 8.6, as well as 4.4, 9.5 and 13.2.

^{4.} Moreover, Italy has established a Complementary Fund of €30.6 billion to add to the resources deriving from the NRRP (and to those of the React EU). A significant portion of these additional resources are allocated to Component 3 of Mission 2: Energy efficiency and requalification of buildings (€6.56 billion), and Component 2 of Mission 1: Digitalization, innovation and competitiveness of the production system (€5.88 billion). The Complementary Fund was established by Italian law No. 59 of 6 May 2021, based on the multi-year budget variance approved by the Italian Council of Ministers on 15 April 2021. The resources deriving from the Complementary Fund have not been taken into account in the present analysis.

Borchardt S., Barbero-Vignola G., Bu scaglia D., Maroni M. and Marelli L, (2020) A Sustainable Recovery for the EU: a text mining approach to map the EU Recovery Plan to the Sustainable Development Goals, EUR 30452 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2020. https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/ handle/JRC122301 (Last accessed: 28/10/2021)

Figure 2.2 | Links of the Spanish Recovery and Resilience Plan



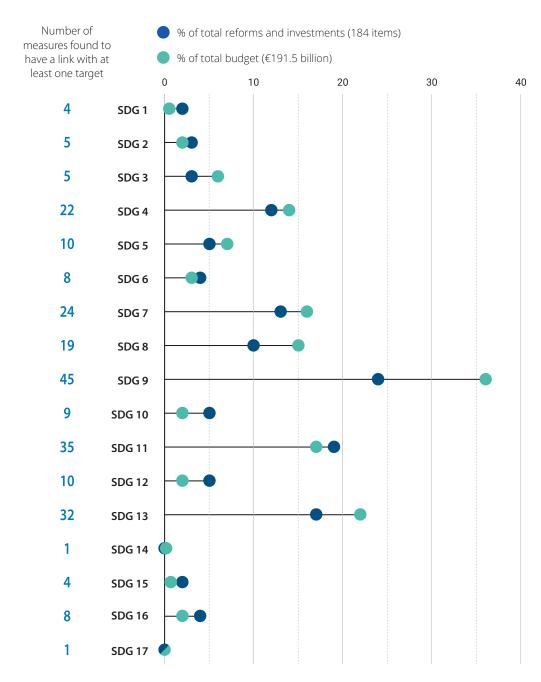
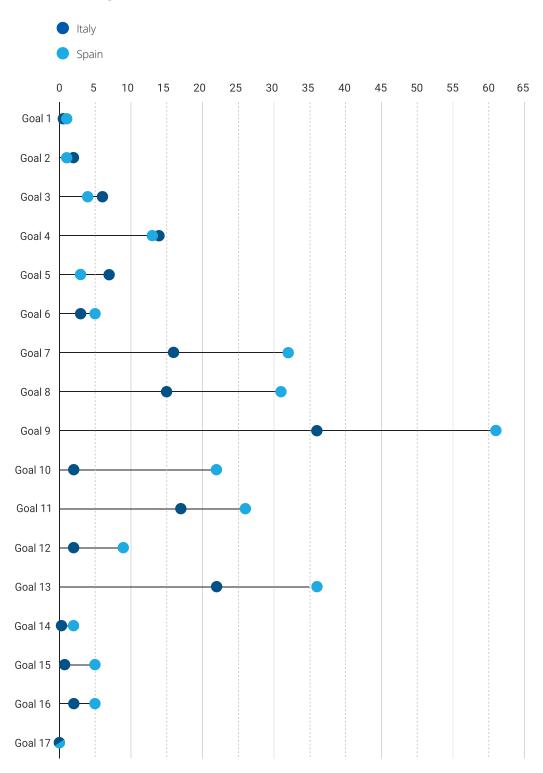


Figure 2.3 | Links of the Italian Recovery and Resilience Plan





Analysis of results⁶

Spain

With these results, we now seek to answer the questions set out at the beginning of this chapter. First, we see that both NRRPs address all 17 SDGs, but to varying degrees.

As described above, the bulk of the Spanish NRRP measures and funds target SDGs 9, 8, 13, 7, 11 and 4 - as well as SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities), although this is less of a priority in the Italian NRRP. However, these SDGs do not correspond with those identified in the Spanish dashboard (featured in this report) as representing major challenges and thus in need of further investment and reform. An analysis of the indicators used in this report for SDG 9, presented in the country profile, reveals that most of the indicators for this goal are in green (considered to be on route to being achieved). It does have two indicators in yellow (challenges remain), including expenditure in R&D. The NRRP significantly addresses this indicator, which can be linked to Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries (...). This target is addressed in 19 measures in the Spanish NRRP, particularly through Component 17: Science, technology and innovation.

Similarly, SDG 8 is not red (major challenges remain) as a whole in the Spanish dashboard, but does have one red indicator: Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET). This indicator is connected to Target 8.6: *By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.* We have found at least seven different measures to address this target, including four reforms within Component 23: *New public policies for a dynamic, resilient and inclusive labour.* This component identifies reductions in youth unemployment and temporary employment (very prevalent in youth populations)

as key objectives for the NRRP and proposes an investment of €765 million to address youth unemployment via a series of programs.

Figure 2.4 offers insights on the second question: which SDGs are insufficiently addressed by the recovery plan. The Spanish dashboard indicates that, like most European countries, it is the environmental goals that require further action. Spain's dashboard shows the following goals in red: SDG 2: Zero Hunger; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 14: Life under Water and SDG 15: Life on Earth.

Only 6% of measures in the Spanish plan and less than 1% of its budget is allocated to SDG 2. Component 3 addresses sustainable food systems with an estimated budget of €1,051 million. This component is very thorough: it aims to improve the quality of the final products, modernize animal and plant health laboratories, improve capacity building and biosecurity systems in livestock farming, strengthen prevention and protection against pests of plants, develop the circular economy of the sector, promote precision agriculture and further organic production, promote seasonal and local consumption, promote precision agriculture, and reduce food waste. An analysis of the Spanish country report reveals that the principal areas where significant challenges remain are those connected with food habits and nutrition (with the following two indicators in red: prevalence of obesity and human trophic level). The Spanish NRRP does not address this key area, which will be essential to achieve the deep transformation called for by the SDGs on sustainable food, land, water and oceans (Sachs et al., 2019). More information on this transformation including key challenges in Europe is presented in the next part of this report.

Up to 38 measures address SDG 13: Climate Action. These are comprehensive and range from establishing a regulatory framework for the promotion of renewable generation to the development of a plan to integrate renewables into the energy system. Over 35% of the RRP budget can be linked to the targets of this

⁶ Findings presented here are exclusively based on the content of the Spanish and Italian RRPs and do not consider other national instruments that may contribute to achieving SDGs, such as the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

SDG, including funds for the electrification of transport and over €1.5 billion to develop the technological capacity to produce and use renewable hydrogen, creating innovative value chains. While overall this goal is well addressed, with this analysis we cannot evaluate whether these measures have been chosen by rigorously designing a net zero pathway and identifying key interventions to reach net zero by 2050.

Considering Spain's current performance on SDGs 14 and SDG 15, the plan appears to have devoted insufficient attention in terms of individual measures and budget devoted to these two goals. This could be concerning, taking into account the decreasing trend of Spain's performance on SDG 15 and its stagnating trend on SDG 14. However, NRRP Component 4 focuses entirely on ecosystems and biodiversity. This component has an estimated budget of €1,642 million, with ambitious targets on conservation and restoration. When we include these investments, compared to other member states, the Spanish plan has the highest allocation to directly support biodiversity and ecosystem services. In addition to Component 4, Component 3 devotes €95 million to boost sustainability, research, innovation and digitalization in the fisheries sector. This will be important in addressing some of Spain's biggest performance challenges regarding SDG 14 per its country profile, such as unsustainable fishing practices and healthiness of fish stocks. In summary, the plan includes reforms and investments related to the protection, conservation and restauration of marine and terrestrial ecosystems and their biodiversity, to the conservation of protected habitats and species, as well as to the fight against invasive alien species, all of these in line with the new EU Biodiversity Strategy included in the European Green Deal. In addition to this, all objectives related to terrestrial and marine ecosystems will be pursued under an updated framework of action: the Spanish Strategic Plan for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.

It is important to note that part of the negative performance of Spain on SDG 14 and SDG 15,

per its country profile, is attributable to spillover effects on biodiversity through trade. To address this, the Strategic Plan for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity should also focus on reducing these adverse effects. Finally, SDG 14 and SDG 15 should be the focus of rigorous monitoring to ensure that the measures proposed improve current trends.

Finally, while SDGs 5 is amongst the goals less covered by the NRRP, by individual measures, gender equality is one of the four transversal axes of the Spanish NRRP. A sectoral analysis of all components through the perspective of gender equality is offered in Annex 4 of the plan. In that sense, the plan incorporates the objective of offsetting the foreseeable negative impacts of the pandemic on the two groups hardest hit by the previous financial crisis: women and young people (Government of Spain, 2021c). In addition to the transversal perspective, the plan offers a number of individual measures focused at promoting female entrepreneurship, raising female training and employment rates and improving, strengthening and reorganizing the long-term care system, as well as reforms focused on closing the gender gap.

Italy

As with Spain's NRRP, the SDGs that are covered most thoroughly by Italy's NRRP (SDG 9 in particular) do not always coincide with those identified in its dashboard as representing major challenges. An analysis of the Italian country report reveals that almost all indicators for SDG 9 are green, except for one yellow (challenges remain) - expenditure on R&D and one orange (significant challenges remain) - basic or above-basic digital skills in the middleaged population. The Italian dashboard shows weaker performance on SDG 13: Climate action, where two of the three related indicators are in red: CO₂ emissions in imports and CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion. In that sense, the Italian NRRP does appear to sufficiently address SDG 13, including through the allocation of important resources.

Like the Spanish plan, the Italian NRRP devotes few measures and limited budget to SDGs 14 and 15. This is concerning, considering that both goals present major challenges in Italy, as illustrated in its dashboard. In particular, the negative trends for SDG 14 indicators related to fishing practices (for example, fish caught by trawling) should have been addressed with specific measures regulating this activity. Likewise, negative trends on SDG 15 indicators related to species survival and biodiversity threats embodied in imports of goods and services seem not to have been adequately tackled. However, as has been noted by Cavalli et al. (2021), Italy's RRP primarily addresses the environmental component of sustainable development through a focus on energy transition and abatement of climate-altering emissions, rather than through the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. In this regard, the numerous measures contributing, for example, to SDGs 7 and 13, may be considered as covering (at least partially) environmental questions as well.6

SDG 2 is partly addressed through investments in food transport and logistics to reduce environmental and economic costs of the agrifood system, accompanied with investments to promote innovations in production processes, enhanced traceability of agro-food products and greater uptake of precision farming technologies, to an aggregated sum of €1.3 billion. However, the NRRP gives limited attention to measures focusing on healthy diets or education, which is of particular concern given the centrality of the agri-food system in Italy and its importance to achieving sustainability at the global level, as well as Italy's poor results on related SDG 2 indicators, which are yellow (prevalence of obesity), orange (yield gap closure) or red (human trophic level). (ASviS, 2021).

As anticipated, climate action features strongly in Italy's NRRP. While the proposed measures do

not all directly contribute to achieving SDG 13 or its specific targets, the focus on climate action and greening will hopefully contribute to overcoming some significant challenges and bolster Italy's performance with regard to this Goal. The resources allocated to clean energy may also contribute to achieving SDG 7, on which Italy is moderately improving but still has some significant challenges, according to its dashboard.

Finally, the Italian NRRP also includes two 'horizontal reforms', namely public administration and justice, as well as a number of 'enabling reforms'. These should be considered integral elements of the plan and catalysts for its implementation. Horizontal reforms comprise structural innovations to the legal system, of transversal interest to all six 'Missions' and aimed at improving equity, efficiency and competitiveness, and with them, the economic climate of the country. 'Enabling reforms' also comprise functional interventions to guarantee the implementation of the RRP and to remove administrative, regulatory and procedural obstacles that affect economic activities and the quality of services provided to citizens and businesses. Despite not being 'quantifiable', both kinds of reforms contribute to the achievement of SDGs, insofar as they pave the way for single measures to be implemented effectively.

To conclude these analyses, although we have not established a system to weigh how much each measure contributes to achieving the SDGs, and we have therefore considered both direct and a number of indirect links to the SDGs. Theodoros Zachariadis did include a weighting system in a similar analysis of Cyprus's RRP (Zachariadis et al., 2021). He concluded that there is significant value in choosing interventions that address several targets, creating synergies across goals. An example would be measures aimed at enabling the zero-carbon transition while promoting the upskilling of workers and tackling inequality. We could also list investments to promote research and innovation that support the green transition, or measures to skill, reskill and upskill the workforce to promote a just

Moreover, measures tackling SDGs 14 and 15 will presumably derive from the Italian National Strategy on Biodiversity 2030, to be adopted by the end of 2021.

transition. Other investments with multiple synergies relate to the circular economy, such as utilizing agricultural and municipal waste to produce biogas for power and heat generation – which reduces waste disposal and methane emissions, improves the quality of life in cities and communities, and decreases the use of fossil fuels to satisfy the need for energy. Moreover, modernizing water distribution and wastewater treatment facilities can address water scarcity, improve water quality and reduce the energy requirements of the water sector.

It is important to note that the analysis presented here does not evaluate how ambitious these NRRPs are, nor whether they propose a truly transformative agenda. In fact, many of the measures could result in merely incremental improvements within particular sectors if they have been designed without a truly systemic perspective. Conversely, the analysis also does not evaluate whether any of the reforms proposed by both Spain and Italy that require only small budgetary allocations might have some impact in addressing the particular challenges these countries face to achieve the SDGs. Moreover, beyond the formulation of appropriate policies and measures, all of the NRRPs will need to be appropriately monitored and evaluated. For this purpose, the European Commission has announced it will establish a Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard by the end of 2021 to monitor the progress of the NRRPs and to promote a 'recovery and resilience dialogue' around their implementation. Ideally, this scoreboard will be aligned with the SDGs and integrated into the Semester process. While this will present some challenges, as documented by the IEEP (Charveriat and Bodin, 2020), it could help simplify the narrative for how the SDGs can and will be achieved inside and outside the Union.



Transforming food and land systems in the EU to achieve the SDGs

The previous Europe Sustainable Development Reports introduced six major priority SDG Transformations to achieve the SDGs in the European Union. These build on the Six Transformations framework developed by the SDSN and its partners in 2019 (Sachs et al., 2019). This Part focuses on Transformation 4: 'Sustainable food production, healthy diets, and biodiversity protection', possibly the most complex of these transformations to undertake since it cuts across numerous policy areas and has a strong international dimension. Food systems are responsible for about a third of global greenhouse gas emissions and generate other major climate and biodiversity impacts. Current diets are a major driver of rising healthcare costs in the EU, through rising obesity rates and chronic conditions. As emphasized in Part 1, the EU performs particularly poorly on SDG 2 (No Hunger) due to unsustainable diets, high and rising obesity rates, and unsustainable agriculture and farming. At the same time, food systems provide employment and are a major source of income for workers in the EU and globally.

Since the 1990s, the EU member states have made significant progress towards greater sustainability of food and land systems. However, recent trends show a slow-down in this progress. On the climate side, the EU was able to cut by a quarter its agricultural GHG emissions between 1990 and 2013, thanks to reductions in cattle numbers and fertilizer use, while still increasing agricultural production (Guyomard et al., 2020). Yet between 2013 and 2017, EU agricultural GHG emissions increased again – by 4% – suggesting that it will be harder to achieve further emissions reduction in agriculture without deeper changes in the production system. The carbon sink of European forests has also deteriorated over the last few years due to extreme climate events and higher timberharvesting intensities (Urrutia, Herold, and Gores, 2021). On current trends, this will lead to an increase in net emissions from the EU land sector, rather than a decrease.

Developments around biodiversity in the EU are also uneven. While the Habitats Directive (European Council 1992) protects over 1,000 animal and plant species as well as 200 rare and characteristic habitat types, biodiversity overall continues to decline: the European Environment Agency's 2020 assessment found that 60% of non-bird species in the EU have an unfavourable conservation status, with 22% showing deteriorating trends (European Environment Agency, 2020). Given that agricultural land accounts for almost half of the European territory, accelerating the transition towards sustainable agricultural practices is essential to reverse the decline in biodiversity.

This chapter aims at highlighting major recent policy initiatives, priorities and tools to support a food and land transformation in the EU. We first provide an overview of key policies related to food and land systems in the EU and, in particular, the ambitious initiatives around the EU Green Deal and its Farm to Fork Strategy. We compare the modelled impacts of the new EU policies and discuss the role of models in supporting the transformation of food systems. We also consider the role of the agri-food industry in facilitating and accelerating the transition to sustainable food production and consumption, and finally present a framework for SDG-aligned reporting and strategies to address their impacts across the food supply chain.

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3.1 EU Food and land policy framework and targets

Overview

Many mechanisms have been put in place to drive food and land systems towards greater sustainability in the EU (Figure 3.1). The oldest policy instrument is the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which was established in 1962 to provide sufficient, stable, and affordable food for EU citizens and a fair standard of living for farmers. After five major reforms, the CAP is now a producer support mechanism with payments decoupled from production, which supports a broader range of objectives including rural development, landscapes, food safety, the environment, and animal welfare. The CAP has been the only tool available to provide financial incentives at the EU level to deliver on these objectives (Maréchal et al., 2020). The EU has also set legally binding rules to limit negative externalities of agri-food production on the environment (for example, the Water Framework Directive and the Fertilizer Regulation), and on health (for example, the 2002 General Food Law Directive) (in green in Figure 3.1). The level of complexity of the EU policy framework related to food and land systems, and especially the CAP, has been a subject of concern.

The European Green Deal

The EU Green Deal (European Commission, 2019) represents the overarching policy framework for the EU going forward, with three main goals: 1) to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050; 2) to decouple growth from resource exploitation; and 3) to foster an inclusive green transition. The EU has enshrined its aspirational goals in a comprehensive climate policy framework: comprising the Climate Law (European Parliament and European Council, 2021) and the 2030 Climate Target Plan (European Commission, 2020f), alongside two new strategies, the Farm to Fork Strategy (European Commission, 2020a) and the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 (European Commission, 2020d) (Figure 3.1). As part of the 'Fit for 55' package, the European Commission aims to align the EU's relevant legislation and

programmes with the near-term 2030 55% reduction target and the 2050 climate neutrality target (Figure 3.1).¹ The Farm to Fork Strategy represents the first holistic approach in the EU to cover all relevant actors involved in the food chain. This is an important step towards a Common EU Food policy, which the EESC and the international panel of experts on sustainable food systems have called for to bring different policies into coherence and 'avoid that narrowly-defined efficiency and competitiveness gains are prioritised to the detriment of sustainability and public health' (EESC, 2021; iPES, 2019). Similarly, the EU Biodiversity Strategy aims to ensure that Europe's biodiversity is on the path to recovery.

While the European Green Deal has been widely welcomed for its high level of ambition, many voices also point to challenges around its implementation: on one hand, the EU's approach may be insufficient to meet such ambitious environmental targets, on the other hand, the plan might prove too destabilising for Europe's current landbased economic activities.

Short-term and long-term targets

Quantitative and qualitative targets for both the near future and long term are central elements of the EU's policy approaches and frameworks, setting clear objectives and facilitating the monitoring of progress. Table 3.1 highlights the main quantitative and qualitative targets that can be found in EU policies related to climate, food, and land, and the main SDGs associated with them. While several quantitative targets link strongly with SDG 15 (Life on land), SDG 13 (Climate action) and SDG 14 (Life below water), others are insufficient, including those related to SDG 2 (Zero hunger and good quality food for everyone), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), and SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production). For the agri-food sector, there is only one clear quantitative target: the reduction

^{1.} Those climate targets include for the first time the land use, land use change and forestry sector (LULUCF).

4th Transformation to Achieve the SDGs **EU GREEN DEAL** STRATEGIES **Revised** Climate Farm to Fork **Biodiversity** and Energy Strategy Strategy Framework Land use, land use Sustainable use Birds and Habitats **EU Common** change and of pesticides package Directives **Agricultural Policy** forestry (LULUCF) directive regulation 2020-2027 **Timber Regulation** Water Pillar 1 Effort sharing NCENTIVES framework Direct payments to farmers regulation Environmental RULES directive (including ecoschemes) Recovery Crime Directive in Fit 1 and sectoral interventions and Renewable Fertilizer resilience Pillar 2 **General Food** energy directive facility Rural development policy regulation Law Directive interventions Carbon border Directive on Unfair Air quality **Enhanced conditionality** adjustment **Trading Practice** directives Linkage of environmental mechanism obligations to ... Pillar 1 and 2 payments **EU Directives and regulations**

Figure 3.1 | EU food and land policy framework

of per-capita food waste by 50%. While the transition to heathier and sustainable diets in Europe is crucial to achieve the aims of the Green Deal, Farm to Fork is missing clear incentives to rapidly achieve this transition, for instance through new sustainable dietary guidelines (EESC, 2018).

On climate, as part of the 'Fit for 55 'package, Europe proposes an overall EU target for reaching climate neutrality in 'agriculture, forestry and other land use' (AFOLU) by 2035, effectively bringing agriculture and 'land use, land use change and forestry' (LULUCF) under the same reduction target for the first time (Table 3.1). As a consequence, however, the possibility of compensating for agricultural emissions via higher removals from LULUCF might limit efforts to reduce emissions in agriculture.² If achieved, other Farm to Fork targets such as reducing fertilizer and pesticide use, encouraging more organic farming, and transitioning to a more plant-based diet (as well as the EU/US- led initiative announced at COP26 to cut methane emissions by 30% globally) could lead to significant reduction in the emissions from agriculture, but they are not legally binding. While the Commission has outlined how the 2030 LULUCF target should be shared across member states (European Parliament and European Council, 2018b), alignment of the allocations and expected results to the Commission's criteria are not always intuitive (for example, the large differences between Sweden and Finland). The target for increasing the share of renewables in the EU's total energy mix by 2030 (European Parliament and European Council, 2018a) would require strengthening the sustainability criteria for forest biomass, to ensure that it does not conflict with biodiversity targets.

This also leads to significant changes in the way LULUCF was treated until now, including a simplification of accounting rules to measure the performance of the member states.

Table 3.1 | EU food and land targets related to the most relevant SDGs

| 2 HONGER | SDG2 Zero Hunger 1 quantitative target | 50% reduction in overall EU sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and aquaculture (F2F) Reduce obesity and diet-related diseases (F2F) Move to a more plant-based diet with less red and processed meat and with more fruits and vegetables (F2F) Help consumers in making informed food choices for healthy diets (F2F) Reformulate food products in line with healthy diets (F2F) |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 8 DECENTWORKAND ECONOMIC GROWTH | SDG8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 1 quantitative target | Complete fast broadband internet access in rural areas reach (F2F) Improve the incomes of primary producers (F2F) Reinforce EU's competitiveness (F2F) Strengthen the position of farmers, their cooperatives and producer organizations in the food supply chain (F2F) |
| 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION | SDG12 Sustainable Consumption and Production 1 quantitative target | 50% reduction of per capita food waste at the retail and consumer level (F2F) Reduce food losses along the food production and supply chain (F2F) Help consumers in making informed food choices for sustainable diets (F2F) Improve the role for sustainable public food procurement (F2F) Stimulate demand and ensure consumer trust for organic products (APOP) Reduce food companies' environmental footprint and energy consumption (F2F) Reformulate food products in line with sustainable diets (F2F) Improve the corporate governance framework (F2F) |
| 13 climate | SDG13 Climate Action 4 quantitative targets | Climate neutrality by 2035 in the LULUCF and agriculture sector (LULUCFR) 310 MtCO2e net GHG removals in the LULUCF sector in 2030 (LULUCFR) At least 40% of renewable energy sources in the overall energy mix (RED) 3.5% advanced biofuels (RED) Increase the use of wood products to turn the construction sector from a source of GHG into a carbon sink (FS) |
| 14 BELOW WATER | SDG14 Life Below Water 4 quantitative targets | Legally protect at least 30% of the EU sea area under effective management regime (BS) 50% reduction of nutrient losses (F2F) At least 20% reduction in fertiliser use (F2F) At least 25,000 km of free-flowing rivers are restored (BS) Significant increase in organic aquaculture (F2F) The negative impacts on sensitive species and habitats, including on the seabed, are substantially reduced (BS) The by-catch of species is eliminated or reduced to a level that allows species recovery and conservation (BS) |
| | SDG15 Life On Land 9 quantitative targets | Legally protect at least 30% of the EU land area under effective management regime (BS) Strictly protect at least 10% of the EU's protected areas including all primary and old growth forests (BS) Plant at least 3 billion additional trees in full respect of ecological principles (BS) At least 10% of agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features (F2F, BS) At least 25% of the EU's agricultural land area under organic farming (F2F, BS) 50% reduction of the overall use and risk of chemical pesticides (F2F, BS) 50% reduction in the number of Red List species threatened by invasive alien species (BS) No deterioration in conservation trends and status of habitats and species and at least 30% show a positive trend (BS) The decline in pollinators is reversed (BS) Integrate ecological corridors as part of a true Trans-European nature Network (BS) |

Notes: The bold blue targets are quantitative, the ones in black are qualitative. F2F: Farm to Fork strategy; LULUCF-R: land use, land use change and forestry regulation; RED: Renewable Energy Directive; BS: Biodiversity Strategy; FS: Forest Strategy; APOP: Action Plan for Organic Farming Production in Europe. The table does not report all qualitative targets. *Targets towards sustainable production might be covered by other columns.

The EU biodiversity strategy introduces several new quantitative targets that should contribute to the realisation of SDGs 14 and 15 (Table 3.1). One of the most urgent actions is to agree on a common definition of primary and old-growth forests and to map them to ensure they suffer no further deterioration. Illegal deforestation of primary forests has been witnessed in several member states in recent years. Among the urgent efforts needed is the establishment of a Forest Information System for Europe (FISE) capable of using state-of-the-art remote sensing techniques and satellite images to track illegal land activities in all member states (Atzberger et al., 2020). This information should be publicly accessible so that civil society can verify and complement the satellite-based data with on-the-ground information. The importance of citizen science is also highlighted in the context of large-scale biodiversity monitoring in the EU (Bàrberi and Moonen, 2020).

Box 3. The Food, Environment, Land and Development (FELD) Action Tracker

The Food, Environment, Land and Development (FELD) action tracker is a strategic initiative of the Food and Land use Coalition (FOLU), led by the SDSN. Its purpose is the systematic analysis of national policies relevant for the transformation of food and land systems in line with the Paris Climate Agreement and the SDGs. The FELD team inventories existing policies and assesses their design and implementation progress; it undertakes cross-country comparative analyses to identify good policy practices; and it facilitates accelerated ambitious country action through joint learning and horizontal capacity building. Recent analyses include a review of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), including from the European Union, from a food and land perspective ahead of the November 2021 COP26 in Glasgow (Ferrat et al., 2021).

Incentives

The share of the EU budget allocated to agriculture has steadily declined over recent decades. In the 1980s, the CAP accounted for 66% of EU budget; in 2014-2020, it accounted for 38%. Funding for 2021–2027 CAP will be about a third of the EU budget, 10% lower than the previous one (2014–2020) (Massot, 2021). The new CAP's enhanced conditionality links payment to farmers to a stronger set of mandatory requirements, such as dedicating at least 3% of arable land on every farm to biodiversity and non-productive elements. Farmers who adopt agricultural practices that directly benefit the environment and climate will also have the possibility of receiving additional support via 'eco-schemes' (Röder, 2021). The second pillar should also provide financial support to foster sustainable forest management, reforestation, and afforestation, enhancing multi-functionality and the role of forests as carbon sinks, protecting forest ecosystems to ensure good condition of habitats and species, building forest resilience to climate change, and enhancing the socio-economic development of rural areas. In total, 40% of the EU's budget is expected to contribute to climate action (European Commission, 2021e).

Compared to the previous CAP, member states have a higher degree of autonomy (Maréchal et al., 2020). For instance, member states can decide which agricultural practices will be funded through the 'eco-schemes' (Hulot and Pagnon, 2021). Many of the recommended practices would enhance in-field crop diversification, with expected benefits for biodiversity while also helping sustain yields (European Commission, 2021d; Tscharntke et al., 2021). The Commission has provided each member state with a set of recommendations to align their plans with EU climate ambitions, vet these recommendations are not legally binding. The combination of higher member state autonomy and the lack of clear requirements and evaluation criteria³ might lead to increased heterogeneity across member states and a 'race

^{3.} Member states have opposed constraining targets subject to performance review within the new CAP.

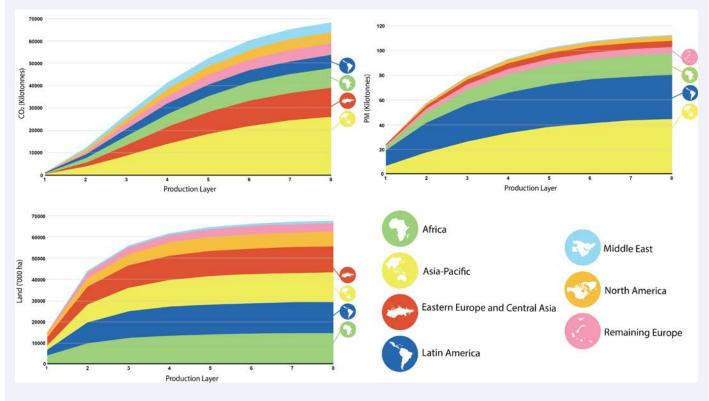
Box 4. International spillovers embodied in EU's food supply chains

Considerable negative spillover impacts arisein international supply chains that satisfy the food demand of EU residents. Countries in Latin America, Asia-Pacific, Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia all experience negative environmental impacts associated with agri-food systems producing exports for the EU market. International trade has been shown to be a growing driver of environmental degradation in developing and emerging economies, particularly for trade satisfying the demand of the developed world (Wiedmann and Lenzen, 2018).

A new study prepared by the SDSN and University of Sydney, in cooperation with the German Government, quantifies these

spillover impacts by looking at CO2 emissions, particulatematter air pollution and land-use impacts generated abroad to satisfy the EU's consumption of agri-food commodities. The study also quantifies income and employment generated abroad through EU's imports of agri-food commodities. The impacts related to the indicators captured in this study have further flow-on effects: for example, land use leads to biodiversity threats due to the rearing of livestock or production (Marques et al., 2019) and particulate matter deteriorates air quality, leading to health impacts on respiratory and cardiovascular systems, among others (Kim et al. 2015).





Note: Cumulative environmental impacts embodied into EU27 food supply chains by world regions (CO₂ emissions, particulate matter and land use). Source: Malik, A et al, 2021

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to the bottom', where changes are minimized compared to previous CAPs (European Council, 2020; Pe'er et al., 2019). Moreover, while there is a very ambitious target for organic farming (25% of agricultural land by 2030, compared to less than 10% today), current organic farmers in several member states feel that they will be penalised by the new CAP. Many NGOs have denounced what they see as a watering down of environmental and fairness objectives of the initial proposal with the replacement of the term 'mandatory' with 'voluntary': for instance, for capping payments (Agriculture and Rural Convention, 2020). The new CAP was approved by the EU Parliament on 23 November 2021, although the Social Democrats were divided on it and both the Greens and the far left voted against it.

As discussed in Part 2, some measures contained in National Recovery and Resilience Plans (NRRP) provide additional incentives for the environmental transformation of the agri-food and fisheries sectors.

The risk of international spillovers

A central concern around the EU's GHG inventory approach is that it does not consider the GHG emissions associated with imported products, even though food and feed chains in the EU are strongly connected with the rest of the world: the EU is both the leading importer and the leading exporter of agri-food products in the world (DG for Agriculture and Rural Development, 2017). Agri-food supply chains are a major source of income and prosperity, including in low- and middle-income exporting countries, but they also also generate significant environmental impacts outside the EU, which need to be measured and addressed (Box 3.).

Several actions have been taken by the EU to tackle the issue of spillovers. For instance, the JRC consumption footprint indicator (Sala et al., 2019) is a candidate for inclusion on the revised monitoring framework for circular economy and for the 8th Environment Action programme. For biofuels, the Renewable Energy Directive was reviewed in 2019 to address the risk of indirect land-use change related to biofuel production through two measures that: 1) limit the total contribution towards the renewable energy targets of biofuels produced from food or feed crops to a maximum of 7%, and 2) progressively stop the accounting of high-ILUC risk feedstock⁴ for bioenergy production in the renewable target by 2030 (Searchinger et al. 2008; Valin et al. 2016). In the EU Forest Strategy, the Commission reaffirms its full commitment to ensuring that no products sold on the EU market, whether sourced within the EU or from third countries, contribute to global deforestation. A key challenge is that European stakeholders are often unable to make meaningful conclusions about timber legality risk due to the vast amount of information that is required by the Timber Regulation. Through the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan, the EU provides technical and financial assistance to timber-exporting countries (including within the EU) to increase the sustainability of timber production. More recently, at COP26 in November 2021, the European Commission pledged one billion euros to sustainably manage, restore and protect world forests.

The 'Fit for 55' package proposes a new mechanism to ensure fair pricing of GHG emissions associated with imported goods and prevent the risk of carbon leakage. A Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) will be applied to a few selected products first, with the number of products covered to be gradually extended in compliance with WTO rules. This is an important condition for EU agriculture and food producers, who have long complained about unfair competition with imported products from countries with weaker environmental, food-safety and animal-welfare regulations, yet it is unclear if and which agri-food commodities will be included in this mechanism, or how indirect emissions from land use change will be accounted for. The

^{4.} This applies to feedstock where its global production area has increased annually by more than 1% and 100,000 hectares since 2008 and where more than 10% of such expansion has taken place on land that has a high carbon stock.

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combination of strong EU diplomacy, long-term financing solutions for global public goods, and increased technical cooperation to accelerate the transformation of agri-food systems and energy systems in developing countries will be crucial to ensure legitimacy.

3.2 The role of impact assessment models and scientific collaboration

Modelling is a key input in the EU policy cycle. The European Commission makes extensive use of models to support its policy-formulation phase, with models used in about a third of the impact assessments carried out since 2015 (Acs et al., 2019). Climate and agriculture are areas in which certain models have been systematically used in impact assessments for the past ten years (Delincé, and M'barek, 2015). The modelling work related to food and land is broader though, including studies from many different European and non-European research institutes.

Main results

Projections of the PRIMES-GAINS-GLOBIOM modelling toolset used in the latest impact assessment of Europe's revised climate targets suggest that the new targets will decrease non-CO₂ emissions from agriculture only slightly (European Commission, 2020f), while the assessment notes that the 'land use, land use change and forestry' (LULUCF) sector is included in the EU targets with only very conservative assumptions (it was excluded in the previous EU climate targets).

Agriculture is set to become the single largest emission source in the EU by 2030 and is the most challenging sector when it comes to reducing non-CO₂ emissions, although this is partly because EU farming is seen as relatively efficient overall. In the most ambitious scenario, by 2050, technical mitigation options could further reduce non-CO₂ emissions from agriculture by 25% compared to the baseline. The LULUCF sector reduces total emissions in the more ambitious scenarios by only 3 percentage points by 2030 (from1990 levels). However, other studies have found that the LULUCF net sink could reach 425 MtCO₂e in 2050 (equivalent to emissions from agriculture in 2019). In fact, there is broad variation in estimates of the EU LULUCF sink potential across studies: ranging from 77–210 MtCO₂ for afforestation and 150–488 MtCO₂ for managed forests annually by 2050, and from 309–456 MtCO₂ by 2030 for short-term annual carbon sink in harvested wood products (Böttcher, Reise, and Hennenberg, 2021).

Implications of the Farm to Fork strategy for the agricultural sector have been assessed by several studies using economic models (Barreiro-Hurle et al., 2021; Beckman et al., 2020; Bremmer et al., 2021; Henning and Witzke, 2021). Yet these studies have simulated only a subset of Farm to Fork, focusing on the targeted reduction of pesticide and fertilizer use⁵, the removal of 10% of agricultural land from production, and an increased share of organic farming (European Commission, 2021b). Their results show reduced agricultural production (10–20%) and exports and increased agricultural prices and imports, domestically and internationally. Farm income is negatively impacted by reduced productivity but positively impacted by lower input costs and higher prices. The overall impact on farm income tends to be negative, although this varies across sectors. The JRC-CAPRI study (Barreiro-Hurle et al., 2021) also predicts significant carbon leakage, with two-thirds of the reduction in non-CO₂ emissions from EU agriculture being offset by higher emissions in the rest of the world.

Other non-economic models have been used to simulate more radical changes in food and land systems in the EU, with the aim of reaching greater sustainability. For instance, the Ten Years for Agroecology (TYFA) modelling exercise (Poux and Aubert, 2018) used a mass-balance model to explore the possibility of a transition towards an EU-wide agroecological project based on the phasing-out of pesticides and synthetic fertilisers,

It is applied uniformly in the USDA study, driven by both the conversion to organic farming and the reduction of input use in conventional farming in CAPRI.

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the redeployment of extensive grasslands and landscape infrastructures, the reduction of non-food uses of biomass, and the adoption of healthier diets. This study also forecasts a decline in EU agricultural production (-40% for livestock products), but notes that this will still be enough to meet the European demand for food in 2050 (thanks to dietary shifts), maintain 92% of current total agricultural land (including agro-ecological infrastructures), and maintain the current level of wheat exports. Zero trade balance is assumed for the other products. GHG emissions reduction mainly comes from the reduction of nitrogen use. Similar approaches have been used in other recent analysis (European Environmental Bureau, 2021; Lórant and Allen, 2019).

The first group of studies, based on economic models, are currently frequently cited by farmers' unions and relayed through the media, emphasizing production and export losses, while the second group of studies are largely cited by environmental NGOs, emphasizing the possibility of having an even more ambitious environmental transition in agriculture that could still meet domestic food demand.

Critical assumptions and consequences

What impacts will the Farm to Fork Strategy have on agricultural productivity? In fact, the impacts of reduced pesticide use on agricultural production involve complex and imbricated mechanisms at different scales that are very hard to quantify (Guyomard et al., 2020). The impact of a reduction in fertilizer use depends on factors relating to the potential use of manure or the incorporation of nitrogen-fixing legumes in crop rotation, etc. The assumed impacts on productivity tend to be lower in the second group of models, in which production systems are redefined to compensate for any potential negative impacts of the policy restrictions, while most agricultural economic models assume no significant changes to current production systems. None of the studies cited include feedback loops on agriculture from a better environment: such as through better pollination, lower impacts of climate change, or higher resilience to climate shocks.

How and to what extent will the recommendations of the Farm to Fork strategy regarding the transition to healthier and sustainable diets materialise? Many studies highlight the large climate benefits expected from healthier diets (FABLE, 2021; Springmann et al. 2016; 2018). In terms of economic impacts on the agricultural sector, the adoption of healthier diets would counterbalance price increases and reduce the leakage effect for cereals, oilseeds, or animal products that will be consumed less, and provide incentives to diversify EU agricultural production towards more fruits and vegetables, nuts, and pulses, through higher market prices. The impact of the EU objective of expanding organic farming also depends on the evolution of the demand for organic products. If there is no equivalent sustained growth in demand for organic products in the coming decade, the price premium will fall, potentially putting at risk the economic profitability of organic farms.

What economic incentives or compensation will there be for farmers? The EU average share of CAP support in farm income is 33% (DG AGRI, 2021), but the JRC-CAPRI study is alone in including the CAP payments in its report (European Commission, 2021b). The study shows that the decline in EU production and variations in prices and income can be reduced by 20% with implementation of the new CAP.

How will consumption patterns and environmental restrictions in the rest of the world

evolve? Leakage from the EU strategies depends on the current intensity of agricultural production that is displaced in the rest of the world, as well as on the evolution of productivity and environmental policies and their level of enforcement outside the EU. The CAPRI-based studies do not assume there will be any changes in production conditions in the rest of the world. The USDA-GTAP study assumes that, to comply with CBAM, a similar reduction in input use as in the EU would be implemented in the rest of the world. This is highly misleading because many developing countries would still be able to increase their input use to reach similar input intensity to that of EU's agricultural production, even after the input cut.

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Will we see a saturation of the forest sink

in the EU and if so, by when? Assumptions concerning forest harvest rates largely explains the broad differences in projections of the EU forest carbon sink, with a lower forest harvest rate leading to higher forest sink. However, some argue that reducing the harvest rate might be a short-term solution towards increasing the EU forest carbon sink, as older forests might accumulate less carbon (Nabuurs et al. 2013)

Modelling gaps

Investments are needed to improve or allow the representation of: 1) different actors in the supply chain to the final consumers, to capture the holistic approach of Farm to Fork, 2) more complex agricultural practices that follow agroecological principles, 3) the impacts of supply-side measures on pollution and biodiversity metrics used in the Biodiversity Strategy, and 4) the impacts of reduced pollution and biodiversity losses on agricultural productivity and resilience. Another key question concerns prices. It is to be expected that higher quality food which tackles negative environmental externalities will be more costly to produce, at least in the initial stages. For producers, in addition to public support, higher prices would provide economic incentives to make changes. But the impacts of policy changes on prices is hard to predict in a context of information asymmetries and potential market powers and increasing climate risks on the supply side (Guyomard et al., 2020). The Green Deal principle of 'leaving no one behind' requires studying in greater detail the distributional impacts of the policies on farm income and on household expenditures to be able to provide financial support to the persons who are the most likely to need it.

Models can inform and support policy cycles in many different ways. For example, they can enable more structured and timebound input from various stakeholder groups, discipline the discourse to stick to facts, and build a shared understanding of the most important issues to be tackled. However, there is a danger of placing too much emphasis on final numbers produced

by modelling, which is not an exact science. The same numbers may never be reproduced using a different model. The high complexity of models involved in EU impact assessments makes the contribution and scrutiny of non-modellers difficult, reinforcing the risk that models might be used as a 'hired gun': a way to discourage further legitimate debate with a broader range of stakeholders over values that lie at the core of the policies (Haller and Gerrie, 2007). Greater transparency has been achieved over recent years, but progress is still needed. Collaborative modelling initiatives such as the Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium, which promotes open-source models, the use of simpler models for stakeholder consultation (Mosnier et al., 2020), online openmodel databases that include key parameters and results, and cross-national comparisons, should support the involvement of a broader range of stakeholders in the policy process (Box 4).

3.3 Business leadership and due diligence

Companies have a crucial role in promoting sustainability within societies. This is especially true in the agri-food sector, as food represents a transversal vector of sustainability for the achievement of the SDGs (Fassio and Tecco, 2019). From the business perspective, aligning with the SDGs not only presents opportunities to meet social responsibilities and stakeholder expectations, but also helps to address mediumand long-term risks to the resilience and financial success of agri-food companies, such as climate change (Crippa et al., 2021), global pandemics (Aiyar and Pingali, 2020) and the exodus of agricultural producers and workers (Ivanhoe, Prapha and Wilshaw, 2020). Complying with sustainability requirements should be seen by companies not as a burden, but as an opportunity for economic profitability (Cupertino, Vitale and Riccaboni, 2021). The EU Code of Conduct on Responsible Food Business and Marketing Practices stands out as one of the deliverables of the Farm to Fork Strategy and an integral part of its action plan,

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providing a set of objectives and targets which agri-food companies may choose to achieve.

However, following the (soft) law is not sufficient to align practices with the SDGs, nor to avoid associated reputational, legal and other business risks. In this regard, a lack of consensus on the key principles defining an 'SDGs-aligned' or 'sustainable' business creates confusion and enables greenwashing (Berg, Kölbel and Rigobon, 2020). The heterogeneity and voluntary nature of available frameworks do not readily permit comparisons of companies' sustainability performances, and at the same time leave companies to self-report on their preferred issues while ignoring less-convenient elements (Smith, 2016). This leaves the public, investors, consumers and governments with an incomplete picture of each company's sustainability practices and SDGs alignment.

The Four Pillar Framework for corporate SDG alignment

Alignment between the corporate sector and the SDGs is still weak (Van Tulder et al., 2021). The SDGs are generally poorly integrated into business practices, and corporate contributions to implementing Agenda 2030 are still inadequate, as highlighted in recent studies (PwC, 2015; Sachs et al., 2021a; UN Global Compact, 2020; WBCSD and DNV GL, 2018). To address these issues, the Fixing the Business of Food initiative⁶ has developed a 'Four Pillar Framework', which advances a robust, holistic approach to understanding corporate SDG alignment by identifying four overarching areas of consideration. This framework can be used to refine other sustainability reporting models, standards, policies, rankings and certifications to ensure a comprehensive approach to aligning food-sector practices with the SDGs. It can also help large companies, SMEs and farmers to determine which technological, organizational or social innovations will promote such alignment. To make

the maximum possible contribution to the SDGs, agri-food sector companies must address all four of these pillars. The Four Pillar Framework brings clarity by identifying (1) the four broad areas of business activity that affect the SDGs, (2) the underlying nutritional, environmental, social and governance topics that food-sector companies need to tackle through those business activities, and (3) standards for each of those topics.

Reviewing the sustainability reports of the 100 largest food companies in terms of market capital (of which 30% are European) through the lens of the Four Pillar Framework (Sachs et al., 2021a), it was found that:

Pillar 1 – Beneficial products and strategies contributing to healthy and sustainable

diets: Companies tend to disclose information mainly in a narrative way, and the most-used Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are clearly marketing-oriented. The qualitative nature of the information reported for Pillar 1 is also due to gaps in current Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards, the most common standards used by the investigated companies.

 Pillar 2 – Sustainable business operations and internal processes: Companies report more information on these topics than on any others, in terms of general goals, targets, baselines, results and KPIs. Gaps indicating a low integration of sustainability principles were found in planning, control and riskmanagement activities, with few corporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) compensation policies. Materiality analysis⁷ is still not fully embraced by many companies. On the other hand, positive evidence has been highlighted regarding the adoption of sustainability committees, data protection policies, and codes of conduct.

^{6.} An initiative by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, The Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment, the Santa Chiara Lab at the University of Siena and the Barilla Center for Food & Nutrition. https://www.fixing-food.com/

^{7.} This is the process of identifying, refining and assessing potential environmental, social and governance issues that could affect a business, and/or its stakeholders, and condensing them into a shortlist of topics to inform company strategy, targets and reporting on sustainability issues.

Box 5. The Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and (bio)Energy (FABLE) Consortium

FABLE is a collaborative initiative to support the development of mid-century national food and land-use pathways that are consistent at the global level and that could inform policies towards greater sustainability (FABLE, 2019, 2020). FABLE is convened as part of the Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU). The Consortium brings together teams of researchers from 20 countries and international partners from SDSN, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), the Alliance Bioversity-CIAT, and the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research. Pathways work backwards from the mid-century targets and shed light on the major transformations that are needed to achieve them (FABLE, 2021). All FABLE country teams commit to meeting the global targets jointly and each team sets its own national targets. The Scenathon ('Scenario Marathons') process consists of iterative coordinated submissions of pathways to progressively increase the level of ambition to meet the global targets. The results can be monitored on the online Scenathon dashboard, which covers all FABLE targets and visualizes the contribution of each country pathway to each global target and in global trade flows.

Figure 3.3 | Countries in which FABLE operates



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- Pillar 3 Sustainable management of supply chain: This features only marginally in corporate strategic planning and reporting. Only food producers make a noticeable attempt to incorporate it (especially in OECD countries). Furthermore, companies tend not to monitor the implementation of supply-chain activities effectively, with scant use of KPIs, despite asserting specific ESG policies and claiming that they monitor and assess their supply chains' ESG impacts.
- Pillar 4 Good corporate citizenship: This is also poorly reflected, in terms of strategic goals and reporting, in the sustainability reports of the agri-food and beverage companies. Only 'community engagement' and 'anti-corruption activities' were reported by a third or more of the companies studied. Furthermore, there is a wide heterogeneity in the KPIs used, due to the complexity and variety of sustainability issues.

Generally, it seems that companies stress those KPIs and metrics that are financially material and can offer benefits in terms of investment and marketing. In the supply-chain context, it would be useful for companies to disclose a more detailed estimation of the ESG impacts of their suppliers' activities. To this end, it would be desirable that the commonly used sustainability reporting standards providers improve their support to companies, enriching the set of standards proposed.

The EU code of conduct on responsible food business and marketing practices

The EU Code of Conduct on Responsible Food Business and Marketing Practices (European Commission, 2021a) is an integral part of the Farm to Fork Strategy's action plan, included in the pillar 'Stimulate sustainable food processing, wholesale, retail, hospitality and food services practices'. It is a voluntary framework, complementary to compliance with existing legal obligations, and is applicable to all activities relating to the production, trade, processing, promotion, distribution and serving of food. The Code of Conduct calls on European companies in the agri-food sector to make formal, concrete and measurable commitments to align their activities to the SDGs. Commitments undertaken by signatories⁸ will be monitored by the Commission, which may adopt legislative measures if progress is considered insufficient (European Commission, 2020e).

The Code of Conduct entered into force on 5 July 2021 and had been signed by 36 associations, 59 companies and one collaborative supporter as of October 2021. It seeks to improve sustainability on three levels: a) in relation to food consumption patterns for healthy and sustainable diets; b) within internal processes, operations and organisation at the level of actors in the middle part of the food chain; and c) throughout the supply chain, in liaison with primary producers and other actors (Table 3.2). The Code comprises two main components: 1) a general framework of seven aspirational objectives, each with specific targets, supported by a range of indicative actions, and 2) a framework of more ambitious commitments for companies 'with frontrunner ambition'.

As far as the second main component of the Code of Conduct is concerned, commitments should be, inter alia, ambitious, tangible, measurable and consistent with the aspirational objectives mentioned above. Furthermore, they should concern every aspect of sustainability (environmental, social and health) and contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the European Green Deal and relevant global agreements.

Despite not being legally binding (as of now), the Code represents an important instrument for integrating sustainability principles into the activities the EU agri-food sector, and may constitute a real turning point. The ever-growing number of associations and companies that

European associations, food business operators and other actors in – or related to – food systems that can support and/or contribute to the aspirational objectives set out in the Code.

 Table 3.2 |
 The seven aspirational objectives of the EU Code of Conduct on Responsible Food Business and Marketing Practices, with related targets

| Aspirational objectives | Targets | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Healthy, balanced and sustainable diets for all European consumers | Improved food consumption patterns in the EU A food environment that makes it easier to choose healthy and sustainable diets | | |
| Prevention and reduction of food loss and waste | • A 50% reduction of per capita food waste at the retail and consumer level by 2030 and reduced food losses along the food production and supply chains in the EU | | |
| A climate neutral food chain in Europe by 2050 | Reducing net emissions from own operations, contributing to a 55% GHG emission reduction target in the EU food chain by 2030 | | |
| An optimised circular and resource efficient food chain in Europe | Improved resourceefficiency within own operations, contributing to sustainable, efficient use and management of energy and natural resources in operations by 2030 Improved sustainability of food and drink packaging, striving for all packaging towards circularity by 2030 | | |
| Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all | Improved resilience and competitiveness of companies operating at any point along the food value chain by 2030 Quality jobs, skilled workforce and safe and inclusive workplaces for all | | |
| Sustainable value creation in the European food supply chain through partnership | Improved resilience and competitiveness of companies operating at any point along the food value chain by 2030 Continued progress towards sustainable production, contributing to sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030 and improved animal welfare | | |
| Sustainable sourcing in food supply chains | Transformed commodity supply chains which do not contribute to deforestation, forest degradation and destruction of natural habitat and which preserve and protect high value ecosystems and biodiversity Improved social performance in (global) food supply chains | | |

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have signed it since its adoption attests to a concrete commitment in this regard and may act as a driving force for other companies to do so. Finally, since the objectives and actions envisaged in the Code touch upon at least three pillars of the Four Pillar Framework (with the exception of Pillar 4), the initiatives undertaken by its signatories may contribute to more virtuous conduct in the long run and concretely help to 'fix the business of food'.

Standards and the duediligence approach

As known, most (agri-food) companies - including within the EU – employ standards when reporting on sustainability matters. The most widely used and universally recognized standards are those of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).⁹ These standards comply with a due-diligence approach and have been recently strengthened with the launch of the revised Universal Standards.¹⁰ Due diligence is a proactive and ongoing management process that companies are familiar with in the context of managing risk to their business. The due diligence approach provides the structure for each of the Four Pillar Framework's standards, which consist of the following steps that a company should take to meet the standard (Figure 3.4).

Aligning practices with the SDGs requires proactive efforts beyond the company's own operations, including acting within its value chain and broader ecosystems. Companies have an existing responsibility to respect human rights in their own operations and throughout their value chains (OECD, 2011; OHCHR, 2011). This corporate responsibility entails preventing and mitigating impacts on people with which they are involved, including those that are directly linked to their operations, products, or services by their business relationships.¹¹ It is also well recognized that to achieve climate targets companies need to reduce not only their direct emissions (so-called 'Scope 1' emissions), but also their indirect emissions and emissions from value-chain sources that the company does not control or own (Scope 2 and 3) which often constitute the biggest greenhouse gas impacts (WRI and WBCSD, n.d.). By taking action in their value chains, companies can increase their contributions to the SDGs many-fold. Companies can spur transformative changes for people and the planet due to their existing connections and business relationships across their value chains. Engagement through these existing relationships serves as a great 'opportunity to uplift millions of people's lives' and enable them to enjoy the benefits of development (Shift, 2016).

The 'Grammar' of sustainability and the valorisation of good practices

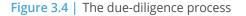
There are a lot of small and medium-sized agri-food enterprises (SMEs) in the EU that play a crucial role in food production, food security, rural development and maintenance of local traditions (European Parliament, 2020). To foster real improvement to agri-food systems in terms of sustainability, it is necessary to focus both on large companies and on smaller businesses, which often see sustainability as a threat and not as an opportunity. Smaller companies need support in the ongoing transformation process. They need to be taught the 'grammar'

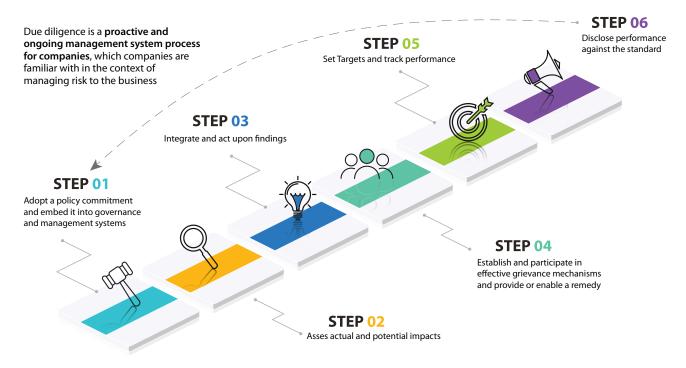
The GRI is a network-based organisation that aims to mainstream corporate disclosures relating to environmental, social and governance performance. The GRI produces Sustainability Reporting Guidelines in an effort to fulfill these goals. Over 10,000 companies already use GRI for their reporting (https://www.globalreporting.org/).

^{10.} The launch of the revised Universal Standards will: (a) bring a focus to the determination of material topics, increasing clarity on reporting principles, requirements and structure; (b) provide the first and only reporting standards to fully reflect due-diligence expectations for organizations to manage their sustainability impacts, including on human rights; (c) enable consistent and comparable reporting, best positioning companies to respond to emerging regulatory requirements.

^{11.} Business relationships are defined as 'the relationships a company has with business partners, entities in its value chain and any other State or non-State entity directly linked to its operations, products or services. They include indirect relationships in its value chain, beyond the first tier, minority, and majority shareholding positions in joint ventures. It covers both upstream and downstream relationships.' (World Benchmarking Alliance 2021)

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of sustainability: its advantages, good solutions already adopted by other companies, how to selfassess sustainability performance, and how to integrate metrics and targets in their governance, management and reporting systems.

The dissemination of good practices in the agrifood sector is a useful way for SMEs to learn about innovative sustainability solutions and become actively involved in their transition to sustainable models. The Prima Observatory on Innovation (POI), a digital platform developed by the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA) to collect and promote good practices in the agri-food sector, is a good example in this regard. POI contributors include around 60 mostly small and medium agri-food companies and business associations. Examples of good sustainability practices range from farms reusing wastewater for irrigation or cultivating new varieties of fruit and vegetables that are nutritionally healthier and have less impact on the environment to businesses introducing new solutions for the conservation of perishable foods.

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Annex 1 Methodology

Annex 1. Methodology

Background

The *Europe Sustainable Development Report 2021* (which includes the SDG Index and Dashboards for Europe) presents a quantitative assessment of SDG progress and gaps for the EU, EFTA countries, the UK and – for the first time this year – EU candidate countries. It is the third edition of this flagship report. This year's edition includes 107 indicators, with the same indicator set used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings. Data are also presented as population-weighted averages for the European Union and subregions including the Baltic States, Central and Eastern Europe, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Western Europe, the EFTA countries and candidate countries.

The SDG Index and Dashboards for Europe build on the methodology of the Sustainable Development Report developed by SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung to track countries' performance on the 17 SDGs. The report was first published in 2016 and is updated annually. The methodology has been peer-reviewed by Cambridge University Press (Sachs et al., 2021b) and Nature Geoscience (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2017) and statistically audited by the European Commission Joint Research Centre (Papadimitriou, Fragoso Neves and Becker, 2019). It is not an official report of the United Nations. Regional and subnational editions and databases, including for European cities, are accessible on our website: www.sdgindex.org.

This European edition builds on the findings of the 2019 SDSN and a European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) study that called for independent monitoring of SDG performance in Europe (Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub, 2018). The report is co-designed by civil society and aims to complement reporting of the European Commission, which since 2016 has released an annual SDG dataset and a published report entitled *Sustainable Development in the European Union* (Eurostat, 2021), the leading SDG monitoring report in the EU. The SDG Index and Dashboards for Europe complements official SDG reporting conducted by the European Commission (via Eurostat) in five principal ways:

1. It measures distance to pre-defined performance thresholds.

- 2. It monitors both current performance (latest year available) and trends over time.
- 3. It presents results on each of the 17 SDGs for all 27 EU member states as well as EFTA countries, the UK, and candidate countries.
- 4. It incorporates much more non-official data from peer-reviewed papers and civil society.
- 5. It covers extensively the issues of international spillovers and the 'leave no one behind' principle (including with dedicated indices).

Differences in both methodology and results of the SDSN and other SDG monitoring reports in Europe (including Eurostat, OECD and ASviS) have been documented and published in the literature (Lafortune et al., 2020).

The selection of indicators and performance thresholds benefited from inputs submitted in various rounds of stakeholder consultations. A kick-off workshop was organized with all partners on 1 July 2021, followed in October with an online public consultation of preliminary data and results. A virtual workshop was hosted by the EESC on October 22 to discuss the preliminary findings. Numerous informal consultations were also conducted with various services of the European Commission and members of the EESC, IEEP and SDSN networks and other strategic partners. The list of contributors is presented in the acknowledgement section.

Data gaps and limitations

Another purpose of this report is to identify data gaps in tracking the SDGs. Compared to other regions, Europe is a data-rich environment. To a large extent this is due to the work of the European Statistical System, the collaboration across National Statistical Offices, and the leadership of the European Commission, via Eurostat. The EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), which has provided longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions since 2003, is an example of a powerful instrument anchored in the European Statistical System. The EU-SILC is extremely useful for tracking the 'leave no one behind' principle of Agenda 2030, by providing data on key metrics disaggregated by gender, income, location (rural vs. urban), age etc.

Despite the EU and partner countries' strengths in data and statistics compared to other regions,

there remain gaps to be filled to track the SDGs at the national level in a comprehensive and timely manner. More geospatial data and real-time estimates are especially needed, as are better estimates of biodiversity losses generated by Europe within the continent and around the world. Table A1, which is based on extensive consultations with the European Commission and non-governmental organisations, summarizes these main data gaps.

As documented by the SDSN in the 2019 SDG Index and Dashboards for European Cities (Lafortune, G. et al., 2019), there are sizeable SDG data gaps at the subnational level in the EU, including at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) as well as at the municipal level.¹

Table A1 | Main data gaps in tracking the SDGs in the EU

| SDG | Desired metric | SD | DG | Desired metric |
|-------|--|----|---|---|
| SDG1 | Robust international comparisons of homelessness | SD |)G11 | Geospatial indicators of access to transports |
| | Resource use efficiency (nutrients, water) | | | Transboundary air pollution flows |
| SDG2 | Food loss and food waste Sustainability of diets and nutrient balance Trade in waste | SD |)G12 | Environmental impact of material flows Chemicals |
| | More timely and better coverage for data on catastrophic health expenditure | SD |)G13 | New registrations of free emissions vehicle Decarbonisation of new marginal gigawatts |
| SDG3 | Government preparedness for pandemics and other critical risks | | Maximum sustainable yields for fisheries Impact of high-sea and cross-border fishing | |
| SDG4 | Quality of instruction Student knowledge of sustainable development Quality of tertiary education | |)G15 | Publicly available annual terrestrial population counts (e.g. for birds and butterflies) and data for other species Measures of biodiversity degradation |
| SDG5 | More timely data on violence against women (including domestic violence and feminicides) | SL | 1912 | within the EU Measures of biodiversity degradation abroad stemming from EU imports and |
| SDG6 | Transboundary water pollution flows (e.g. in rivers) | | | supply chains. |
| SDG10 | GINI coefficients adjusted for missing top income Inequalities faced by people with disabilities | SD | DG16 | Unmet needs for legal services and advice |

The NUTS classification is a hierarchical system of territorial units across the EU developed to inform socio-economic analyses: NUTS 2: basic regions for the application of regional policies; NUTS 3: small regions for specific diagnoses.

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Methods summary

The SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung developed the SDG Index and Dashboards to track country performance and identify policy priorities for the SDGs. The global report has been published annually since 2016. This is an unofficial process that complements on-going work carried out by UN Committees to harmonize data and to track national progress and commitments to the SDGs.

The SDG Index Score can be interpreted as expressing a country's achievement on the SDGs as a percentage. The difference between a country's overall score and 100 is therefore the distance in percentage points that needs to be achieved to attain optimal performance on all SDG targets as a whole. Scores by goal similarly express the country's situation as a percentage towards optimal performance on each of the SDGs.

Data Sources

Approximately 70% of the indicators come from official statistics (primarily services of the European Commission), with 30% from non-official data sources (NGOs, academia). Owing to the quantity and quality of data available in the European Statistical System, this assessment includes additional measures to track sustainable agriculture, gaps in access to and quality of key services across population groups, and the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. The difference in focus and data sources may lead to significant differences compared to the results presented in the global SDG Index and Dashboards.

Selection of Indicators

Five major criteria were retained to inform the final indicator set for *the Europe Sustainable Development Report:*

- 1. The total number of indicators was limited to 100 (plus or minus 15%).
- 2. Simple, single-variable indicators were selected, with straightforward policy implications.
- 3. All indicators had to allow for high-frequency monitoring.

- 4. All indicators had to be statistically valid and robust.
- 5. The indicators allow for measuring distance to targets (i.e. what is best performance and what is worst performance?)

Defining performance thresholds (decision tree)

Performance thresholds (or the 'upper bound') for each indicator was determined using a fivestep decision tree:

- Use absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets. For example, zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality. Some SDG targets propose relative changes (Target 3.4: '[...] reduce by one third premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases [...]') that cannot be translated into a global baseline today. Such targets are addressed in step 5 below.
- 2. Where no explicit SDG target is available, apply the principle of 'leave no one behind' to set the upper bound to universal access, or zero deprivation (for instance, zero performance gap across population groups in self-reported health or unmet healthcare needs).
- 3. Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or a later date, use these to set the 100% upper bound. For example, achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions from energy no later than 2050 to limit warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, attaining 100% sustainable management of fisheries, or 80% yield-gap closure.
- 4. Use the average of the five top performers where several countries already exceed an SDG target, (for example, child mortality).
- 5. For all other indicators, use the average of the top performers based on performance thresholds identified in the global edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards or, when this is not possible, the average of the top two performers included in this European edition.

This is similar to the approach followed by the OECD in its 2019 report Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets. These principles interpret the SDGs as 'stretch targets' and focus attention on those indicators on which a country is lagging behind. The lower bound (0%) was defined at the lowest 2.5th percentile point of country scores, either from all scores in the global *Sustainable Development Report* or, when not possible, from those of the European countries included in Europe-specific datasets. Global values were sometimes adjusted to be more relevant to the European context. Each indicator's distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100 and values below the lower bound scored 0.

Normalization

To make the data comparable across indicators, each variable was rescaled from 0 to 100, with 0 denoting worst performance and 100 describing the optimum. After establishing the upper and lower bounds, variables were transformed linearly to a scale of 0 to 100 using the following rescaling formula for the range [0; 100]:

$$x' = \frac{x - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)} \times 100$$

where x is raw data value; max/min denote the bounds for best and worst performance, and x' is the normalized value after rescaling. The rescaling equation ensured that higher values indicated better performance. In this way, the rescaled data became easy to interpret and compare across all indicators: a country that scores 50 on a variable is halfway towards achieving the optimum value; a country with a score of 75 has covered three quarters of the distance from worst to best.

Weighting and aggregation

To compute the SDG Index, we first estimate scores for each goal using the arithmetic mean of the indicator scores for that goal. These goal scores are then averaged across all 17 SDGs to obtain the SDG Index score. As a normative assumption, we opted for fixed, equal weight to every SDG to reflect policymakers' commitments to treating all SDGs equally and as an 'integrated and indivisible' set of goals (United Nations, 2015, para.5). Equal weighting was retained at the indicator level, because all other alternatives (mathematical weights, expert weights or user-driven weights) were considered less satisfactory (Lafortune et al., 2018). This implies that to improve their SDG Index score, countries must give attention to all goals, with a particular focus on those they are furthest from achieving and where incremental progress might therefore be expected to be fastest.

Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern if a country performs well on most indicators but faces serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG (often called the 'substitutability' or 'compensation' issue). As a result, the EU SDG Dashboards is based only on the two variables on which a country performed worst - except for Goal 3, where the three worst indicators are used due to the large number of indicators for that goal. The dashboards use a 'traffic light' colour scheme (green, yellow, orange and red) to illustrate how far a country is from achieving a particular goal. We applied the added rule that a red rating would be given only if both of the worst-performing indicators score red. Similarly, to score green, all indicators under the goal must be green.

Trends

Using historic data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether whether this pace - if sustained - would be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate SDG trends, we calculated the linear annual growth rates needed to achieve the goal by 2030 (2015–2030), which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (for instance, 2015–2020). A system of four arrows was developed. A green arrow denotes 'on track or maintaining performance above goal achievement', the intermediate yellow and orange arrows denote insufficient progress, while a red arrow indicates movement away from the target.

European subregions

The EU aggregate includes the 27 EU member states and is a population-weighted average. Country groupings used to calculate aggregate values for the European subregions are shown in Table A2. The United Kingdom is not included in the subregional averages, nor is Bosnia and Herzegovina (given its status as a potential candidate country).

Table A2 | Groupings of European countries by subregion

| Baltic States | Candidate Countries | Central and Eastern Europe | EFTA Countries | Northern Europe | Southern Europe | Western_ Europe |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Estonia | Albania | Bulgaria | Iceland | Denmark | Cyprus | Austria |
| Latvia | Montenegro | Czech Republic | Liechtenstein | Finland | Greece | Belgium |
| Lithuania | North Macedonia | Croatia | Norway | Sweden | Italy | France |
| | Serbia | Hungary | Switzerland | | Malta | Germany |
| | Turkey | Poland | | | Portugal | Ireland |
| | | Romania | | | Spain | Luxembourg |
| | | Slovak Republic | | | | Netherlands |
| | | Slovenia | | | | |

Each of these aggregates is population-weighted. *Source:* Adapted from Euvoc

More information

Additional information and sensitivity tests can be found in the following documents:

- Sustainable Development Report 2021: The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals (Sachs et al., 2021b)
- JRC Statistical Audit of the Sustainable Development Goals Index and Dashboards (Papadimitriou, Fragoso Neves and Becker, 2019)
- Detailed Methodology paper

Interactive online dashboards, downloadable databases and other supplementary material for the 2021 Europe SDR can be found at: http://sustainabledevelopment.report

Europe Sustainable Development Report 2021

The 2021 International Spillover Index for European countries tracks impacts that Europe generates on the rest of the world. SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), among others, emphasize the need to address negative socioeconomic impacts and environmental impacts embodied into unsustainable supply chains and consumption, and call on rich countries to play a leadership role and support poorer countries. Tax havens and profit-shifting can inhibit other countries' ability to raise the public revenues needed to finance the SDGs. The International Spillover Index comprises 12 indicators organized into three categories. The Index score is calculated as an arithmetic average of countries' scores on all indicators, weighted equally. (The score was not generated for candidate countries.)

 Table A3 | Spillover indicators and categories

| SPILLOVER CATEGORIES | SPILLOVER INDICATORS |
|--------------------------|--|
| Environmental and social | Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) |
| impacts embodied into | Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) |
| trade | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) |
| | Imported SO2 emissions (kg/capita) |
| | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) |
| | CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) |
| | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) |
| | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) |
| Economy and finance | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| - | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| Security | • Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) |
| | |

Source: Authors

The 'leave no one behind' (LNOB) Index aims to measure countries' efforts to address material deprivation and inequalities across population groups. LNOB is a key principle of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. This year's LNOB Index includes a subset of 31 indicators included in the SDG Index that have been clustered into four categories: extreme poverty and material deprivation; income inequality; access to and quality of services for all; and gender inequalities. Principal Component Analysis performed at the category level reveals that all categories load into one single factor, which suggests that each category measures a component of a common underlying statistical phenomenon, which we call 'leave no one behind' (LNOB). Each LNOB category is calculated as the arithmetic average of its indicators. The LNOB Index is calculated as an arithmetic average of scores obtained in each category.

Table A4 | The 'leave no one behind' Index: indicators and categories

| LNOB CATEGORIES | LNOB INDICATORS |
|--|---|
| Extreme poverty and material deprivation | People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) Severely materially deprived people (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| Income inequality | Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) Gini Coefficient Palma ratio |
| Access to and quality of services | Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) Urban population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Gender inequality | Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) |

Source: Authors

Table A5 | Indicators used for SDG Trends and period for trend estimation

| 1 Severely materially deprived people (%) 2015 2020 1 Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) 2015-2021 2 Prevalence of obesity, BMI a 30 (% of adult population) 2014 2015 2 Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) 2014-2017 2 Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) 2014-2017 2 Gross nitrogen balance on agriculture (kg/hectare) 2015-2018 3 Life expectancy at birth (years) 2015-2020 3 Gap in life expectancy at birth mong regions (years) 2015-2020 3 Gap in self-reported health, by income (p,p.) 2015-2020 3 Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p,p.) 2015-2020 3 Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100.000 population) 2015-2019 3 Suicide rate (per 100 | SDG | Indicator | Period Covered |
|--|-----|--|-------------------|
| 1 Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) 2015-2021 2 Prevalence of obesity, BM i≥ 30 (% of adult population) 2014-2013 2 Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) 2014-2013 2 Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) 2014-2013 2 Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 2015-2016 3 Life expectancy at birth among regions (vers) 2015-2017 3 Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (vers) 2015-2002 3 Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 2015-2002 3 Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 2015-2012 3 Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 pepulation) 2015-2013 3 Standardised preventable mortality (per 100,000 pepulation) 2015-2013 3 Suricide rate (per 100,000 population) 2015-2014 3 </td <td>1</td> <td>People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)</td> <td>2015-2020</td> | 1 | People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 2 Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 2014-2019 2 Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) 2014-2017 2 Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (lig/hectare) 2014-2019 2 Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 2015-2018 3 Life expectancy at birth (years) 2015-2020 3 Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) 2015-2020 3 Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 2015-2020 3 Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 2015-2020 3 Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100.000 population) 2015-2020 3 Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100.000 population) 2015-2019 3 Suicide rate (per 100.000 population) 2015-2019 3 Suicide rate (per 100.000 population) 2015-2019 3 Suiviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 2015-2019 3 Suiviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 2015-2020 3 Shorking prevalence (%) 2015-2020 3 Shorking prevalence (%) 2015-2020 3 Suivivin | 1 | Severely materially deprived people (%) | 2015-2020 |
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| 2 Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 2015-2018 3 Life expectancy at birth (years) 2015-2020 3 Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) 2015-2020 3 Gap in self-reported health, by income (p, p.) 2015-2020 3 Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p, p.) 2015-2020 3 Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p, p.) 2015-2020 3 Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75 years) 2015-2018 3 Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) 2015-2019 3 Suiving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 2015-2019 3 Suiving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 2015-2020 3 Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) 2015-2020 3 Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 2015-2020 4 Participat | 2 | Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2014-2017 |
| 3Life expectancy at birth (years)2015-20203Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)2015-20203Gap in self-reported health, by income (p, p.)2015-20203Gap in self-reported need for medical examination and care, by income (p, p.)2015-20203Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p, p.)2015-20203Sap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p, p.)2015-20203Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75 years)2015-20163Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)2015-20163Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)2015-20163Suiviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)2015-20193Sonking prevalence (%)2015-20203Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)2015-20203Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)2015-20214Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsary primary education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)2015-20214Variation in science (%) of population aged 152015-20214Variation in science (% of population aged 15)2015-20214Variation in science (% of population aged 25 to 34)2015-20215Underachievers in science (% of goss male earnings)2015-20215Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)2015-2021 | 2 | Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 2014-2019 |
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| 4Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)2015-20194Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)2015-20204PISA score (worst 0–600 best)2015-20184Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)2015-20184Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)2015-20184Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)2015-20205Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)2015-20205Gender employment gap (p.p.)2015-20206Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)2015-2020 | 3 | Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 2015-2021 |
| 4compulsory primary education)2015-20184Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)2015-20204PISA score (worst 0-600 best)2015-20184Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)2015-20184Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)2015-20184Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)2015-20204Adult participation in learning (%)2015-20205Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)2015-20205Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)2015-2020 | 3 | Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practicioner (%) | 2016-2020 |
| 4PISA score (worst 0-600 best)2015-20184Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)2015-20184Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)2015-20184Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)2015-20204Adult participation in learning (%)2015-20205Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)2015-20205Gender employment gap (p.p.)2015-20205Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)2015-2020 | 4 | | 2015-2019 |
| 4Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)2015-20184Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)2015-20184Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)2015-20204Adult participation in learning (%)2015-20205Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)2015-20205Gender employment gap (p.p.)2015-20205Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)2015-2020 | 4 | Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 2015-2020 |
| 4Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)2015-20184Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)2015-20204Adult participation in learning (%)2015-20205Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)2015-20195Gender employment gap (p.p.)2015-20205Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)2015-2020 | 4 | PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 2015-2018 |
| 4Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)2015-20204Adult participation in learning (%)2015-20205Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)2015-20195Gender employment gap (p.p.)2015-20205Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)2015-2020 | 4 | Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 2015-2018 |
| 4Adult participation in learning (%)2015-20205Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)2015-20195Gender employment gap (p.p.)2015-20205Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)2015-2020 | 4 | Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 2015-2018 |
| 5Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)2015-20195Gender employment gap (p.p.)2015-20205Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)2015-2020 | 4 | Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 2015-2020 |
| 5Gender employment gap (p.p.)2015-20205Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)2015-2020 | 4 | Adult participation in learning (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 5 Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 2015-2020 | 5 | Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 2015-2019 |
| | 5 | Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 2015-2020 |
| 5 Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 2015-2020 | 5 | Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 2015-2020 |
| | 5 | Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 2015-2020 |

Table A5 | Indicators used for SDG Trends and period for trend estimation (cont.)

| SDG | Indicator | Period Covered |
|-----|--|-------------------|
| 5 | Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 5 | Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 6 | Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 6 | Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 2015-2018 |
| 6 | Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 2014-2017 |
| 6 | Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 2010-2013 |
| 6 | Population using safely managed water services (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 6 | Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 7 | Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 7 | Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 2015-2019 |
| 7 | CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 2015-2019 |
| 8 | Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 2015-2020 |
| 8 | Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 2015-2019 |
| 8 | Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) | 2015-2020 |
| 8 | Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 2015-2020 |
| 8 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 2015-2019 |
| 8 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 8 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 2010-2015 |
| 9 | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 2015-2019 |
| 9 | R&D personnel (% of active population) | 2015-2019 |
| 9 | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 2015-2020 |
| 9 | Households with broadband access (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 9 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 2015-2020 |
| 9 | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 2015-2019 |
| 9 | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2014-2018 |
| 9 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 2015-2018 |
| 10 | Gini Coefficient | 2015-2020 |
| 10 | Palma ratio | 2015-2018 |
| 11 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 2012-2018 |
| 11 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 11 | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 2015-2019 |
| 11 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 11 | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m3) | 2015-2019 |
| 12 | Circular material use rate (%) | 2015-2019 |
| | | |

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Table A5 | Indicators used for SDG Trends and period for trend estimation (cont.)

| SDG | Indicator | Period Covered |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| 12 | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) | 2015-2019 |
| 12 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 2012-2015 |
| 12 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 2012-2015 |
| 12 | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 2012-2015 |
| 12 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 2012-2015 |
| 13 | CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 2015-2019 |
| 13 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 2012-2015 |
| 14 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 2015-2019 |
| 14 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 2015-2018 |
| 14 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 2015-2018 |
| 14 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 2015-2018 |
| 14 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 15 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 15 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 15 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | 2015-2018 |
| 15 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre) | 2015-2018 |
| 15 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 2015-2021 |
| 16 | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 2015-2018 |
| 16 | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 2015-2020 |
| 16 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 2015-2020 |
| 16 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 2015-2020 |
| 16 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 2015-2020 |
| 16 | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 2015-2020 |
| 16 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 2015-2020 |
| 16 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 2015-2018 |
| 16 | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 2015 - 2021 |
| 17 | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 2015-2020 |
| 17 | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | 2015-2018 |
| 17 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) | 2016-2019 |

Source: Authors

Table A6 | Indicator thresholds and justifications for the optimum values

| SDG | Indicator | Optimum (value = 100) | Green | Yellow | Orange | Red | Lower bound (value = 0) | Justification for optimum |
|-----|--|--------------------------|-------|------------------|---------------------|------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 0 | ≤15 | 15 < x ≤ 18.5 | 18.5 < x ≤ 22 | >22 | 25.6 | SDG Target |
| 1 | Severely materially deprived people (%) | 0 | ≤5 | 5 < x ≤ 12.5 | 12.5 < x ≤ 20 | >20 | 31.4 | SDG Target |
| 1 | Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 0 | ≤1 | 1 < x ≤ 3 | 3 < x ≤ 5 | >5 | 21 | SDG Target |
| 2 | Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population) | 3 | ≤10 | 10 < x ≤ 15 | 15 < x ≤ 20 | >20 | 35.1 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 2 | Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.04 | ≤2.2 | 2.2 < x ≤ 2.3 | 2.3 < x ≤ 2.4 | >2.4 | 2.47 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 2 | Yield gap closure (%) | 80 | ≥75 | 75 > x ≥ 62.5 | 62.5 > x ≥ 50 | <50 | 28 | Science-based/technical optimum |
| 2 | Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 10 | ≤50 | 50 < x ≤ 75 | 75 < x ≤ 100 | >100 | 200 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 2 | Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 8 | ≤20 | 20 < x ≤ 32.5 | 32.5 < x ≤ 45 | >45 | 60 | Average of top performers (EU) without outliers |
| 2 | Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0 | ≤0 | 0 < x ≤ 25 | 25 < x ≤ 50 | >50 | 550 | Science-based/technical optimum |
| 3 | Life expectancy at birth (years) | 83 | ≥80 | 80 > x ≥ 75 | 75 > x ≥ 70 | <70 | 54 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 3 | Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 0 | ≤4 | 4 < x ≤ 5.5 | 5.5 < x ≤ 7 | >7 | 11 | Leave no one behind |
| 3 | Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) | 80 | ≥65 | 65 > x ≥ 52.5 | 52.5 > x ≥ 40 | <40 | 25 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 3 | Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 0 | ≤20 | 20 < x ≤ 35 | 35 < x ≤ 50 | >50 | 60 | Leave no one behind |
| 3 | Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) | 0 | ≤3 | 3 < x ≤ 9 | 9 < x ≤ 15 | >15 | 20 | Leave no one behind |
| 3 | New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 3.6 | ≤10 | 10 < x ≤ 42.5 | 42.5 < x ≤ 75 | >75 | 561 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 3 | Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75 years) | 150 | ≤300 | 300 < x ≤ 450 | 450 < x ≤ 600 | >600 | 1000 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 3 | Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 4 | ≤12 | 12 < x ≤ 17 | 17 < x ≤ 22 | >22 | 30 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 3 | Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 0 | ≤18 | 18 < x ≤ 50 | 50 < x ≤ 82 | >82 | 369 | SDG Target |
| 3 | Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 2.6 | ≤25 | 25 < x ≤ 37.5 | 37.5 < x ≤ 50 | >50 | 130 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 3 | People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 3 | ≤8 | 8 < x ≤ 12.5 | 12.5 < x ≤ 17 | >17 | 34 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 3 | Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (% |) 100 | ≥90 | 90 > x ≥ 85 | 85 > x ≥ 80 | <80 | 41 | Leave no one behind |
| 3 | Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week $(\%)$ | 0.4 | ≤4 | 4 < x ≤ 8 | 8 < x ≤ 12 | >12 | 20 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 3 | Smoking prevalence (%) | 12 | ≤25 | 25 < x ≤ 35 | 35 < x ≤ 45 | >45 | 50 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 3 | People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100 | ≥98 | 98 > x ≥ 86.5 | 86.5 > x ≥ 75 | <75 | 50 | Leave no one behind |
| 3 | Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 10 | ≤25 | 25 < x ≤ 37.5 | 37.5 < x ≤ 50 | >50 | 66 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 3 | Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 7.6 | ≥б | 6 > x ≥ 5.5 | 5.5 > x ≥ 5 | <5 | 3.3 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 3 | Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practicioner (%) | 50 | ≥30 | 30 > x ≥ 20 | 20 > x ≥ 10 | <10 | 0 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 4 | Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 100 | ≥85 | 85 > x ≥ 77.5 | 77.5 > x ≥ 70 | <70 | 35 | SDG Target |
| 4 | Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 4 | ≤10 | 10 < x ≤ 12.5 | 12.5 < x ≤ 15 | >15 | 31 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 4 | PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 525.6 | ≥493 | 493 > x ≥ 446.5 | $446.5 > x \ge 400$ | <400 | 350 | Average of top performers (OECD) |
| 4 | Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 12 | ≤20 | 20 < x ≤ 26.5 | 26.5 < x ≤ 33 | >33 | 53 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 4 | Variation in science performance explained by students' socio- economic status (%) | 8.3 | ≤10.5 | 10.5 < x ≤ 15.25 | 15.25 < x ≤ 20 | >20 | 21.4 | Average of top performers (OECD) |
| 4 | Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 52 | ≥40 | $40 > x \ge 30$ | 30 > x ≥ 20 | <20 | 0 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 4 | Adult participation in learning (%) | 28 | ≥11 | 11 > x ≥ 6.5 | 6.5 > x ≥ 2 | <2 | 0 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 5 | Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 0 | ≤14 | 14 < x ≤ 22 | 22 < x ≤ 30 | >30 | 40 | Leave no one behind |
| 5 | Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 0 | ≤10 | 10 < x ≤ 17.5 | 17.5 < x ≤ 25 | >25 | 41 | Leave no one behind |

Annex 1. Methodology

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Table A6 | Indicator thresholds and justifications for the optimum values (cont.)

| | | | | | . , | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|----------------------------|---|
| SDG | Indicator | Optimum (value = 100) | Green | Yellow | Orange | Red | Lower bound (value = 0) | Justification for optimum |
| | | (runue = 100) | | | orange | | (value = 0) | |
| 5 | Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 6 | ≤20 | 20 < x ≤ 35 | 35 < x ≤ 50 | >50 | 66 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 5 | Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 50 | ≥40 | $40 > x \ge 30$ | $30 > x \ge 20$ | <20 | 12 | Leave no one behind |
| 5 | Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 50 | ≥40 | 40 > x ≥ 25 | 25 > x ≥ 10 | <10 | 0 | Leave no one behind |
| 5 | Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 50 | ≥30 | $30 > x \ge 20$ | 20 > x ≥ 10 | <10 | 0 | Leave no one behind |
| 6 | Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) | 0 | ≤1 | 1 < x ≤ 5.5 | 5.5 < x ≤ 10 | >10 | 30 | Leave no one behind |
| 6 | Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 100 | ≥80 | 80 > x ≥ 55 | 55 > x ≥ 30 | <30 | 20 | Leave no one behind |
| 6 | Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 1 | ≤15 | 15 < x ≤ 27.5 | 27.5 < x ≤ 40 | >40 | 80 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 6 | Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 0 | ≤25 | 25 < x ≤ 37.5 | 37.5 < x ≤ 50 | >50 | 100 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 6 | Population using safely managed water services (%) | 100 | ≥95 | 95 > x ≥ 87.5 | 87.5 > x ≥ 80 | <80 | 10.5 | Leave no one behind |
| 6 | Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 100 | ≥90 | 90 > x ≥ 77.5 | 77.5 > x ≥ 65 | <65 | 14.1 | Leave no one behind |
| 7 | Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 0 | ≤4 | 4 < x ≤ 9.5 | 9.5 < x ≤ 15 | >15 | 35 | Leave no one behind |
| 7 | Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 50 | ≥30 | $30 > x \ge 20$ | 20 > x ≥ 10 | <10 | 3 | Average of top performers (OECD) |
| 7 | \mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO_2/TWh) | 0 | ≤1 | 1 < x ≤ 1.25 | 1.25 < x ≤ 1.5 | >1.5 | 5.9 | Science-based/technical optimum |
| 8 | Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | ≥0.7 | $0.7 > x \ge 0.6$ | 0.6 > x ≥ 0.5 | <0.5 | 0.15 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 8 | Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 30000 | ≥20000 | 20000 > x ≥ 15000 | 15000 > x ≥ 10000 | <10000 | 5000 | Mean |
| 8 | Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) | 8 | ≤12 | 12 < x ≤ 13.5 | 13.5 < x ≤ 15 | >15 | 27 | Average of top performers (OECD) |
| 8 | Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 3 | ≤5 | 5 < x ≤ 7.5 | 7.5 < x ≤ 10 | >10 | 18 | Average of top performers |
| 8 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 0 | ≤2.5 | 2.5 < x ≤ 3.5 | 3.5 < x ≤ 4.5 | >4.5 | 5 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 8 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 3.3 | ≤8 | 8 < x ≤ 11.5 | 11.5 < x ≤ 15 | >15 | 18.6 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 8 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0 | ≤1.8 | 1.8 < x ≤ 2.15 | 2.15 < x ≤ 2.5 | >2.5 | 6 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 9 | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 3.3 | ≥1.5 | 1.5 > x ≥ 1.25 | 1.25 > x ≥ 1 | <1 | 0.4 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 9 | R&D personnel (% of active population) | 2 | ≥1 | 1 > x ≥ 0.75 | 0.75 > x ≥ 0.5 | <0.5 | 0.3 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 9 | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 240 | ≥80 | 80 > x ≥ 45 | 45 > x ≥ 10 | <10 | 3 | Average of top performers (EU) without outliers |
| 9 | Households with broadband access (%) | 96 | ≥80 | 80 > x ≥ 75 | 75 > x ≥ 70 | <70 | 60 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 9 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 0 | ≤10 | 10 < x ≤ 15 | 15 < x ≤ 20 | >20 | 26 | Leave no one behind |
| 9 | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 65 | ≥35 | 35 > x ≥ 27.5 | 27.5 > x ≥ 20 | <20 | 5 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 9 | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport- related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 4.2 | ≥3 | 3 > x ≥ 2.5 | 2.5 > x ≥ 2 | <2 | 1.8 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 9 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst $0-100$ best) | 50 | ≥30 | 30 > x ≥ 15 | 15 > x ≥ 0 | <0 | 0 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 9 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.2 | ≥0.7 | 0.7 > x ≥ 0.375 | 0.375 > x ≥ 0.05 | < 0.05 | 0 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 10 | Gini Coefficient | 27.5 | ≤30 | 30 < x ≤ 35 | 35 < x ≤ 40 | >40 | 63 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 10 | Palma ratio | 0.9 | ≤1 | 1 < x ≤ 1.15 | 1.15 < x ≤ 1.3 | >1.3 | 2.5 | Average of top performers (OECD) |
| 11 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 0 | ≤5 | 5 < x ≤ 12.5 | 12.5 < x ≤ 20 | >20 | 40 | Leave no one behind |
| 11 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) | 6 | ≤35 | 35 < x ≤ 42.5 | 42.5 < x ≤ 50 | >50 | 65 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 11 | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 62 | ≥40 | 40 > x ≥ 30 | 30 > x ≥ 20 | <20 | 0 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 11 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 6 | ≤15 | 15 < x ≤ 20 | 20 < x ≤ 25 | >25 | 30 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 11 | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas ($\mu g/m3$) | 5 | ≤10 | 10 < x ≤ 15 | 15 < x ≤ 20 | >20 | 26 | Average of top performers (EU) |

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Table A6 | Indicator thresholds and justifications for the optimum values (cont.)

| 10132323231323132313 <th>SDG</th> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Optimum (value = 100)</th> <th>Green</th> <th>Yellow</th> <th>Orange</th> <th>Red</th> <th>Lower bound (value = 0)</th> <th>Justification for optimum</th> | SDG | Indicator | Optimum (value = 100) | Green | Yellow | Orange | Red | Lower bound (value = 0) | Justification for optimum |
|--|-----|--|--------------------------|-------|-------------------|---------------------|-------|----------------------------|---|
| 12(a) (GDP)15.32.32.3 $2.3 \times 2.5 \times 2.2 \times 2.1$ (1)1Merage of the prediments (c12Production-based S02 emissions (lg/splata)0-30 $30 \times s \in 6$ $5.5 \times s = 2.0$ -2060Scienc-based/Technical pp12Imported edissions of reactive nitrogen (lg/splata)0-5 $5 \times s \times 12.5$ $12 \times s \times 2.0$ -2060Scienc-based/Technical pp13CO-emissions form ford fuel combuston and rement0-2 $2 \times s \times 3$ $3 \times s \le 4$ -420Science-based/Technical pp13CO-emissions embodied in frost fuel exports (lg/splata)0 5.4 $0.4 \times s \times 17$ $0.7 \times s \times 13$ 3.2 Science-based/Technical pp14Bashing site of excellen quality (%)100 $s \times 6$ $63 \times s \times 50$ -30044000Science-based/Technical pp14Bashing site of excellen quality (%)100 $s \times 815$ $15 \times s \times 25$ -2090.7Science-based/Technical pp14Bashing site of excellen quality (%)0 $s \times 5 \times s \times 15$ $15 \times s \times 25$ 20Science-based/Technical pp14Bashing site of excellen quality (%)0 $s \times 5 \times s \times 15$ $15 \times s \times 27$ 20Science-based/Technical pp14Bashing site of excellen quality (%)0 $s \times 5 \times s \times 15$ $10 \times s \times 15$ 20Science-based/Technical pp14Bashing site of excellen quality (%)0 $s \times 5 \times s \times 15$ $10 \times s \times 15$ 20Science-based/Technical pp14Bashing site of excel | 12 | | 19 | ≥25 | 25 > x ≥ 15 | 15 > x ≥ 5 | <5 | 1 | Average of top performers (EU) without outliers |
| 12Imported SD2 emissions (lg/capta)0 ≤ 5 $\leq x \le 12.5$ $12.5 < x \le 20$ ≥ 20 60Science-based/Technical opt12Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (lg/capta)0 ≤ 5 $\leq x \le 15$ $15 < x \le 20$ ≥ 20 30 Average of top performers (I13CO2 emissions embodied in imports (ICO)/capta)0 ≤ 5 $\leq x \le 10$ $10 < x \le 15$ >15 30 Science-based/Technical opt13CO2 emissions embodied in Sing Lie deports (lg/capta)0 ≤ 0.4 $4.4 < x \le 0$ $7.4 \le 1$ 3.2 Science-based/Technical opt14Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)0 ≤ 10 $10 < x \le 405$ $4050 < x \le 800$ $800 × 266$ 52×250 ≤ 50 25 Science-based/Technical opt14Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)0 ≤ 5 $\leq x \le 10$ $10 \times x \le 15$ $15 \times x \ge 20$ 90.7 Science-based/Technical opt14Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)0 ≤ 5 $\leq x \le 10$ $10 \times x \le 15$ $15 \times x \ge 20$ 90.7 Science-based/Technical opt14Bath aught fy bottom traving or dredging (%)0 ≤ 5 $\leq x \le 10$ $10 \times x \le 15$ $15 \times x \ge 20$ 90.7 Science-based/Technical opt14Bath aught fy bottom traving or dredging (%)0 ≤ 5 $\leq x \le 10$ $10 \times x \le 15$ $15 \times x \ge 20$ 90.7 Science-based/Technical opt14Bath aught fy bottom traving or dredging (%)0 ≤ 5 $\leq x \le 10$ $10 \times x \le 15$ $10 \times x \le 15$ < | 12 | | 5.5 | ≥3.5 | 3.5 > x ≥ 2.25 | 2.25 > x ≥ 1 | <1 | 1 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 12Production-based emissions of ractive nitrogen (kg/capita)2±10 $10 < x \le 15$ $15 < x \le 20$ 30Average of top performes ((12Imported emissions of ractive nitrogen (kg/capita)0 ≤ 5 $5 < x \le 10$ $10 < x \le 15$ $15 $ 30Science-based/Technical opt13CO2 emissions from fossi fuel combustion and cement0 ≤ 22 $2 < x \le 3$ $3 < x \le 4$ >420Science-based/Technical opt13CO2 emissions embodied in lossi fuel expects (kg/capita)0 ≤ 0.4 $0.04 < x \le 0.7$ $0.7 < x \le 1$ >11 3.2 Science-based/Technical opt14Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)100 ≥ 80 $80 > x \ge 6$ $6 > x \ge 20$ >20Science-based/Technical opt14Rish caught by botom traviling or dredging (%)0 $\le 5 > x \le 15$ $15 < x \ge 25$ >20Science-based/Technical opt14Rish caught by botom traviling or dredging (%)0 $\le 5 > x \le 10$ $10 < x \le 15$ >1520Science-based/Technical opt14Rish caught by botom traviling or dredging (%)0 $\le 5 < x \le 10$ $10 < x \le 15$ >1520Science-based/Technical opt14Rish caught by botom traviling or dredging (%)0 ≤ 2 $2 < x \le 2.5$ $2 < x \le 2.5$ 20Science-based/Technical opt14Rish caught by botom traviling or dredging (%)0 ≤ 2 $2 < x \le 2.5$ $2 $ | 12 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 0 | ≤30 | 30 < x ≤ 65 | 65 < x ≤ 100 | >100 | 525 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 12Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)045 $5 < x \le 10$ $10 < x \le 15$ >1530Science-based/Technical prime13Copernisions from fossil fuel combustion and cement042 $2 < x \le 3$ $3 < x \le 4$ 420Science-based/Technical prime13Copernisions embodied in imports (ICO/capita)0 404 $0.4 < x \le 10$ $0.7 < x \le 1$ 13.2Science-based/Technical prime14Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)100 280 $80 > x \ge 65$ $65 > x \ge 50$ 50 25Science-based/Technical pri14Fish caught from overuploted or collapsed stock (% of total cach)0 ≤ 10 $10 < x \le 15$ $15 < x \ge 20$ 90.7 Science-based/Technical pri14Fish caught from overuploted or collapsed stock (% of total cach)0 ≤ 50 $\leq 5 < x \le 10$ $10 < x \le 15$ $51 < x \ge 20$ 90.7 Science-based/Technical pri14Fish caught from overuploted or collapsed stock (% of total cach)0 ≤ 20 $20 < x \le 10$ $0.6 < x \le 1$ 11 20 Science-based/Technical pri14Marne bodiewisity threats embodied in imports (per million bodiewisity (%) 00 $=20$ $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ <70 0 Science-based/Technical pri15Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to bodiewisity (%) 100 $=20$ $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ <70 0 Science-based/Technical pri15Biochemical opge demand in rivers (mg 0)/ittre)1< | 12 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 0 | ≤5 | 5 < x ≤ 12.5 | 12.5 < x ≤ 20 | >20 | 60 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 13CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement 130s2 $2 < x \le 3$ $3 < x \le 4$ >420Science-based/Technical part 3213CO2 emissions embodied in imports (ICO)/capita)0 $s0.4$ $0.4 < x \le 0.7$ $0.7 < x \le 1$ >13.2Science-based/Technical part14G13CO2 emissions embodied in insolf luel exports (ICO)/capita)0 < 100 $100 < < x \le 405$ 44000 Science-based/Technical part14Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)00 < 50 $80 > x \ge 6$ $65 > x \ge 20$ > 20 Science-based/Technical part14Fish caught by botom traveling or dredging (%)0 $< 55 < 5 < x \le 1$ $15 < x < 25$ > 20 Science-based/Technical part14Fish caught by botom traveling or dredging (%)0 $< 55 < 5 < x \le 1$ $10 < x < 15$ > 15 20 Science-based/Technical part14Fish caught by botom traveling or dredging (%)0 $< 55 < 5 < x \le 1$ $10 < x < 15$ > 15 20 Science-based/Technical part14Marine biclowesity threats embodied in imports (per million population) $0 = 20 = 2 < x \le 6.6$ $0.6 < x \le 1$ > 1 2 Science-based/Technical part15Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) $100 = 290 = 90 > x \ge 8$ $80 > x \ge 70 < < 70$ < 70 Science-based/Technical part15Mean area that is protected in firestwater sites important to biodiversity (%) $100 = x \ge 2 & 2 < x \le 5 & x \le 3 & 3$ $100 < Science-based/Technical part$ | 12 | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 2 | ≤10 | 10 < x ≤ 15 | 15 < x ≤ 20 | >20 | 30 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 15production (tCO-/rapita)022 $2 \le k \le 3$ $3 \le k \le 4$ 34 2.00Stellate-based/Technical pp13CO2 emissions embodied in moorts (tCO/rapita)0 ≤ 100 $100 \le k \le 4070$ $0.75 \le k \le 10$ 3.22Science-based/Technical pp14Bathing sites of excleint quality (%)100 280 $80 \ge k \ge 6$ $55 \times k \ge 0$ 50 Science-based/Technical pp14Fish caught from overexploited or callapsed stocks (% of total catch)0 ≤ 10 $10 \le k \le 15$ $15 \le k \le 20$ >20 90.7 Science-based/Technical pp14Fish caught that are then discarded (%)0 $\le 5 \le k \le 15$ $15 \le k \le 25$ 90 Science-based/Technical pp14Fish caught that are then discarded (%)0 $\le 5 \le k \le 10$ $10 \le k \le 27$ 20 90.7 Science-based/Technical pp14Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)0 $\le 0.2 \le k \le 6$ $0.6 \le k \le 1$ >1 2 Science-based/Technical pp15Mean area that is protected in trenstrial sites important to100 ≥ 90 $90 > k \ge 8$ $80 > k \ge 70$ <70 4.6 Science-based/Technical opt15Biodiversity (%)10 $\ge 2 \le k \le 25$ $25 \le k \le 3$ >3 10Science-based/Technical opt16Mean area that is protected in trenstrial sites important to100 ≥ 90 $90 > k \ge 8$ $80 > k \ge 70$ <70 4.6 Science-based/Technical opt17Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impo | 12 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 0 | ≤5 | 5 < x ≤ 10 | 10 < x ≤ 15 | >15 | 30 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 13CO-emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)0<100<100<24004000Science-based/Technical opti14Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)10028080 > x ≥ 6565 > x ≥ 50>25Science-based/Technical opti14Fish caught from overaploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)0<10 | 13 | | 0 | ≤2 | 2 < x ≤ 3 | 3 < x ≤ 4 | >4 | 20 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 14Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)100 ≥ 80 $80 > x \ge 65$ $65 > x \ge 50$ ≤ 50 25 Science-based/Technical optical quality from overexploited or collapsed stock (% of total catch)0 ≤ 10 $10 < x \le 15$ $15 < x \le 20$ 200 90.7 Science-based/Technical optical quality (%)14Fish caught by botom trawing or dredging (%)0 ≤ 5 $5 < x \le 15$ $15 < x \le 25$ 90 Science-based/Technical optical quality (%)14Fish caught that are then discarded (%)0 ≤ 5 $5 < x \le 10$ $10 < x \le 15$ >15 20 Science-based/Technical optical quality (%)14Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)0 ≤ 20 $2.0 < x \le 0.6$ $0.6 < x \le 1$ >1 2 Science-based/Technical optical quality (%)15Mean area that is protected in trenstrial sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ <70 0Science-based/Technical optical quality (%)15Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ <70 0Science-based/Technical optical quality (%)15Biochemical optical quality (%)10 ≤ 22 $2.5 < x \le 3.75$ $37.5 < x \le 50$ 60 Science-based/Technical optical quality (%)15Biochemical optical quality (%)10 ≤ 22 $2.5 < x \le 3.75$ $37.5 < x \le 50$ 60 Science-based/Technical optical quality (%)16Biochemica | 13 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 0 | ≤0.4 | $0.4 < x \le 0.7$ | 0.7 < x ≤ 1 | >1 | 3.2 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 14Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stock (% of total catch)0 ≤ 10 $10 < x \leq 15$ $15 < x \leq 20$ 90.7 Science-based/Technical opti14Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)0 ≤ 5 $5 < x \leq 15$ $15 < x \leq 25$ 25 90 Science-based/Technical opti14Fish caught that are then discarded (%)0 ≤ 5 $5 < x \leq 10$ $10 < x \leq 15$ >15 20 Science-based/Technical opti14Maine biodiversity (heats embodied in imports (per million population)0 ≤ 0.2 $0.2 < x \leq 0.6$ $0.6 < x \leq 1$ >1 2 Science-based/Technical opti14Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \geq 80$ $80 > x \geq 70$ <70 0 Science-based/Technical opti15Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \geq 80$ $80 > x \geq 70$ <70 0 Science-based/Technical opti15Biodemetrical opti (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \geq 80$ $80 > x \geq 70$ <70 0 Science-based/Technical opti15Biodemetrical opti (%)100 ≥ 20 $90 > x \geq 80$ $80 > x \geq 70$ <70 0 Science-based/Technical opti16Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)10 <22 $2 < x \leq 2.5$ $2.5 < x \leq 3.5$ 31 0 Science-based/Technical opti15Biodemetrical opti (million)1 <22 $2 < x \leq 2.5$ | 13 | CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 0 | ≤100 | 100 < x ≤ 4050 | $4050 < x \le 8000$ | >8000 | 44000 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 14Fish caught by bottom trawling or dedging (%)0 ≤ 5 $5 < x \le 15$ $15 < x \le 25$ 25 90Science-based/Technical opt14Fish caught that are then discarded (%)0 ≤ 5 $5 < x \le 10$ $10 < x \le 15$ >15 20Science-based/Technical opt14Maine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)0 ≤ 0.2 $2.2 < x \le 0.6$ $0.6 < x \le 1$ >1 2Science-based/Technical opt14Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ <70 0Science-based/Technical opt15Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ <70 0Science-based/Technical opt15Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 290 $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ <70 0Science-based/Technical opt15Biochemical optic demand in rivers (mg 0/Itre)1 ≤ 2 $2 < x \le 2.5$ $2.5 < x \le 3 > 3$ 10Science-based/Technical opt15Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)1 ≥ 209 $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 20$ 2.4 2.4 2.3 Average of top performers (C16Depulation reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)0 ≤ 1 $1 < x \le 2$ $2.75 < x \le 4$ 2.3 2.2 2.4 $2.8 < 0.5$ 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 | 14 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 100 | ≥80 | 80 > x ≥ 65 | $65 > x \ge 50$ | <50 | 25 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 14Fish caught that are then discarded (%)0 ≤ 5 $5 < x \le 10$ $10 < x \le 15$ >1520Science-based/Technical opting14Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million opulation)0 ≤ 0.2 $0.2 < x \le 0.6$ $0.6 < x \le 1$ >12Science-based/Technical opting14Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ <70 0Science-based/Technical opting15Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ <70 0Science-based/Technical opting15Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ <70 0Science-based/Technical opting15Biochemical oxgen demand in rivers (mg 0//litre)1 ≤ 2 $2 < x \le 2.5$ $2.5 < x \le 3$ 310Science-based/Technical opting15Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)1 ≥ 0.99 $90 > x \ge 0.975$ $9.75 > x \ge 0.96$ 0.66 Science-based/Technical opting16Death rate due to homicide (per 100.000 population)0.3 ≤ 1.5 $1 < x \le 2.7$ $2.75 < x \le 4$ >42.3Average of top performers (E16Application reporting crime in their area (%)4 ≤ 10 $10 < x \le 15$ $5 < x \le 2.0$ 2.4 4.4 2.3 Average of top performers (E16Gap in population rep | 14 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 0 | ≤10 | 10 < x ≤ 15 | 15 < x ≤ 20 | >20 | 90.7 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 14Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)0 $\leq 0.2 < x \le 0.6$ $0.6 < x \le 1$ >12Science-based/Technical opti14Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ < 70 0Science-based/Technical opti15Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ < 70 4.6Science-based/Technical opti15Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)100 ≥ 90 $90 > x \ge 80$ $80 > x \ge 70$ < 70 0Science-based/Technical opti15Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg Oy/litre)1 ≤ 2 $2 < x \le 2.5$ $2.5 < x \le 3$ 310Science-based/Technical opti16Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg Oy/litre)1 ≤ 2 $2 < x \le 2.5$ $2.5 < x \le 3$ 310Science-based/Technical opti17Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)1 ≥ 0.99 $0.99 > x \ge 0.975$ $0.975 > x \ge 0.96$ 0.6 Science-based/Technical opti16Death rate due to homicide (per 100.000 population)0.3 ≤ 1.5 $1.5 < x \le 2.75$ $2.75 < x \le 4$ >423Average of top performers (C16Death rate due to homicide (per 100.000 population)0.3 ≤ 1.5 $1.5 < x \le 2.05$ 5.05 0.51 $A = 2.26 < x \le 6$ $a < x \le 0.5$ $a < 2.26 < x \le 0.5$ $a < 2.26 < x$ | 14 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 0 | ≤5 | 5 < x ≤ 15 | 15 < x ≤ 25 | >25 | 90 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 14population)16S02 $0.2 \times 2 \times 0.6$ $0.6 \times 2 \times 1$ >12Stellete-based/Technical optical opt | 14 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0 | ≤5 | 5 < x ≤ 10 | 10 < x ≤ 15 | >15 | 20 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 14biodiversity (%)10290 $90 \times x \ge 80$ $80 \times x \ge 70$ < 70 < 60 Science-based/Technical optical | 14 | | 0 | ≤0.2 | 0.2 < x ≤ 0.6 | 0.6 < x ≤ 1 | >1 | 2 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 15biodiversity (%)10029090 × 2 8080 × 2 70<104.6Stelette-dased/Technical optical opti | 14 | | 100 | ≥90 | 90 > x ≥ 80 | 80 > x ≥ 70 | <70 | 0 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 15biodiversity (%)1029090 × 2 030 × 2 030 × 2 000Science-based/Technical optical opt | 15 | | 100 | ≥90 | 90 > x ≥ 80 | $80 > x \ge 70$ | <70 | 4.6 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 15Nitrate in groundwater (mg N03/litre)10 ≤ 25 $25 < x \le 37.5$ $37.5 < x \le 50$ >50 60Science-based/Technical optical o | 15 | | 100 | ≥90 | 90 > x ≥ 80 | 80 > x ≥ 70 | <70 | 0 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 15Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)1 ≥ 0.99 $0.99 > x \ge 0.975$ $x \ge 0.96$ < 0.96 0.6Science-based/Technical opting opting the sembodied in imports (per million population)0 ≤ 1 $1 < x \le 2$ $2 < x \le 3$ >310Science-based/Technical opting opting opting opting opting opting opting opting crime in their area (%) < 4 ≤ 10 $1 < x \le 2$ $2 < x \le 3$ >310Science-based/Technical opting crime in their area (%)16Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)0.3 ≤ 1.5 $1.5 < x \le 2.75$ $2.75 < x \le 4$ >423Average of top performers (C16Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)0 ≤ 2 $2 < x \le 6$ $6 < x \le 10$ >1015Leave no one behind16Access to justice (worst 0-1 best)0.8 ≥ 0.65 $0.65 > x \ge 0.575$ $0.575 > x \ge 0.5$ 0.1 Average of top performers (E16Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0-1 best)0.85 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.55$ $0.55 > x \ge 0.4$ 0.4 0.15 Average of top performers (C16Constraints on government power (worst 0-1 best)0.93 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.5$ $0.5 > x \ge 0.57$ $0.57 > x \ge 0.5$ 0.4 Average of top performers (C16Constraints on government power (worst 0-1 best)0.93 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.5$ $0.5 > x \ge 0.5$ 0.4 Average of top performers (C16Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)88.6 ≥ 60 $60 > x \ge 5$ <td>15</td> <td>Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre)</td> <td>1</td> <td>≤2</td> <td>2 < x ≤ 2.5</td> <td>2.5 < x ≤ 3</td> <td>>3</td> <td>10</td> <td>Science-based/Technical optimum</td> | 15 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | 1 | ≤2 | 2 < x ≤ 2.5 | 2.5 < x ≤ 3 | >3 | 10 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 15Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)0 ≤ 1 $1 < x \leq 2$ $2 < x \leq 3$ >3 10Science-based/Technical optical optical optical16Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)0.3 ≤ 1.5 $1.5 < x \leq 2.75 < x \leq 4$ >4 23Average of top performers (fer optical optical optic | 15 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre) | 10 | ≤25 | 25 < x ≤ 37.5 | 37.5 < x ≤ 50 | >50 | 60 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 15imports (per million population)10 ≤ 1 $1 < x \leq 2$ $2 < x \leq 3$ $3 <$ 10Science-based/rectinitial duration of the performers (find of the performers (| 15 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1 | ≥0.99 | 0.99 > x ≥ 0.975 | 0.975 > x ≥ 0.96 | <0.96 | 0.6 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 16Population reporting crime in their area (%)4 ≤ 10 $10 < x \le 15$ $15 < x \le 20$ >20 24Average of top performers (E16Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)0 ≤ 2 $2 < x \le 6$ $6 < x \le 10$ >1015Leave no one behind16Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)0.8 ≥ 0.65 $0.65 > x \ge 0.575$ $0.575 > x \ge 0.5$ 0.1Average of top performers (E16Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)0.85 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.55$ $0.55 > x \ge 0.4$ <0.4 | 15 | | 0 | ≤1 | 1 < x ≤ 2 | 2 < x ≤ 3 | >3 | 10 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 16Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)0 ≤ 2 $2 < x \le 6$ $6 < x \le 10$ >1015Leave no one behind16Access to justice (worst 0-1 best)0.8 ≥ 0.65 $0.65 > x \ge 0.575$ $0.575 > x \ge 0.5$ 0.1 Average of top performers (E16Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0-1 best) 0.85 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.55$ $0.55 > x \ge 0.4$ <0.4 0.15 Average of top performers (E16Constraints on government power (worst 0-1 best) 0.93 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.6$ $0.6 > x \ge 0.5$ <0.4 Average of top performers (E16Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) 0.93 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.6$ $0.6 > x \ge 0.5$ <0.4 Average of top performers (E16Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 7 ≤ 30 $30 < x \le 40$ $40 < x \le 50$ >50 75 Average of top performers (C16Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 7 ≤ 30 $30 < x \le 40$ $40 < x \le 50$ >50 75 Average of top performers (C16Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) 10 ≤ 25 $25 < x \le 37.5$ $37.5 < x \le 5$ 3.4 Science-based/Technical opt16Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) 10 ≤ 25 $25 < x \le 37.5$ $37.5 < x \le 5$ >50 80 17Official development assistance (% of GNI) 1 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.55$ $0.55 > x \ge 0.4$ <0.4 0.1 Average of top performer | 16 | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.3 | ≤1.5 | 1.5 < x ≤ 2.75 | 2.75 < x ≤ 4 | >4 | 23 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 16Access to justice (worst 0-1 best)0.8 ≥ 0.65 $0.65 > x \ge 0.575$ $0.575 > x \ge 0.5$ 0.1 Average of top performers (E16Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0-1 best) 0.85 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.55$ $0.55 > x \ge 0.4$ 0.15 Average of top performers (E16Constraints on government power (worst 0-1 best) 0.93 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.6$ $0.6 > x \ge 0.5$ 0.4 Average of top performers (E16Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) 88.6 ≥ 60 $60 > x \ge 50$ $50 > x \ge 40$ 40 13 Average of top performers (E16Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 7 ≤ 30 $30 < x \le 40$ $40 < x \le 50$ 55 75 Average of top performers (C16Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) 7 ≤ 30 $30 < x \le 40$ $40 < x \le 50$ 55 3.4 Science-based/Technical optical16Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) 10 ≤ 25 $25 < x \le 37.5$ $37.5 < x \le 50$ 50 80 Average of top performers (C17Official development assistance (% of GNI) 1 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.55$ $0.55 > x \ge 0.4$ 0.4 0.1 Average of top performers (C17Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) 0 ≥ 0 $0 > x \ge 15$ $-15 > x \ge -30$ -30 -70 Science-based/Technical optical | 16 | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 4 | ≤10 | 10 < x ≤ 15 | 15 < x ≤ 20 | >20 | 24 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 16Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)0.85 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.55$ $0.55 > x \ge 0.4$ <0.4 0.15Average of top performers (E16Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)0.93 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.6$ $0.6 > x \ge 0.5$ <0.4 Average of top performers (E16Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)88.6 ≥ 60 $60 > x \ge 50$ $50 > x \ge 40$ <40 13Average of top performers (C16Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)7 ≤ 30 $30 < x \le 40$ $40 < x \le 50$ >50 75 Average of top performers (C16Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)0 ≤ 1 $1 < x \le 1.75$ $1.75 < x \le 2.5$ 3.4 Science-based/Technical optical16Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)10 $\le 25 < 25 < x \le 37.5$ $37.5 < x \le 50$ 80 Average of top performers (C17Official development assistance (% of GNI)1 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.55$ $0.55 > x \ge 0.4$ <0.4 0.1 Average of top performers (C17Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)0 ≥ 0 $0 > x \ge 15$ $-15 > x \ge -30$ <-30 -70 Science-based/Technical optical opt | 16 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 0 | ≤2 | 2 < x ≤ 6 | 6 < x ≤ 10 | >10 | 15 | Leave no one behind |
| 16Constraints on government power (worst 0-1 best) 0.93 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.6$ $0.6 > x \ge 0.5$ <0.5 0.4 Average of top performers (E16Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best) 88.6 ≥ 60 $60 > x \ge 50$ $50 > x \ge 40$ <40 13Average of top performers (E16Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)7 ≤ 30 $30 < x \le 40$ $40 < x \le 50$ >50 75 Average of top performers (C16Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)0 ≤ 1 $1 < x \le 1.75$ $1.75 < x \le 2.5$ 3.4 Science-based/Technical optical16Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)10 ≤ 25 $25 < x \le 37.5$ $37.5 < x \le 50$ 80 Average of top performers (C17Official development assistance (% of GNI)1 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.55$ $0.55 > x \ge 0.4$ <0.4 0.1 Average of top performers (C17Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)0 ≥ 0 $0 > x \ge 15$ $-15 > x \ge .30$ <-70 Science-based/Technical optical performers (C | 16 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | ≥0.65 | 0.65 > x ≥ 0.575 | 0.575 > x ≥ 0.5 | <0.5 | 0.1 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 16Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)88.6 ≥ 60 $60 > x \ge 50$ $50 > x \ge 40$ <13 Average of top performers (Construction)16Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)7 ≤ 30 $30 < x \le 40$ $40 < x \le 50$ >50 75 Average of top performers (Construction)16Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)0 ≤ 1 $1 < x \le 1.75$ $1.75 < x \le 2.5$ 3.4 Science-based/Technical optical optical development assistance (% of GNI)16Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)10 ≤ 25 $25 < x \le 37.5$ $37.5 < x \le 50$ 80 Average of top performers (Construction)17Official development assistance (% of GNI)1 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.55$ $0.55 > x \ge 0.4$ <0.4 0.1 Average of top performers (Construction)17Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)0 ≥ 0 $0 > x \ge -15$ $-15 > x \ge -30$ <-30 -70 Science-based/Technical optical development assister (Construction) | 16 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.85 | ≥0.7 | 0.7 > x ≥ 0.55 | 0.55 > x ≥ 0.4 | <0.4 | 0.15 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 16Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)7 ≤ 30 $30 < x \leq 40$ $40 < x \leq 50$ >5075Average of top performers (C16Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)0 ≤ 1 $1 < x \leq 1.75$ $1.75 < x \leq 2.5$ 3.4 Science-based/Technical optical16Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)10 ≤ 25 $25 < x \leq 37.5$ $37.5 < x \leq 50$ 80 Average of top performers (C17Official development assistance (% of GNI)1 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \geq 0.55$ $0.55 > x \geq 0.4$ 0.1 Average of top performers (C17Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)0 ≥ 0 $0 > x \geq -15$ $-15 > x \geq -30$ -70 Science-based/Technical optical | 16 | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.93 | ≥0.7 | 0.7 > x ≥ 0.6 | 0.6 > x ≥ 0.5 | <0.5 | 0.4 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 16Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)0 ≤ 1 $1 < x \leq 1.75$ $1.75 < x \leq 2.5$ 3.4 Science-based/Technical optical science-based/Technical optical dependence16Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)10 ≤ 25 $25 < x \leq 37.5$ $37.5 < x \leq 50$ >50 80Average of top performers (C17Official development assistance (% of GNI)1 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \geq 0.55$ $0.55 > x \geq 0.4$ <0.4 0.1 Average of top performers (C17Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)0 ≥ 0 $0 > x \geq -15$ $-15 > x \geq -30$ <-30 -70 Science-based/Technical optical | 16 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 88.6 | ≥60 | 60 > x ≥ 50 | $50 > x \ge 40$ | <40 | 13 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 10USD per 100,000 population)0 ≤ 1 $1 < x \leq 1.73$ $1.73 \times x \leq 2.3$ 2.3 3.4 Subtraction of the second extinction exti | 16 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 7 | ≤30 | 30 < x ≤ 40 | 40 < x ≤ 50 | >50 | 75 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 17Official development assistance (% of GNI)1 ≥ 0.7 $0.7 > x \ge 0.55$ $0.55 > x \ge 0.4$ < 0.1 Average of top performers (C17Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)0 ≥ 0 $0 > x \ge -15$ $-15 > x \ge -30$ < -30 -70 Science-based/Technical optical optica | 16 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) | 0 | ≤1 | 1 < x ≤ 1.75 | 1.75 < x ≤ 2.5 | >2.5 | 3.4 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| 17Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)0 ≥ 0 $0 > x \ge -15$ $-15 > x \ge -30$ <-30 -70 Science-based/Technical option | 16 | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 10 | ≤25 | 25 < x ≤ 37.5 | 37.5 < x ≤ 50 | >50 | 80 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| • | 17 | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 1 | ≥0.7 | 0.7 > x ≥ 0.55 | 0.55 > x ≥ 0.4 | <0.4 | 0.1 | Average of top performers (Global) |
| 17 Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 40 <60 $60 < x < 65$ $65 < x < 70$ >70 100 Average of too performers (F | 17 | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | 0 | ≥0 | 0 > x ≥ -15 | -15 > x ≥ -30 | <-30 | -70 | Science-based/Technical optimum |
| | 17 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 40 | ≤60 | 60 < x ≤ 65 | 65 < x ≤ 70 | >70 | 100 | Average of top performers (EU) |
| 17 Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 100 ≥85 85 > x ≥ 67.5 67.5 > x ≥ 50 <50 | 17 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) | 100 | ≥85 | 85 > x ≥ 67.5 | 67.5 > x ≥ 50 | <50 | 25 | Technical Optimum |

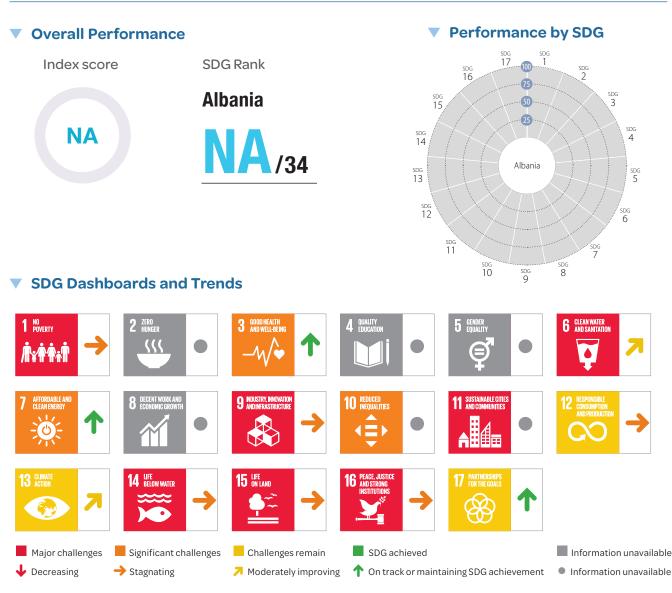
Source: Authors



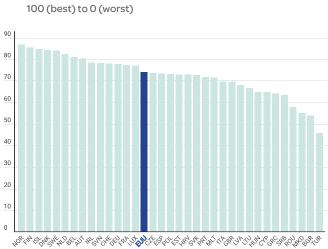
Annex 2. Country profiles for the EU, its Member States and partner countries

ALBANIA

Candidate Countries



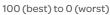
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

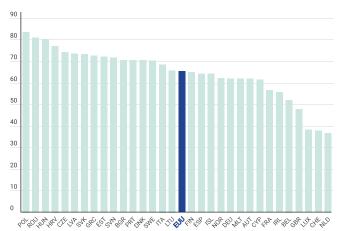


Leave No One Behind Index

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Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

ALBANIA

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Year R | lating | Trend | SDG8 – (continued) |
|---|-------|--------------|--------|----------|---|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) Severely materially deprived people (%) | | NA 2019 | | • | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pop In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | | 2019 | | | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (|
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | | | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) * | 21.7 | 2016 | ٠ | ٠ | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2017 | • | + | R&D personnel (% of active population) |
| Yield gap closure (%) Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | NA NA | • | • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per Households with broadband access (%) |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | NA | • | • | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | • | | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or ab |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and t infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 2019 | • | 1 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: A |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | 2019 | • | | universities (worst 0–100 best) |
| aged 16 or over) | 82.0 | 2019 | • | • | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 p |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 8.7 | 2019 | • | • | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) | 13.1 | 2019 | • | ٠ | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 16.0 | 2019 | • | 7 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75) | NA | NA | • | • | Urban population without access to green urban areas ir |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | • | Overcrowding rate among people living with below |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 68 | 2016 | • | • | equivalized income (%) Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2019 | | • | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | NA | | • | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg, |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | • | 1 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption an |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | | NA | • | • | Circular material use rate (%) |
| Smoking prevalence (%) People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | | NA NA | • | • | Gross value added in environmental goods and ser |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | NA | • | • | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.4 | 2020 | • | 1 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (k |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practicioner (%) | NA | NA | ٠ | ٠ | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | ΝΔ | NA | | | \ensuremath{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | | | | | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 419.7 | NA 2018 | • | • | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/ |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | | 2018 | • | 4 | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 6.1 | 2018 | • | • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks |
| status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | NA | NA | • | • | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | NA | NA | • | • | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (p Mean area that is protected in marine sites importa |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | | 2018 | • | • | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | | NA | • | • | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo |
| 20 to 64) | NA | NA | • | • | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impo |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | | 2020 | • | • | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | | NA NA | | • | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | 11/1 | IN/N | | • | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embed |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 2.4 | 2010 | | | (per million population) |
| in their household (%) | 3.1 | 2019 | • | • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Ins |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | | 2018 | • | T | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population Population reporting crime in their area (%) |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2017 2013 | | | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 2020 | • | ÷ | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 2020 | ٠ | → | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0– Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | | 2019 | • | • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | 2019 2018 | | Ť | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV const. per 100,000 population) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | 0.5 | 2010 | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2020 | ٠ | → | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | | NA | ٠ | ٠ | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | NA | NA | • | • | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| aged 15 to 29) Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | NA | NA | | • | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | | |

| SDG8 – (continued) | Value | Year | Ratinn | Trend | |
|---|-------|--------------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | | NA | | | |
| In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 14.6 | 2019 | • | | Ž |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.2 | 2015 | ٠ | 1 | Z |
| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | | × |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | | NA | ٠ | ٠ | NEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES |
| R&D personnel (% of active population) | | NA | • | • | |
| Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | | 2020 | | → | Ĕ |
| Households with broadband access (%) Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | 2019 NA | | • | Ę |
| Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | | 2019 | | • | R |
| Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | | | | | Ð |
| infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2018 | • | • | R |
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 0.0 | 2020 | • | • | Η |
| universities (worst 0–100 best) * Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | | 2018 | | _ | |
| | 0.1 | 2010 | | - | S. |
| SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | 22.2 | 2017 | | | |
| Gini Coefficient * Palma ratio * | | 2017 2018 | | | |
| | 1.27 | 2010 | - | | |
| SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | 21.6 | 2010 | | | |
| Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | 2018 | | | |
| equivalized income (%) | 70.0 | 2019 | • | • | |
| Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | NA | NA | ٠ | ٠ | |
| Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 29.5 | 2019 | • | | |
| foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m³) | NA | NA | • | | |
| | INA | NA | | | |
| SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | NIA | NLA | | | |
| Circular material use rate (%) Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | | NA NA | | | |
| Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | - | |
| Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 11.1 | 2015 | • | - | |
| Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 14.4 | 2015 | • | $\mathbf{\Psi}$ | |
| Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 1.9 | 2015 | ٠ | 1 | |
| SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | | |
| CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 1.9 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | |
| CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (t CO_2 /capita) | | 2015 | • | → | |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 868.5 | 2016 | • | | |
| SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | | |
| Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | | 2019 | • | T | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | | NA 2018 | - | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2018 | | Ť | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 | | • | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 70.7 | 2020 | • | > | |
| SDG15 – Life on Land | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 50.5 | 2020 | ٠ | > | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | |
| Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | | NA | ٠ | • | |
| Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | | NA | • | • | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 0.84 | 2021 | • | * | |
| (per million population) | 0.6 | 2018 | • | • | |
| SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | | | |
| Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 4.3 | 2004 | ٠ | | |
| Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2019 | • | • | |
| Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | | 2019 | | ٠ | |
| Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | 7 | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | * | |
| Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | ¥. | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 2020 2018 | | 7 | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | | | - | | |
| per 100,000 population) | 0.00 | 2015 | • | | |
| Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 30.6 | 2021 | • | 4 | |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | | | |
| Official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA | NA | • | • | |
| | A L A | | | | |

NA NA 🔹 鱼

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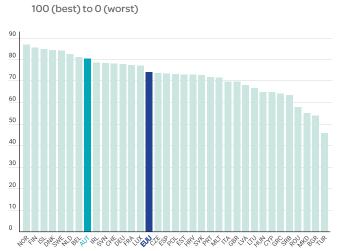
75.4 2019 🔸 🕇

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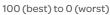
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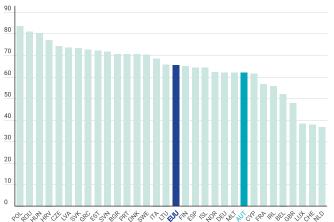


Leave No One Behind Index

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Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

AUSTRIA

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

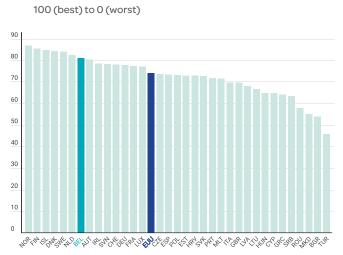
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value Year Rating Tre | d SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Rating Trend |
|---|--|--|---|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 13.9 2020 • | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 2.5 2019 • 🕇 |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | 2.7 2020 • 1 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 7.2 2020 • 个 |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 0.5 2021 • 1 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.7 2015 • 个 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | |
| Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population) | 17.1 2019 🔍 🦊 | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 3.2 2019 • 个 |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.41 2017 • 4 | R&D personnel (% of active population) | 1.9 2019 |
| Yield gap closure (%) | 69.7 2015 | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 34.1 2019 ● ↑ 22.3 2018 ● → | Households with broadband access (%) Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 90 2020 ● ↑ 2 2020 ● ↑ |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 6.7 2019 | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 40 2019 |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | 0.7 2017 | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 81.3 2020 • 1 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 4.2 2018 • 个 |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 2.2 2019 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 53.8 2021 • • |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.4 2018 • 个 |
| aged 16 or over) | 74.0 2020 • 1 | | 1.4 2010 |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 20.9 2020 😐 🕇 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | 27.0.2020 |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 0.4 2020 🌒 🕇 | Gini Coefficient Palma ratio | 27.0 2020 ● ↑ 0.98 2018 ● ↑ |
| by income (p.p.) New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 6.2 2019 • 1 | | 0.98 2018 |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) | | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | 4.0.0040 |
| aged less than 75) | 232.2 2018 • 1 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 1.2 2018 • 个 |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 13.6 2018 😐 🕇 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) | 33.8 2020 • 个 |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 15 2016 • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 58.2 2019 • 个 |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 3.5 2019 • 1 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 9.1 2020 • ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 4.7 2019 | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 85 2019 | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 12.0 2019 📍 🕇 |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 2.3 2019 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | 25 2020 • 🕇 | Circular material use rate (%) | 11.5 2019 • 🔶 |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 99.9 2020 🌒 🕇 | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | 4.3 2018 |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 23.6 2020 • 1 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 50.8 2015 ● → 41.1 2015 ● ↓ |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 7.1 2021 • 🕇 | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 12.3 2015 |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practicioner (%) | 92020 🔸 🚽 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 16.9 2015 |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | SDG13 – Climate Action | • |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | • | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 7.6 2019 🔸 🗸 |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 89.9 2019 🌒 🕇 | CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 3.6 2015 ● → |
| | 8.1 2020 • 1 | | 202.0.2010 |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 0.1 2020 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 283.9 2019 🕒 🌒 |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 491.0 2018 😐 🚽 | | 283.9 2019 🔍 🖤 |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 98.5 2019 • • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 491.0 2018 😐 🚽 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 491.0 2018 ● → 21.9 2018 ● ↓ 14.8 2018 ● ス | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 98.5 2019 • 个 |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 491.0 2018 ● → 21.9 2018 ● ↓ | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 98.5 2019 • 1 NA NA • • NA NA • • NA NA • • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) | 491.0 2018 ● → 21.9 2018 ● ↓ 14.8 2018 ● ス 41.4 2020 ● ↑ | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 98.5 2019 • 1 NA NA • • NA NA • • NA NA • • 0.1 2018 • • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality | 491.0 2018 ● → 21.9 2018 ● ↓ 14.8 2018 ● ス 41.4 2020 ● ↑ | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 98.5 2019 • 1 NA NA • • NA NA • • NA NA • • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) | 491.0 2018 ● 21.9 2018 ● 14.8 2018 ● 41.4 2020 ● 11.7 2020 ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land | 98.5 2019 • 1 NA NA • • NA NA • • NA NA • • 0.1 2018 • • NA NA • • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 491.0 2018 ● 21.9 2018 ● 14.8 2018 ● 41.4 2020 ● 11.7 2020 ● 19.9 2019 ● 8.0 20202 ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 98.5 2019 ● ↑ NA NA ● ● NA NA ● ● NA NA ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● NA NA ● ● |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 491.0 2018 ● 21.9 2018 ● 14.8 2018 ● 41.4 2020 ● 11.7 2020 ● 19.9 2019 ● 8.0 2020 ● 17.2 2020 ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 98.5 2019 ● ↑ NA NA ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● NA NA ● ● |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 491.0 2018 ● → 21.9 2018 ● ↓ 14.8 2018 ● ↓ 41.4 2020 ● ↑ 11.7 2020 ● ↑ 19.9 2019 ● ↑ 17.2 2020 ● ↑ 39.8 2020 ● ↑ | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) | 98.5 2019 ● ↑ NA NA ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● NA NA ● ● 1.2 2020 ● → 1.7 2018 ● ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 491.0 2018 • 21.9 2018 • 14.8 2018 • 41.4 2020 • 17.7 2020 • 17.2 2020 • 39.8 2020 • 31.5 2020 • | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 98.5 2019 ● ↑ NA NA ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● NA NA ● ● 1.2 2020 ● → 1.7 2018 ● ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 491.0 2018 • 21.9 2018 • 14.8 2018 • 41.4 2020 • 17.7 2020 • 17.2 2020 • 39.8 2020 • 31.5 2020 • | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | 98.5 2019 ● ↑ NA NA A ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● NA NA ● ● 1.2 2020 ● → 1.7 2018 ● ↑ 21.9 2018 ● ↑ 0.90 2021 ● → |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | 491.0 2018 • 21.9 2018 • 14.8 2018 • 41.4 2020 • 17.7 2020 • 17.2 2020 • 39.8 2020 • 31.5 2020 • | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 98.5 2019 ● ↑ NA NA ● ● NA NA A ● ● NA NA A ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● NA NA ● ● 1.2 2020 ● → 1.7 2018 ● ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 491.0 2018 • 21.9 2018 • 14.8 2018 • 41.4 2020 • 17.7 2020 • 17.2 2020 • 39.8 2020 • 31.5 2020 • | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 98.5 2019 ● ↑ NA NA A ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● NA NA ● ● 1.2 2020 ● → 1.7 2018 ● ↑ 21.9 2018 ● ↑ 0.90 2021 ● → |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) | 491.0 2018 • • 21.9 2018 • • 14.8 2018 • • 41.4 2020 • • 19.9 2019 • • 17.2 2020 • • 39.8 2020 • • 31.5 2020 • • 0.5 2020 • • | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 98.5 2019 ● ↑ NA NA ● ● NA NA A ● ● NA NA A ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● NA NA ● ● 1.2 2020 ● → 1.2 2020 ● → 1.7 2018 ● ↑ 21.9 2018 ● ↑ 4.5 2018 ● ↓ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 491.0 2018 ● 21.9 2018 ● 14.8 2018 ● 41.4 2020 ● 11.7 2020 ● 19.9 2019 ● 8.0 2020 ● 17.2 2020 ● 39.8 2020 ● 31.5 2020 ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 98.5 2019 ● NA NA ● NA NA ● NA NA ● NA NA ● 0.1 2018 ● NA NA ● NA NA ● 71.2 2020 ● 71.2 2020 ● 71.2 2020 ● 1.7 2018 ● 0.90 2021 ● 4.5 2018 ● 0.6 2018 ● 5.7 2020 ● |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 491.0 2018 • • 21.9 2018 • • 14.8 2018 • • 41.4 2020 • • 11.7 2020 • • 19.9 2019 • • 17.2 2020 • • 39.8 2020 • • 20.3 2020 • • 0.5 2020 • • 99.8 2018 • • | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught thom overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 98.5 2019 ● NA NA ● 67.4 2020 ● 71.2 2020 ● 1.7 2018 ● 0.90 2021 ● 4.5 2018 ● 0.6 2018 ● 5.7 2020 ● 1.6 2020 ● |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 491.0 2018 • • 21.9 2018 • • 14.8 2018 • • 41.4 2020 • • 11.7 2020 • • 19.9 2019 • • 17.2 2020 • • 39.8 2020 • • 30.5 2020 • • 99.8 2018 • • 1.8 2017 • • 46.0 2013 • • 98.9 2020 • • | SDG14 - Life Below WaterBathing sites of excellent quality (%)Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)Fish caught that are then discarded (%)Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)SDG15 - Life on LandMean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre)Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong InstitutionsDeath rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)Population reporting crime in their area (%)Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 98.5 2019 ● ↑ NA NA NA ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● 71.2 2020 ● → 71.2 2020 ● → 1.7 2018 ● ↑ 21.9 2018 ● ↑ 0.90 2021 ● ↑ 4.5 2018 ● ↑ 0.6 2018 ● ↑ 5.7 2020 ● ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) | 491.0 2018 • • 21.9 2018 • • 14.8 2018 • • 41.4 2020 • • 11.7 2020 • • 19.9 2019 • • 17.2 2020 • • 39.8 2020 • • 20.3 2020 • • 99.8 2018 • • 18 2017 • • 46.0 2013 • • | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 98.5 2019 ● ↑ NA NA NA ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● 71.2 2020 ● → 1.7 2018 ● ↑ 21.9 2018 ● ↑ 21.9 2018 ● ↑ 0.90 2021 ● → 4.5 2018 ● ↑ 0.6 2018 ● ↑ 1.6 2020 ● ↑ 1.6 2020 ● ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population naving neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) | 491.0 2018 • • 21.9 2018 • • 14.8 2018 • • 41.4 2020 • • 11.7 2020 • • 19.9 2019 • • 17.2 2020 • • 39.8 2020 • • 30.5 2020 • • 99.8 2018 • • 1.8 2017 • • 46.0 2013 • • 98.9 2020 • • | SDG14 - Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 98.5 2019 ● NA NA NA ● NA NA NA ● 0.1 2018 ● 0.1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population naving neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 491.0 2018 • • 21.9 2018 • • 14.8 2018 • • 41.4 2020 • • 11.7 2020 • • 19.9 2019 • • 17.2 2020 • • 39.8 2020 • • 30.5 2020 • • 99.8 2018 • • 1.8 2017 • • 46.0 2013 • • 98.9 2020 • • | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 98.5 2019 ● NA NA NA ● NA NA NA ● 0.1 2018 ● 0.1 |
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| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population naving neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) Gross disposable income (€/capita) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 491.0 2018 • • 21.9 2018 • • 14.8 2018 • • 41.4 2020 • • 11.7 2020 • • 19.9 2019 • • 17.2 2020 • • 39.8 2020 • • 39.8 2020 • • 99.8 2018 • • 1.8 2017 • • 99.8 2020 • • 99.8 2020 • • 99.8 2020 • • 1.8 2017 • • 98.9 2020 • • 1.5 2020 • • 1.5 2020 • • 1.5 2020 • • 0.9 2019 • • 0.81 2020 • • | SDG14 - Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) Chip (advert of best) Fish (advert of best) Fish (advert of best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) Constraint | $\begin{array}{c} \\ 98.5 & 2019 \\ NA & NA \\ NA & NA \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2018 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2020 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2020 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2020 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2020 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2020 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2020 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2020 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2020 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2020 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2020 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2020 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 2020 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\$ |
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Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 491.0 2018 • 21.9 2018 • 14.8 2018 • 41.4 2020 • 19.9 2019 • 17.2 2020 • 39.8 2020 • 39.8 2020 • 39.8 2020 • 0.5 2020 • 99.8 2018 • 1.8 2017 • 46.0 2013 • 99.8 2020 • 1.8 2017 • • • • 0.5 2020 • 1.8 2017 • • • • 1.8 2017 • • • • 1.5 2020 • 1.5 2020 • 0.9 2019 • 0.9 2019 • 0.81 2020 • 0.81 2020 • <td> SDG14 - Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) 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| d | SDG8 – (continued) | Value | Year R | atina | Trend |
|---|--|-------|--------------|-------|------------------------|
| | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | | 1 |
| | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | | 2020 | • | 1 |
| | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.7 | 2015 | • | Ť. |
| | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | |
| | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 3.2 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| | R&D personnel (% of active population) | | 2019 | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ |
| | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | | | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ |
| | Households with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | • | Ť. |
| | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 2 | 2020 | | 1 |
| | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 40 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 42 | 2018 | • | |
| | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | | 2010 | Ţ., | |
| | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 53.8 | 2021 | | • |
| | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.4 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| | Gini Coefficient | 27.0 | 2020 | • | |
| | Palma ratio | | 2020 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\star}}$ |
| | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | 0.90 | 2010 | | • |
| | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 1 7 | 2018 | | • |
| | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | | | |
| | equivalized income (%) | 33.8 | 2020 | • | Т |
| | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 58.2 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 9.1 | 2020 | • | 1 |
| | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | | | | |
| | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 12.0 | 2019 | • | Т. |
| | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | |
| | Circular material use rate (%) | | 2019 | • | * |
| | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | | 2018 | • | T |
| | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 2015 | - | 7 |
| | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | - | Ť. |
| | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | | Ť. |
| | | 10.2 | 2015 | Ū., | • |
| | SDG13 – Climate Action | 7.0 | 2010 | | |
| | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2019 2015 | - | * |
| | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (CCO ₂ /Capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 283.9 | | • | |
| | SDG14 – Life Below Water | 205.7 | 2015 | Ū., | • |
| | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 00 E | 2019 | | • |
| | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | | • |
| | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | | NA | • | • |
| | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | NA | | • |
| | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 | 2018 | • | • |
| | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | • |
| | SDG15 – Life on Land | | | | |
| | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 67.4 | 2020 | • | → |
| | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 71.2 | 2020 | • | → |
| | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | 1.7 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 |
| | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | 21.9 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.90 | 2021 | • | → |
| | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 4.5 | 2018 | • | • |
| | (per million population) | | | | |
| | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 0.6 | 2010 | | |
| | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | | 2018 | • | T |
| | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2020 | | T |
| | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 2020 | | 1 |
| | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | - |
| | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | 1 |
| | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2020 | | 1 |
| | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 2018 | • | 1 |
| | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 0.13 | 2020 | • | • |
| | per 100,000 population) | | | | |
| | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 16.3 | 2021 | • | Т. |
| | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | 267 | ~ | |
| | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 2020 | • | * |
| | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 2018 2021 | | T |
| | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 worst) | | 2021 | | 1 |

BELGIUM



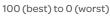
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

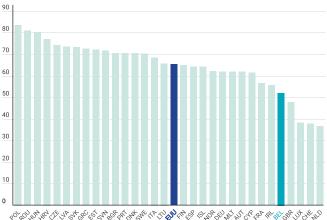


Leave No One Behind Index

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Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

BELGIUM

Performance by Indicator

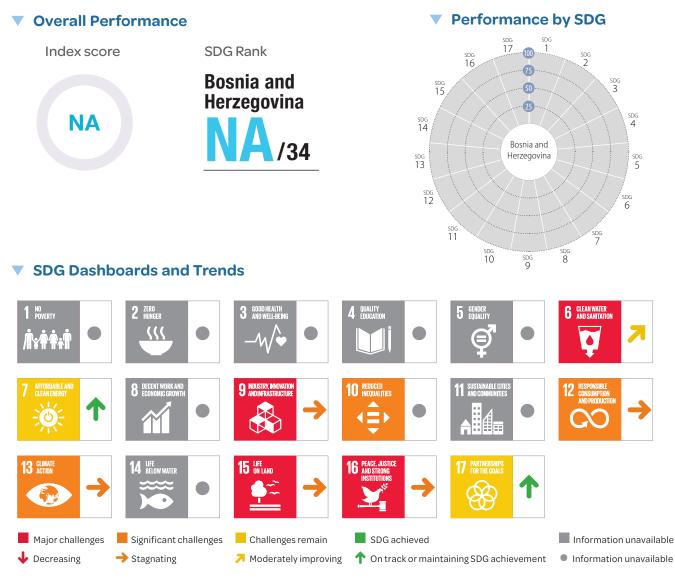
ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year Rati | ng Trend | SDG8 - |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | | 2020 | 1 | People kil |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | | 2020 | | In work at Fatal work |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 0.5 | 2021 | | SDG9 - |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 16.3 | 2019 | • | Gross dor |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2017 | Ř | R&D pers |
| Yield gap closure (%) | | 2015 | | Patent ap |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | 2015 | | Househol Gap in int |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | | 2019 | | Individuals |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | | Logistics |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 80.9 | 2020 | 1 | infrastru The Times |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 3.8 | 2019 | T (| universi |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) | 75.4 | 2020 | • • | Scientific |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 31.4 | 2020 | • | SDG10 |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) | 4.5 | 2020 | 1 | Gini Coefl Palma rat |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 8.9 | 2019 | • • | SDG11 - |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | ¹ 216.8 | 2018 | • • | Urban pop |
| aged less than 75) Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 15.9 | 2018 | Л | Overcrow |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 16 | 2016 | | equivali Recycling |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | | 1 | Populatio |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 (2019 (| • | foundat |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | ۰Ť. | Exposure |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | | 2019 | | SDG12 Circular m |
| Smoking prevalence (%) People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | | 2020 (2019 (| | Gross valu |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | 2019 | • | Productio |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.8 | 2020 | • • | Imported |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practicioner (%) | 36 | 2020 | • • | Productio Imported |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | SDG13 |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 00.2 | 2010 | | CO ₂ emiss |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | | 2019 | | CO ₂ emis |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 8.1 500.0 | 2020 | | CO ₂ emis |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | | 2018 | • | SDG14 Bathing s |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 20.0 | 2018 | • | Fish caug |
| status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 48.5 | 2020 | • | Fish caug |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | | 2020 | • | Fish caug |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | | Marine bi Mean are |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | | 2019 | 1 | SDG15 |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | | 2020 | Т | Mean are |
| 20 to 64) | 17.3 | 2020 | T (| Mean area |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | | 2020 | 1 | Biochemi Nitrate in |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | | 2020 < 2020 < | T . | Red List Ir |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | Т7.т | 2020 | | Terrestrial |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 0.1 | 2020 | | (per mil |
| in their household (%) | | 2020 | | SDG16 Death rate |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | | 2017 (2017 (| T | Populatio |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2017 | 7 | Gap in po |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 2020 | • • | Access to |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 88.8 | 2020 | 1 | Timelines Constrain |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | Corruptio |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | | 2020 | Ť | Unsenten |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | 2019 | | Exports o per 100, |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | 1.0 | 2017 | | Press Free |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.82 | 2020 | • • | SDG17 |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 27,082 | | • • | Official de |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) | 12.0 | 2020 | 1 | Shifted pi Corporate |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 5.6 | 2020 | 1 | Statistical |
| | | | | |

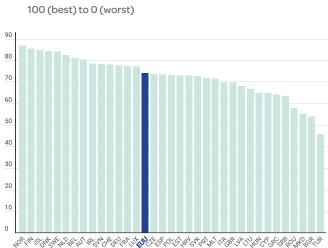
| ł | SDG8 – (continued) | | Year R | ating | Trend |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|-------|----------|
| | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 4.2 | 2018 2020 | • | † |
| | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 1.6 | 2015 | • | Τ |
| | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | | 2019 | • | 1 |
| | R&D personnel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | | 2019 2020 | • | ↑ ↑ |
| | Households with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | | Ť |
| | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | | 2020 2019 | • | ↑ ↑ |
| | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 4.0 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 63.9 | 2021 | • | • |
| | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.4 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | 25.4 | 2020 | | |
| | Gini Coefficient Palma ratio | | 2020 2018 | • | T |
| | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | | | |
| | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | 2018 | • | 1 |
| | equivalized income (%) | | 2020 | • | T |
| | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | | 2019 2020 | - | T |
| | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | | 2020 | - | Т • |
| | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | 11.1 | 2019 | | |
| | Circular material use rate (%) | | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2018 2015 | | → → |
| | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 29.8 | 2015 | | Ý. |
| | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 2015 | • | 1 |
| | SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | |
| | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2019 | • | → |
| | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 2.4 203.8 | 2015 2019 | • | • |
| | SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 2019 NA | • | T |
| | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | | 2018 | | 1 |
| | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 2018 | | • |
| | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | | 1 |
| | SDG15 – Life on Land Man area that is protected in torrectrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 75.6 | 2020 | | - |
| | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 2020 | • | 7 |
| | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2 /litre) | | 2018 | | 1 |
| | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 2018 2021 | • | → |
| | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 4.7 | 2018 | • | • |
| | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | | |
| | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2018 2020 | | † |
| | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | | 2020 | | 7 |
| | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | 个 个 |
| | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 2020 | | 1 |
| | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 2020 2018 | | ↑ ↓ |
| | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | | 2018 | | |
| | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | | 2020 | • | 1 |
| | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | | |
| | Official development assistance (% of GNI) Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | | 2020 | • | 7 |
| | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 2018 2021 | • | • |
| | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 82.4 | 2019 | • | 1 |

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Potential Candidate Country

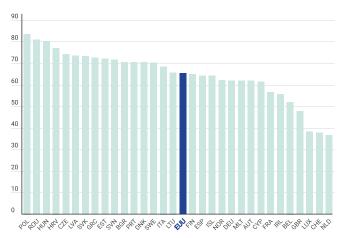


Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index VS





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | | 5 | | SDG8 – (continued) | | Year R | ating Tr |
|--|--------------|------------|---|----------|---|-------|------------------|----------|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | NA | | | • | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | | NA | |
| 5everely materially deprived people (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | NA 14 2 | NA 2021 | | • | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | | NA 2015 | |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 1.T 2 | -021 | | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 0.1 | 2010 | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) * | 17.9 2 | 2016 | • | | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2019 | • |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.26 2 | | | 7 | R&D personnel (% of active population) | | NA | • |
| Yield gap closure (%) | NA | NA | | • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 1.2 | 2020 | • - |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | NA | | | ٠ | Households with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | • |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | NA | | | • | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | NA | |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | • | • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | / | 2019 | |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | | • | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2018 | • |
| .ife expectancy at birth (years) Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | NA NA | | | | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 70 | 2019 | • |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | | | | universities (worst 0–100 best) * | | | |
| aged 16 or over) | NA | NA | • | • | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2018 | • • |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | NA | NA | | ٠ | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | 22.0 | 2014 | • |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | NA | NA | • | • | Gini Coefficient * Palma ratio * | | 2011 2018 | |
| by income (p.p.) New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 27.0 2 | 2019 | • | • | | 1.27 | 2010 | • |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) | | | | | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | 111 | 2010 | • |
| aged less than 75) | NA | | | | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | 2018 | |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | ٠ | • | equivalized income (%) | NA | NA | • |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 80 2 | 2016 | • | | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 0.0 | 2017 | • |
| Anotality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 5.9 3 | 2019 | • | 1 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | NA | NA | • |
| eople killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | NA | | ٠ | • | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas ($\mu q/m^3$) | NA | NA | |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | • | 1 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | 147.1 | 1471 | |
| opulation engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | NA | | • | • | Circular material use rate (%) | NA | NA | • |
| moking prevalence (%) eople covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | NA NA | | - | • | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | | NA | |
| hare of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 29.4 2 | | - | T | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 94.8 | 2015 | • |
| Jbjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.5 2 | | | Ť | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 7.6 | 2015 | • • |
| dividuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | NA | ΝΔ | • | • | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • |
| practicioner (%) | 11/1 | 11/1 | | Ŭ., | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 1.6 | 2015 | • • |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action | | | - |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | NA | NA | • | • | CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita) | | 2019 | • |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) arly leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | NA | NA | • | • | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | | 2015 2019 | |
| | 402.3 2 | | • | • | | 79.4 | 2019 | |
| nderachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | NA | NA | | | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | NIA | NA | |
| ariation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 6.9 (| 2018 | • | • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | |
| status (%) ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | NA | | | | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | | NA | • |
| dult participation in learning (%) | NA | | • | | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 1.2 | 2018 | • * |
| DG5 – Gender Equality | 14/4 | 1473 | | • | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | NA | • |
| Inadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | NA | NΑ | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | • |
| iender employment gap (p.p.) | NA | | • | • | SDG15 – Life on Land | | | |
| opulation inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | NA | | • | • | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | • - |
| 20 to 64) | | | | | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | | 2020 NA | |
| eats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 24.6 2 | | | • | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | | NA | |
| ositions held by women in senior management positions (%) roportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 17.0 2 NA | | | • | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 2021 | • - |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | 11/7 | 11/71 | | - | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | | 2018 | |
| DG6 – Clean water and Sanitation opulation having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | | | | | (per million population) | 0.5 | 2010 | • |
| in their household (%) | NA | NA | ٠ | • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | |
| opulation connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 29.0 2 | 2018 | • | 1 | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | | NA | • |
| eshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 2.0 2 | 2017 | - | 1 | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | NA | • |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2013 | | 1 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | | NA 2020 | |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%) | 88.9 2 | | | + | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 40.3 2 | 2018 | • | • | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2020 | • |
| opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | NA | | | | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 15.4 | 2018 | • * |
| | 37.6 2 | | | T | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 0.25 | 2015 | • |
| -,, . | 1.2 2 | 2018 | • | Т | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | | 2021 | |
| O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | | | | LICSTICCUUTINICK (DESLOTION WOISL) | 20.3 | ZUZI | - |
| hare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | ~ | | CDC17 Dorthorships for the Cools | | | |
| O2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) CDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth rotection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.63 2 | | | 4 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | NLA | NIA | |
| O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth rotection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) ross disposable income (€/capita) | 0.63 2 NA | | • | • | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | | NA | • |
| O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth rotection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | | • | | NA | NA NA 2021 | |

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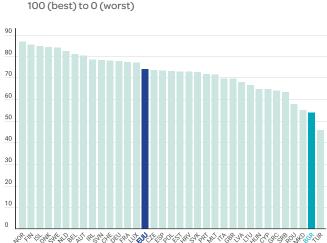
ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

BULGARIA

Central and Eastern Europe



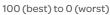
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

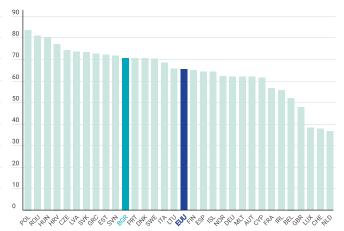


Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index





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BULGARIA

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Ratin |
|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 23.8 2020 • 💺 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 3.4 2019 😐 |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 19.4 2020 • 1 4.7 2021 • 1 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 9.6 2020 • 0.4 2015 • |
| | 4.7 2021 | | 0.4 2015 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 12 6 2010 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 0.8 2019 ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 13.6 2019 ● 7 2.36 2017 ● → | R&D personnel (% of active population) | 0.8 2019 |
| Yield gap closure (%) | 54.0 2015 | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 7.5 2020 |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 65.8 2017 🔍 🕹 | Households with broadband access (%) | 79 2020 😐 |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 7.4 2018 🏾 🕇 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 21 2020 🔎 |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 541.7 2019 🕒 🌒 | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 10 2019 🔎 |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 2018 😐 |
| ife expectancy at birth (years) | 73.6 2020 😐 🕹 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 2.3 2019 • 个 | universities (worst 0–100 best) | 17.7 2021 😐 |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) | 66.7 2020 🏾 🕈 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 0.5 2018 😐 |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 32.2 2020 😐 🕹 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 3.5 2020 • 个 | Gini Coefficient | 40.0 2020 🔎 |
| by income (p.p.) | | Palma ratio | 1.95 2018 🔎 |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 21.0 2019 😐 🕇 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75) | 414.5 2018 😐 🎵 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 9.2 2018 😐 |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 8.8 2018 • 🕇 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 45.3 2020 🔎 |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 62 2016 | equivalized income (%) Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 31.5 2018 • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | |
| Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 6.7 2019 | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 11.0 2020 • |
| eople killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 9.0 2019 • ↑ 92 2019 • ↑ | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μ g/m ³) | 19.6 2019 🔎 |
| opulation engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 1.7 2019 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| moking prevalence (%) | 38 2020 • 🕹 | Circular material use rate (%) | 2.3 2019 🔸 |
| eople covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 89.8 2017 😐 🌢 | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | 1.9 2018 |
| hare of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 37.8 2019 🔸 🕇 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 94.8 2015 |
| ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.6 2020 😐 🕇 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 11.6 2015 • 23.0 2015 • |
| ndividuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practicioner (%) | 7 2020 🔸 🎵 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 2.8 2015 |
| | | SDG13 – Climate Action | 2.0 2015 |
| DG4 – Quality Education articipation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 6.0 2019 ● |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 79.92019 🔸 🦊 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 1.0 2015 |
| arly leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 12.8 2020 🔎 🎵 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 19.2 2019 ● |
| ISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 426.7 2018 😐 🕹 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | |
| Inderachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 46.5 2018 🏾 🏼 🖊 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 65.3 2019 😐 |
| 'ariation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 16.1 2018 🔸 🔶 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA NA ● |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 33.0 2020 😐 🔶 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 62.9 2018 🔎 |
| dult participation in learning (%) | 1.6 2020 • 🗸 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 5.0 2018 |
| DG5 – Gender Equality | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 2018 |
| Inadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 14.1 2019 🔸 🕇 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 99.7 2020 ● |
| ender employment gap (p.p.) | 8.9 2020 🌒 🕇 | SDG15 – Life on Land | 06.6 2022 |
| opulation inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 30.6 2020 😐 🕹 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| 20 to 64) | | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2 /litre) | 98.7 2020 • 2.3 2018 • |
| eats held by women in national parliaments (%) ositions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 27.1 2020 ● ↑ 12.9 2020 ● ↓ | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | 2.3 2018 |
| oportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 28.2 2020 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.94 2021 |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | _0.2 2020 | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 1.1 2018 🔎 |
| opulation having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | | (per million population) | 1.1 2010 |
| in their household (%) | 7.0 2020 😐 🕇 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | |
| opulation connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 63.7 2018 😐 🎵 | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 1.2 2018 • |
| eshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 1.8 2017 🏾 🕇 | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 19.1 2020 |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 9.3 2013 🏾 🕇 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst $0-1$ best) | 4.1 2020 • 0.68 2020 • |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%) | 97.6 2020 • 个 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 2020 |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 72.2 2020 😐 🕇 | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.46 2020 |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 44 2020 |
| opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 27.5 2020 • 🎵 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 8.8 2018 ● |
| hare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 21.6 2019 • 个 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 0.42 2020 ● |
| O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 0.9 2018 • 个 | per 100,000 population) | |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 37.3 2021 😐 |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.61 2020 • 🔸 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | 0.12.2022 |
| ross disposable income (€/capita) | 10,875 2017 😐 🔍 | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.13 2020 |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) | 18.1 2020 🔸 🕇 | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | NA NA 58 2021 |
| nemployment Rate (% labour force) | 5.1 2020 😐 🛧 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 worst) | 82.3 2019 |
| | | | 52.5 2017 |

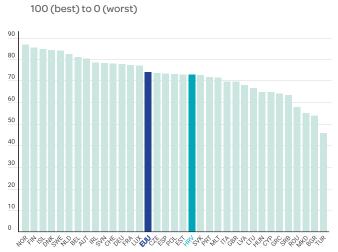
Value Year Rating Trend **ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES**

CROATIA

Central and Eastern Europe

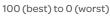


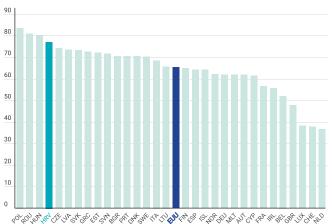
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

CROATIA

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year R | ating | Trend | SDG8 – (continued) |
|--|-------------|--------------|-------|-------------------------------|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | | 2020 | • | T | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pop |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | | 2020 2021 | • | Ť | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | Z./ | 2021 | - | | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (p |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 22.0 | 2010 | | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \ge 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2019 2017 | | * | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) R&D personnel (% of active population) |
| Yield gap closure (%) | | 2017 | • | | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (pe |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | 2015 | • | J. | Households with broadband access (%) |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | 2018 | • | Ť | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2019 | • | | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or al |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and t |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 77.8 | 2020 | ٠ | > | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: A |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 2.0 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | universities (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 63.7 | 2020 | • | 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 p |
| aged 16 or over) Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 10.9 | 2020 | | | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | | | | Gini Coefficient |
| by income (p.p.) | 4.5 | 2020 | • | → | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | 371.7 | 2018 | • | 1 | Urban population without access to green urban areas ir |
| aged less than 75) Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 16.0 | 2018 | | • | Overcrowding rate among people living with below |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | | | | | equivalized income (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 35 | 2016 | • | • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | foundation inving in a dwelling with a leaking root, foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | • | 1 | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | • | T | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption an |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | | 2019 | - | Ţ | Circular material use rate (%) |
| Smoking prevalence (%) People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 30 100.0 | 2020 | - | | Gross value added in environmental goods and set |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | 2019 | • | $\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{T}}}$ | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 2020 | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 10 | 2020 | | 1 | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (k |
| practicioner (%) | 12 | 2020 | | • | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 79.4 | 2019 | • | 1 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 2.2 | 2020 | | $\mathbf{\hat{T}}$ | CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (t CO_2 /capita) |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 471.7 | | - | J. | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/ |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | | 2018 | • | Ĵ. | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | | 2018 | | * | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks |
| status (%) | | | | | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 2020 | • | T | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 3.Z | 2020 | • | 7 | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (p |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | 11 5 | 2010 | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites importa |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | | 2019 | | Ţ | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | | | • | * | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo |
| 20 to 64) | 23.7 | 2020 | • | + | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impo |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 31.1 | 2020 | • | 1 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 2020 | • | 7 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 18.1 | 2020 | • | → | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embed |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | (per million population) |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 0.7 | 2020 | • | 1 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Ins |
| in their household (%) | | | | | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 populatio |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | | 2018 | | ~ | Population reporting crime in their area (%) |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2017 2013 | | * | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 2013 | | | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 2020 | • | J | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0- |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | Ť | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 57 | 2020 | • | 1 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 2020 | • | ÷ | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV const. |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | 2019 | • | 1 | per 100,000 population) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.70 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| | 14,969 | | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | | 2020 | | • | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| aged 15 to 29) | | | | | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 7.5 | 2020 | • | T | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| | | | | | |

| DG8 – (continued) | Value | Year R | ating | Trend | |
|---|-------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| eople killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | • | + | (|
| 1 work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | | 2020 2015 | | T | |
| DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 0.5 | 2015 | | | |
| ross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 1.1 | 2019 | • | 1 | |
| &D personnel (% of active population) | | 2019 | • | Ť. | |
| atent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | | 2020 | • | > | |
| iouseholds with broadband access (%) ap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | 2020 2020 | • | ↑ ↑ | |
| idividuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | | 2020 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | |
| ogistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2018 | • | 1 | |
| he Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 22.6 | 2021 | • | • | |
| universities (worst 0–100 best) cientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 10 | 2018 | • | • | |
| DG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | | |
| ini Coefficient | 28.3 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | |
| alma ratio * | 1.11 | 2018 | • | | |
| DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | | | | |
| rban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 10.2 | 2018 | • | 1 | |
| vercrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) | 38.0 | 2020 | • | 1 | |
| ecycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 30.2 | 2019 | • | 1 | |
| opulation living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 9.4 | 2020 | • | 1 | |
| foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) xposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µq/m ³) | 16.0 | 2019 | • | 1 | |
| DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | 10.0 | 2019 | | | |
| ircular material use rate (%) | 5.2 | 2019 | • | → | |
| ross value added in environmental goods and services sector | | 2019 | • | $\mathbf{\Psi}$ | |
| roduction-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | → | |
| nported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) roduction-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 2015 | | ↓ | |
| nported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | 1 | |
| DG13 – Climate Action | | | | | |
| O ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 4.3 | 2019 | ٠ | → | |
| O_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2015 | • | > | |
| O ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 110.6 | 2019 | - | • | |
| DG14 – Life Below Water athing sites of excellent quality (%) | 95.6 | 2019 | | | |
| ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 2018 | • | 7 | |
| ish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | | 2018 | • | 1 | |
| ish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2018 2018 | • | T | |
| 1arine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 1ean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2018 | - | - | |
| DG15 – Life on Land | | | | | |
| lean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 76.9 | 2020 | ٠ | → | |
| lean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | • | ÷ | |
| iochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) litrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | | 2018 NA | | T | |
| ed List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 2021 | • | → | |
| errestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | | 2018 | • | | |
| (per million population) | 1.4 | 2010 | | Ŭ | |
| DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 0.0 | 2010 | | | |
| eath rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) opulation reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2018 2020 | • | | |
| ap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | | 2020 | • | Ť | |
| ccess to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • | 1 | |
| imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) onstraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 2020 | - | \rightarrow | |
| orruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2020 | • | J. | |
| nsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 2018 | ٠ | 1 | |
| xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 0.07 | 2020 | • | | |
| per 100,000 population) ress Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 28.0 | 2021 | • | 4 | |
| DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | | | |
| ifficial development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.15 | 2020 | ٠ | > | |
| hifted profits of multipationals (hillion LICD) | NLA | NIA | | | |

* Imputed data point

NA NA 🔹 🔴

56 2021 • •

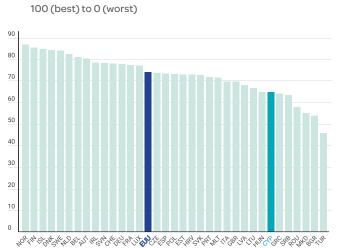
93

68.4 2019 🔸 🔶

CYPRUS

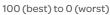


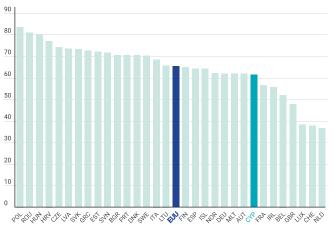
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

CYPRUS

Performance by Indicator

| Severely materially deprived people (%) 8.3 2020 • Inva Powerty headcourt ratio at 55.50/day (%) 0.1 2021 • Fatal SDG2 - Zero Hunger Gros | SDG1 – No Poverty | | Year F | - | Trend | SDG |
|---|--|--------|--------|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) 0.1 2021 Faal SDG2 - Zero Hunger SDC Prevalence of bosity, MN is 20 (% of adult population) 15.2 2019 GDC Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) 2.38 2017 Web RSD Sortion are mission from agricultural land (kg/hectare) 1940 2015 Houst Houst Exports of pesticides banned in the U (kg per 1,000 population) 0.2 2019 Houst Houst SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being B13 2018 Gap B23 2020 Scie Exports of pesticides banned in the U (kg per 1,000 population) 75 2020 Scie Scie Sopin self-reported memore need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) Sci 2020 Scie Scie Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) S3 2019 Scie Scie Scie Age standradised death traat attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) S3 2019 Population enging in heavy, epsicoid dinking at last once a week (%) Sci 2019 For 2000 Spoile for the deat sci of the order a core set of services (%) S3 2019 Sci 2019 For 2000 Spoile for the deat | People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) Severely materially deprived people (%) | | | | | Peopl |
| SDG2 - Zero Hunger SDC Prevalence of obesity, BMI = 30 (% of adult population) 15.2 2019 Gros Human Torphic Level (best 2-3 worst) 2.38 2015 Pate Cross nitrogen balance on agricultura (lag/hectare) 134.0 2015 Pate Gross nitrogen balance on agricultura (lag/hectare) 134.0 2015 Pate SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being S23.2020 T Trin Life expectancy at birth years) 82.3 2020 T S200 S00 Gap in alf-reported health years) 82.3 2020 T S00 Gap in self-reported health years) 82.3 2020 T S00 Gap in self-reported health years) 82.3 2020 T S00 Standardiad preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) 32.019 T S00 Age standardiad preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) 32.019 T S00 Standardiad preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) 82.2019 T S00 Age standardiad preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) 82.2019 T S00 Standardiad preventable and treatable mortality (PUIO) S00 S00< | | | | | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, MM12 30 (% of adult population) 15.2 2019 Gross mitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) 19.40 2015 Pate MRD Yield ag closure (%) 38.0 2015 Pate MRD Gross mitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) 19.40 2015 Pate MRD Caps in fifte expectancy at birth word regions (years) NA NA Mu Gross mitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) Stata differed to a set to a | | | | | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)238, 2017Image and the analysis of the second secon | • | 15.2 | 2019 | • | T | |
| Yield gap closure (%) 38.0. 2015 •••••••• Pare Gross nitrogen balance on agriculture (lag/hectare) 51.3. 2018 •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• | | | | | - I - | |
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| Addit participation meaning (%) 4.7 2020 Mari SDG5 - Gender Equality Mari Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 10.1 2019 1 Gender employment gap (p,p.) 12.0 2020 Mari Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 43.8 2020 Meai Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 22.2 2020 Biocl Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 11.5 2020 Nitra SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation 0.4 2020 Red Population naving neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.4 2020 SDC Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 29.8 2005 Deat Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.8 2020 Accee Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 99.8 2020 Time Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 77.1 2020 Zittime Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 77.1 2020 Zittime Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 76.3 2017 Zittime Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) <td>Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)</td> <td>57.8</td> <td>2020</td> <td>٠</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> | Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 57.8 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | |
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| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.4 2020 ↑ SDC Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 29.8 2005 ● Deat Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 70.3 2017 7 Gap Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 42.1 2013 ↓ Acce Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.8 2020 ↓ Time SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Cons Cons Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 20.9 2020 ↓ Unse Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 1.3 2018 ⊅ per SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Press Press SDC Offic Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.63 2020 ● SDC SDC Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 15.3 2020 ↑ Shift Shift | SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | lerres (per |
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| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 20.9 2020 7 Unset Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 13.8 2019 7 Expc CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 1.3 2018 7 per SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.63 2020 ● SDC Gross disposable income (€/capita) 20,765 2019 ↑ Office Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 15.3 2020 ↑ Shift | SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | | |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 13.8 2019 7 Expc CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 1.3 2018 7 per SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth 0.63 2020 ● SDC Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.63 2020 ● SDC Gross disposable income (€/capita) 20,765 2019 ↑ Office Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 15.3 2020 ↑ Shift | | 20.9 | 2020 | ٠ | 7 | Unsei |
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| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) Gross disposable income (€/capita) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) SDC 0.63 2020 • ↑ 20,765 2019 • ↑ 15.3 2020 • ↑ Shift Corp | CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.3 | 2018 | ٠ | 7 | per |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) Gross disposable income (€/capita) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 0.63 2020 ● ↑ 00ffic Shift Corp | SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | | | Press |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) | | 0.63 | 2020 | ٠ | | SDG |
| aged 15 to 29) | | 20,765 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | Officia |
| | | 15.3 | 2020 | • | 1 | Shifte |
| | - | 76 | 2020 | | 1 | |
| | | 7.0 | 2020 | | • | Jialis |

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|---|------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | | | | |
| SDG8 – (continued) | | Year R | | Trend |
| People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | | 1 |
| In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | | 2020 | • | T |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.1 | 2015 | • | Т |
| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | | 2019 | ٠ | 7 |
| R&D personnel (% of active population) | | 2019 | ٠ | 7 |
| Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | | 2020 | | Ţ |
| Households with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | • | Ţ |
| Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | - | 2020 | • | T |
| ndividuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 18 | 2019 | • | 7 |
| Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2018 | • | 7 |
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | | | | |
| universities (worst 0–100 best) | 37.5 | 2021 | • | |
| Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.0 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| Gini Coefficient | 29 R | 2020 | • | 1 |
| Palma ratio * | | 2018 | • | |
| SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | 20.0 | | |
| Jrban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 36.2 | 2018 | | |
| Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | | - | |
| equivalized income (%) | 4.3 | 2020 | • | T |
| Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 15.0 | 2019 | • | ↓ |
| Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 20.1 | 2020 | | |
| foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | | | • | |
| Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) | 13.4 | 2019 | • | T |
| SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | |
| Circular material use rate (%) | 2.9 | 2019 | ٠ | → |
| Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | NA | NA | ٠ | ٠ |
| Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | 4 |
| mported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | > |
| Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | T |
| mported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 8.5 | 2015 | • | -> |
| SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | |
| CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita) | | 2019 | • | + |
| CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2015 | • | > |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2017 | • | |
| SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | | 2019 | | T |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 2018 | | → |
| Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | | 2018 | | 7 |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2018 | • | 7 |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 49.6 | 2020 | • | 7 |
| SDG15 – Life on Land | | 2022 | | - |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | • | 7 |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | - | 7 |
| Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | | 2018 | - | * |
| Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 2018 2021 | - | * |
| Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | | | | |
| (per million population) | 1.3 | 2018 | • | ٠ |
| SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | | |
| Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 16 | 2018 | • | Ŧ |
| Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2010 | | 1 |
| Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | | 2020 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ |
| Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • | • |
| Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | |
| Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.66 | 2020 | ٠ | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 57 | 2020 | ٠ | ↓ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 26.3 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 0.00 | 2020 | • | |
| per 100,000 population) * Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | | | | • |
| | 19.9 | 2021 | | |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | 0.00 | 2020 | | |
| JUICAL DEVELODMENT ASSISTANCE (% OF (aNII) | 0.08 | /11/1 | | |

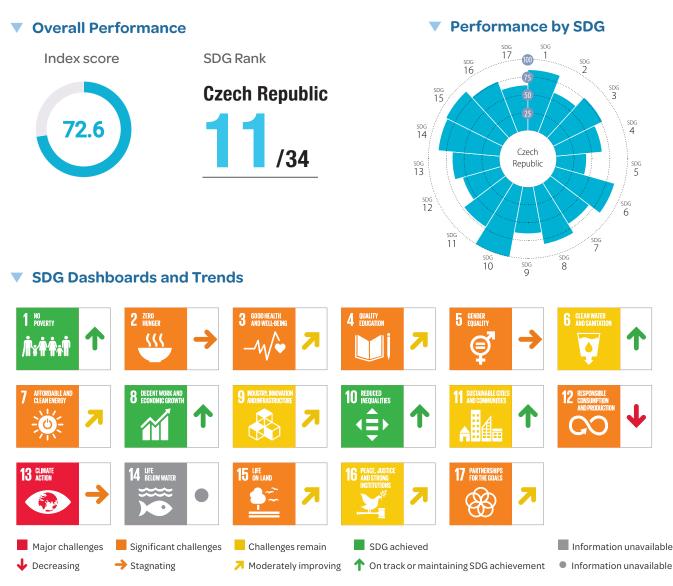
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | |
|--|-----------|---|---|
| Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.08 2020 | ٠ | 4 |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | NA NA | ٠ | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 85 2021 | ٠ | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 80.8 2019 | ٠ | 1 |

* Imputed data point

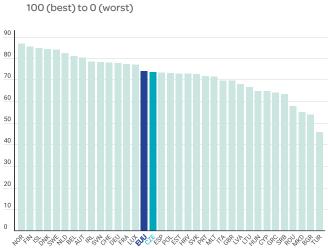
The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. Depending on data sources, the information in this document relates either to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus or also cover the areas not under its effective control. As such, the data should be interpreted with caution.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Central and Eastern Europe

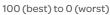


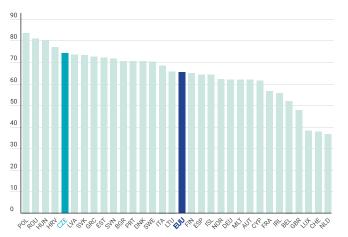
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

CZECH REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value Year Rating Trend | SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Rating Trend |
|--|---|--|---|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 9.5 2020 • 🕇 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 2.0 2019 • 个 |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | 2.4 2020 • 个 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 3.5 2019 • 个 |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 0.3 2021 • 个 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.7 2015 • 个 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 19.8 2019 • ↓ 2.38 2017 • ↓ | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 1.9 2019 |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Yield gap closure (%) | 2.38 2017 • 4 57.8 2015 • • | R&D personnel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 1.5 2019 • ↑ 19.1 2020 • ↓ |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 102.4 2017 | Households with broadband access (%) | 88 2020 |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 18.4 2018 • 🕇 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 4 2020 • 🛉 |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 2019 • • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 34 2019 😐 个 |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 3.5 2018 • 个 |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.3 2020 😐 🕹 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | • |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 3.3 2019 🏾 🕇 | universities (worst 0–100 best) | 36.1 2021 • • |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 62.0 2019 😐 🎵 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.5 2018 🏾 🕈 |
| aged 16 or over) Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 44.0 2019 😐 🕹 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | Gini Coefficient | 24.0 2019 • 🕇 |
| by income (p.p.) | 0.9 2019 • 个 | Palma ratio | 0.85 2018 🔹 🕇 |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 4.9 2019 🏾 🕈 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | ¹ 319.3 2018 😐 🕇 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 0.8 2018 🍨 🕇 |
| aged less than 75) Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 12.8 2018 😐 🛧 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 30.0 2019 • 个 |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | | equivalized income (%) Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 33.3 2019 |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 50 2010 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 3.2 2019 | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 7.3 2019 • 个 |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 5.8 2019 • ↑ 92 2019 • ↑ | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μ g/m ³) | 14.4 2019 😐 🕇 |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 3.9 2019 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | 30 2020 • 4 | Circular material use rate (%) | 8.3 2019 🔸 🔶 |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 2020 • 🕇 | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | 2.3 2018 🔸 🦊 |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 18.2 2019 🔹 🕇 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 58.8 2015 ● → |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.9 2020 🔹 🕇 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 22.9 2015 • ↓ 20.0 2015 • ↓ |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practicioner (%) | 92020 🔹 🔶 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 7.6 2015 |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | SDG13 – Climate Action | |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 9.5 2019 🔸 🔶 |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 86.3 2019 • 个 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 1.7 2015 • → |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 7.6 2020 • 🕇 | CO employee and a diad in family and a set (her (another)) | 624.5 2019 🕒 🌒 |
| Early leavers norm education and training (no or population aged to to 24) | | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 024.3 2019 - |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 495.3 2018 • 🕇 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | 024.5 2019 |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 81.0 2019 |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 495.3 2018 • 🕇 | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 495.3 2018 • ↑ 18.8 2018 • ↑ | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 81.0 2019 • ↑ NA NA • • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 495.3 2018 ● ↑ 18.8 2018 ● ↑ 16.9 2018 ● ↑ | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 81.0 2019 • ↑ NA NA • • NA NA • • NA NA • • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 495.3 2018 ● ↑ 18.8 2018 ● ↑ 16.9 2018 ● ↑ 33.0 2020 ● 7 | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 81.0 2019 • ↑ NA NA • • NA NA • • NA NA • • 0.1 2018 • • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 495.3 2018 ● ↑ 18.8 2018 ● ↑ 16.9 2018 ● ↑ 33.0 2020 ● ↓ 18.9 2019 ● ↑ | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 81.0 2019 • ↑ NA NA • • NA NA • • NA NA • • 0.1 2018 • • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 495.3 2018 ● ↑ 18.8 2018 ● ↑ 16.9 2018 ● ↑ 33.0 2020 ● ≯ 5.5 2020 ● ↓ | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land | 81.0 2019 • ↑ NA NA • • NA NA • • NA NA • • 0.1 2018 • • NA NA • • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 495.3 2018 ● ↑ 18.8 2018 ● ↑ 16.9 2018 ● ↑ 33.0 2020 ● ↓ 18.9 2019 ● ↑ | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 81.0 2019 • ↑ NA NA • • NA NA • • NA NA • • 0.1 2018 • • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 495.3 2018 ● 18.8 2018 ● 16.9 2018 ● 33.0 2020 ● 5.5 2020 ● 18.9 2019 ● 15.3 2020 ● 30.4 2020 ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 81.0 2019 • ↑ NA NA • • NA NA • • NA NA • • 0.1 2018 • • NA NA • • 94.7 2020 • ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 495.3 2018 ● ↑ 18.8 2018 ● ↑ 16.9 2018 ● ↑ 33.0 2020 ● 7 5.5 2020 ● ↓ 18.9 2019 ● ↑ 15.3 2020 ● 2 | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | 81.0 2019 ● ↑ NA NA NA ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 94.7 2020 ● ↑ 92.1 2020 ● ↑ 2.6 2018 ● 7 |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 495.3 2018 ● 18.8 2018 ● 16.9 2018 ● 33.0 2020 ● 7.5 2020 ● 18.9 2019 ● 15.3 2020 ● 30.4 2020 ● 20.4 2020 ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 81.0 2019 ● ↑ NA NA NA ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● NA NA ● ● 94.7 2020 ● ↑ 92.1 2020 ● ↑ 2.6 2018 ● 7 |
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| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 495.3 2018 ● 18.8 2018 ● 16.9 2018 ● 33.0 2020 ● 5.5 2020 ● 18.9 2019 ● 18.9 2019 ● 30.4 2020 ● 17.2 2020 ● ● ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 81.0 2019 ● ↑ NA NA NA ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 0.1 2018 ● ● NA NA ● ● 92.1 2020 ● ↑ 2.6 2018 ● 7 18.0 2018 ● ↑ 0.97 2021 ● ↓ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p,p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) | 495.3 2018 ● 18.8 2018 ● 16.9 2018 ● 33.0 2020 ● 5.5 2020 ● 18.9 2019 ● 18.9 2020 ● 20.4 2020 ● 17.2 2020 ● 10.3 2020 ● ● ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 81.0 2019 ● ↑ NA NA ● ● NA NA ● ● NA NA ● ● NA NA NA ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 94.7 2020 ● ↑ 92.1 2020 ● ↑ 18.0 2018 ● ↑ 1.6 2018 ● ● |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 495.3 2018 ● ↑ 18.8 2018 ● ↑ 16.9 2018 ● ↑ 33.0 2020 ● 7 5.5 2020 ● ↓ 18.9 2019 ● ↑ 18.9 2019 ● ↑ 30.4 2020 ● ↓ 20.4 2020 ● ↓ 10.3 2020 ● ↓ 0.2 2019 ● ↑ 82.3 2018 ● ↑ | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | NA NA ● ● 94.7 2020 ● ● 92.1 2020 ● ● 2.6 2018 ● ● 1.6 2018 ● ● 1.6 2018 ● ● 0.5 2018 ● ● |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 495.3 2018 ● 18.8 2018 ● 16.9 2018 ● 33.0 2020 ● 5.5 2020 ● 18.9 2019 ● 18.9 2019 ● 18.9 2010 ● 20.4 2020 ● 17.2 2020 ● 10.3 2020 ● ● ● 0.2 2019 ● ● ● 19.5 2017 ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 81.0 2019 ● ↑ NA NA ● ● NA NA ● ● NA NA ● ● NA NA NA ● ● NA NA NA ● ● 94.7 2020 ● ↑ 92.1 2020 ● ↑ 18.0 2018 ● ↑ 1.6 2018 ● ● |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population naving neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) | 495.3 2018 ● 18.8 2018 ● 16.9 2018 ● 33.0 2020 ● 5.5 2020 ● 18.9 2019 ● 18.9 2019 ● 18.9 2020 ● 20.4 2020 ● 17.2 2020 ● 10.3 2020 ● ● ● 19.5 2017 ● 19.5 2017 ● 17.7 2013 ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA NA ● ● NA NA ● ● ● 94.7 2020 ● ↑ ↑ 92.1 2020 ● ↑ ↑ 2.6 2018 ● ↑ ↑ 1.6 2018 ● ● ● 1.6 2018 ● ● ● 0.5 2018 ● ● ● 0.5 2018 ● ↑ ↑ 7.8 2019 ● ↑ ● |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population naving neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) | 495.3 2018 ● 18.8 2018 ● 16.9 2018 ● 33.0 2020 ● 5.5 2020 ● 18.9 2019 ● 18.9 2019 ● 18.9 2020 ● 20.4 2020 ● 17.2 2020 ● 10.3 2020 ● ● ● 19.5 2017 ● 19.5 2017 ● 17.7 2013 ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 81.0 2019 ● NA NA NA NA NA ● NA NA A NA NA ● 0.1 2018 ● 94.7 2020 ● 92.1 2020 ● 2.6 2018 ● 0.7 2021 ● 1.6 2018 ● 0.5 2018 ● 7.8 2019 ● 4.6 2019 ● 0.65 2020 ● |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 495.3 2018 ● 18.8 2018 ● 16.9 2018 ● 33.0 2020 ● 5.5 2020 ● 18.9 2019 ● 18.9 2019 ● 18.9 2010 ● 20.4 2020 ● 17.2 2020 ● 10.3 2020 ● ● ● 19.5 2017 ● 19.5 2017 ● 19.5 2017 ● 17.7 2013 ● 97.9 2020 ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 81.0 2019 ● ↑ NA NA NA ● ● 94.7 2020 ● ↑ 92.1 2020 ● ↑ 2.6 2018 ● ↑ 0.97 2021 ● ↑ 1.6 2018 ● ↑ 7.8 2019 ● ↑ 4.6 2019 ● ↑ 0.55 2028 ● ↑ 0.55 2020 ● ↑ 0.55 2020 ● ↑ 0.55 2020 ● ↑ 0.55 2020 ● ↑ 0.55 2020 ● ↑ 0.55 2020 ● ↑ 0.55 2020 ● ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population naving neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy | 495.3 2018 ● 18.8 2018 ● 16.9 2018 ● 33.0 2020 ● 5.5 2020 ● 18.9 2019 ● 18.9 2019 ● 18.9 2010 ● 20.4 2020 ● 17.2 2020 ● 10.3 2020 ● 0.2 2019 ● ● ● 19.5 2017 ● 17.7 2013 ● 97.9 2020 ● ● ● | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught thy bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | NA NA NA 0.1 2018 • 94.7 2020 • • 94.7 2020 • • 94.7 2020 • • 94.7 2020 • • 1.6 2018 • • 0.5 2018 • • 7.8 2019 • • 0.55 2020 • • 0.58 2020 • • 0.58 2020 • • 0.54 2020 • • |
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| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population naving neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) Gross disposable income (€/capita) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 495.3 2018 ● ↑ 18.8 2018 ● ↑ 16.9 2018 ● ↑ 33.0 2020 ● 7 5.5 2020 ● ↓ 18.9 2019 ● ↑ 18.9 2019 ● ↑ 30.4 2020 ● ↓ 20.4 2020 ● ↓ 17.2 2020 ● ↓ 0.2 2019 ● ↑ 82.3 2018 ● ↑ 19.5 2017 ● ↑ 17.7 2013 ● ↑ 97.9 2020 ● ↑ 2.2 2020 ● ↑ 1.2 2019 ● ↑ 0.75 2020 ● ↑ | SDG14 - Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power | 81.0 2019 • • NA NA • • • NA NA • • • • NA NA NA • • • • NA NA NA • • • • • 94.7 2020 • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population nonceted to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 495.3 2018 • • • | SDG14 - Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 81.0 2019 • • NA NA NA • • NA NA NA • • • NA NA NA • • • • NA NA NA • • • • • 94.7 2020 • |

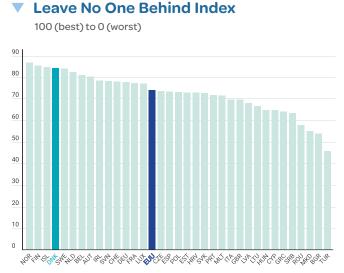
Value Year Rating Trend **ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES**

| nune and teennical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.5 2010 | | |
|---|------------------------|-----|---|
| G10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | |
| Coefficient | 24.0 2019 | | |
| na ratio | 0.85 2018 | • 1 | |
| G11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities an population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 0.8 2018 | • 4 | |
| rcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | | |
| uivalized income (%) | 30.0 2019 | • 1 | |
| ycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 33.3 2019 | • 1 | |
| ulation living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or undation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 7.3 2019 | • 1 | |
| osure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 14.4 2019 | • 1 | |
| G12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | |
| ular material use rate (%) | 8.3 2019 | • - | |
| ss value added in environmental goods and services sector | 2.3 2018 | | |
| duction-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) orted SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 58.8 2015 22.9 2015 | • - | |
| duction-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 20.0 2015 | | |
| orted emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 7.6 2015 | • - | |
| G13 – Climate Action | | | |
| emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita) | 9.5 2019 | • - | |
| emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2/capita$) | 1.7 2015 | • - | |
| emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 624.5 2019 | • | • |
| G14 – Life Below Water | 91.0 2010 | • 1 | |
| ning sites of excellent quality (%) caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 81.0 2019 NA NA | | |
| caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | NA NA | • | |
| caught that are then discarded (%) | NA NA | • • | |
| ine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 2018 | • | |
| an area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA NA | • • | |
| G15 – Life on Land | 04 7 2020 | | |
| an area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) an area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 94.7 2020 92.1 2020 | | |
| chemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | 2.6 2018 | | |
| ate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | 18.0 2018 | • 1 | |
| List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.97 2021 | • - | |
| estrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports er million population) | 1.6 2018 | • | |
| G16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | |
| th rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.5 2018 | • 1 | |
| ulation reporting crime in their area (%) | 7.8 2019 | | |
| in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 4.6 2019 | | |
| ess to justice (worst 0–1 best) eliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.65 2020 0.58 2020 | • 1 | |
| straints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.73 2020 | | |
| ruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 54 2020 | • • | |
| entenced detainees (% of prison population) | 8.4 2018 | • 1 | |
| orts of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD er 100,000 population) | 0.68 2020 | • • | |
| is Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 23.4 2021 | • 1 | |
| G17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | |
| cial development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.13 2020 | • - | |

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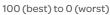


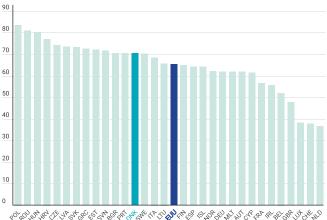
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



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Spillover Index





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Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Year F 2020 | lating | Trend | SDG8 – (continued) People killed in accidents |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) Severely materially deprived people (%) | | 2020 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | In work at-risk-of-poverty |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 0.3 | 2021 | ٠ | 1 | Fatal work-related acciden |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | | | | SDG9 – Industry, In |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \ge 30 (% of adult population) | | 2019 | • | + | Gross domestic expenditu |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Yield gap closure (%) | | 2017 2015 | - | • | R&D personnel (% of active Patent applications to the |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | 2015 | • | • | Households with broadba |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | | | > | Gap in internet access, ur |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 1.8 | 2019 | • | • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 ye Logistics performance inc |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | 016 | 2020 | | • | infrastructure (worst 1– |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2020 | | * | The Times Higher Educati |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | 2020 | | * | universities (worst 0–10 Scientific and technical jo |
| aged 16 or over) Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | | 2020 | | * | SDG10 - Reduced I |
| Gap in self-reported means, by income (p.p.) Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | | | | Gini Coefficient |
| by income (p.p.) | | 2020 | • | T | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | | 2019 | • | T | SDG11 – Sustainabl |
| aged less than 75) | 224.9 | 2018 | • | T | Urban population without an Overcrowding rate amon |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 10.3 | 2018 | • | 1 | equivalized income (%) |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 13 | 2016 | ٠ | ٠ | Recycling rate of municip |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 3.8 | 2019 | • | 1 | Population living in a dwe foundation or rot in win |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | • | 1 | Exposure to air pollution: |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | | 2019 2019 | - | | SDG12 – Responsib |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | | 2019 | • | Ť. | Circular material use rate |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 | | • | 1 | Gross value added in envi Production-based SO ₂ en |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 2019 2021 | • | Ť | Imported SO ₂ emissions |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | | | | | Production-based emission |
| practicioner (%) | 38 | 2020 | • | T | Imported emissions of rea |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Ac |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 97.7 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fu CO ₂ emissions embodied |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 9.3 | 2020 | • | 1 | CO ₂ emissions embodied |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 501.0 | | • | 1 | SDG14 - Life Below |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | | 2018 | • | T | Bathing sites of excellent |
| status (%) | 11.6 | 2018 | • | + | Fish caught from overexp |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 2020 | • | Ť | Fish caught by bottom tra Fish caught that are then |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 20.0 | 2020 | • | T | Marine biodiversity threat |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 14.0 | 2019 | • | | Mean area that is protected |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | | 2020 | | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | SDG15 – Life on Lar |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 4.9 | 2020 | • | 1 | Mean area that is protected Mean area that is protected |
| 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 397 | 2020 | • | 1 | Biochemical oxygen dem |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 2020 | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | Nitrate in groundwater (n |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 22.3 | 2020 | • | 7 | Red List Index of species s Terrestrial and freshwater |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | (per million population) |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) | 0.4 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | SDG16 – Peace, Jus |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 92.9 | 2018 | • | 1 | Death rate due to homicie |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | 2017 | ٠ | 1 | Population reporting crim Gap in population reporti |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2013 | • | → | Access to justice (worst 0- |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 2020 2020 | | * | Timeliness of administrati |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | | Constraints on governme |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 3.0 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Corruption Perceptions In Unsentenced detainees (|
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 2019 | ٠ | Ť | Exports of major convent |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.0 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | per 100,000 population) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | 0.05 | 2024 | | | Press Freedom Index (bes |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 0.95 25,754 | 2020 | | ↑ ↑ | SDG17 – Partnershi Official development assis |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | | | | | Shifted profits of multinat |
| aged 15 to 29) | | 2020 | • | | Corporate Tax Haven Scor |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 5.6 | 2020 | • | Т | Statistical Performance In |
| | | | | | |

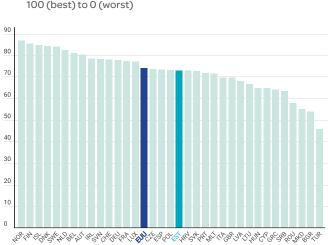
| nd | SDG8 – (continued) | Value | Year F | Rating | Trend |
|----|---|---------|--------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| • | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | - | 1 |
| • | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | | 2020 | ٠ | 1 |
| • | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.4 | 2015 | • | Т |
| | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | |
| | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | | 2019 2019 | • | T |
| | R&D personnel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | | | | |
| | Households with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ |
| • | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | 2020 | | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ |
| | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 52 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 4.0 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| • | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | | | | 1 |
| • | universities (worst 0–100 best) | 60.0 | 2021 | ٠ | • |
| • | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 2.4 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| | Gini Coefficient | 27.3 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 |
| • | Palma ratio | 0.93 | 2017 | ٠ | 1 |
| • | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | | | |
| • | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 7.4 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 |
| | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 283 | 2020 | • | • |
| | equivalized income (%) | | | | |
| | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | | 2019 | | |
| • | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 16.8 | 2020 | • | → |
| | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 10.0 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | |
| | Circular material use rate (%) | 7.6 | 2019 | ٠ | 4 |
| • | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | | 2018 | | 1 |
| • | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 145.5 | | | + |
| • | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | | * |
| • | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 2015 | | Ť. |
| | SDG13 – Climate Action | 15.2 | 2015 | - | • |
| | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 5.6 | 2019 | • | 7 |
| • | CO_2 emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2/capita$) | | 2019 | • | ÷. |
| • | | 1,373.4 | | • | • |
| • | SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| • | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 88.4 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 35.7 | 2018 | ٠ | 4 |
| | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 29.1 | 2018 | ٠ | + |
| • | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2018 | • | T |
| | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 | - | |
| • | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 87.0 | 2020 | - | 7 |
| • | SDG15 – Life on Land | 00.0 | 2020 | • | - |
| • | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 88.8 | 2020 | - | * |
| | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2 /litre) | | NA | | • |
| | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | | 2018 | • | 1 |
| | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.97 | 2021 | ٠ | → |
| | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 1.7 | 2018 | • | • |
| | (per million population) | | | | |
| | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 07 | 2010 | | ٨ |
| • | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2018 2020 | | |
| | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | | 2020 | | * |
| | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ |
| | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0-1 best) | | 2020 | | 1 |
| | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | 1 |
| | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2020 | | 1 |
| | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 32.8 | 2018 | • | + |
| | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.35 | 2020 | ٠ | • |
| | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 8.6 | 2021 | ٠ | 1 |
| • | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | | |
| • | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.73 | | ٠ | 1 |
| | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | | 2018 | | 1 |
| | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 2021 | | |
| | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 86.1 | 2019 | • | Т |
| | | | | | |

ESTONIA

Baltic States



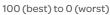
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

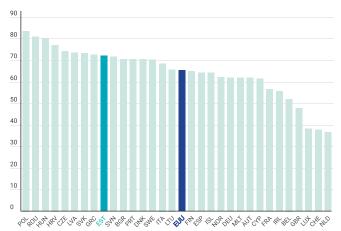


Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index





ESTONIA

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value Year Rating Trend | SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Rating Ti |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 2.5 2019 |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | 2.8 2020 • 🕇 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 10.0 2020 😐 - |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 0.3 2021 • 个 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.7 2015 • |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 21.0.2010 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 1.6 2019 • |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 21.8 2019 ● ↓ 2.47 2017 ● ↓ | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) R&D personnel (% of active population) | 1.0 2019 |
| Yield gap closure (%) | 40.7 2015 | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 22.0 2015 • | Households with broadband access (%) | 90 2020 🌒 4 |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 8.9 2018 • ↑ 0.0 2019 • • | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 2 2020 • • 28 2019 • • |
| | 0.0 2019 | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.6 2020 😐 🎵 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 3.1 2018 • • |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | NA NA • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 34.8 2021 • |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 58.4 2020 😐 🕇 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.1 2018 • |
| aged 16 or over) Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 46.6 2020 • ↓ | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | Gini Coefficient | 30.5 2020 😐 🕯 |
| by income (p.p.) | 0.0 2020 • ↑ | Palma ratio | 1.09 2018 😐 🕯 |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 populatio | 13.0 2019 • 个 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | |
| aged less than 75) | 386.5 2018 😐 个 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 2.5 2018 • |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 14.9 2018 😐 🕇 | equivalized income (%) | 16.9 2020 • |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 25 2016 🔎 🌒 | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 30.8 2019 😐 🥇 |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 2.4 2019 🏾 🕇 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 10.2 2020 • • |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 3.9 2019 • 🕇 | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μ g/m ³) | 4.8 2019 🔹 4 |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 88 2019 • ↓ 2.9 2019 • ↑ | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | 18 2020 | Circular material use rate (%) | 15.6 2019 😐 🕯 |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 95.2 2020 😐 🎵 | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | 4.5 2018 |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 21.8 2020 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 303.7 2015 • • 41.7 2015 • • |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 6.6 2021 • 个 | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 25.4 2015 |
| practicioner (%) | 23 2020 🔸 🔶 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 7.9 2015 😐 🕻 |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | SDG13 – Climate Action | |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 91.7 2019 🏾 🛧 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 10.5 2019 |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24 | 7.5 2020 • 个 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 2.0 2015 • • |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 525.3 2018 • 🛉 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | 1010 2020 - |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 8.8 2018 • 🕇 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 63.0 2019 😐 - |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 7.2 2018 🏾 🕇 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 1.6 2018 🔍 🖌 |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 43.1 2020 • 🕇 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 5.3 2018 |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 17.1 2020 • 个 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 5.8 2018 • • 0.1 2018 • • |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 97.7 2020 |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 21.7 2019 • ↑ 6.0 2020 • ↑ | SDG15 – Life on Land | |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| 20 to 64) | 29.2 2020 • 🗸 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 29.7 2020 ● 7 8.8 2020 ● → | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | 1.5 2018 • • 5.1 2018 • • |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 22.1 2020 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.99 2021 😐 - |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 0.3 2018 • |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 2.9 2020 😐 🕇 | (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | |
| in their household (%) | | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 2.3 2018 😐 🕯 |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 87.9 2017 • ↑ 10.0 2015 • • | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 5.5 2020 |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 18.7 2013 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 0.2 2020 • |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 95.8 2020 • 🕇 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.70 2020 |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 93.1 2020 • 个 | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.80 2020 |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | 27 2020 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 75 2020 🌒 🕯 |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 2.7 2020 • ↑ 31.9 2019 • ↑ | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 20.7 2018 • |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.6 2019 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.00 2015 • |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 15.3 2021 🌒 |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.68 2020 😐 🖊 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 17,786 2019 🔸 🕇 | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.16 2020 • • |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) | 11.2 2020 🌒 🕇 | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 0.4 2018 • • |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 6.8 2020 🔸 🔶 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 worst) | 86.1 2019 |
| | | | |

Value Year Rating Trend

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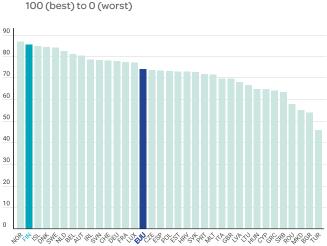
75 2020 • 🕇

1.09 2018 • 🕇

FINLAND



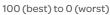
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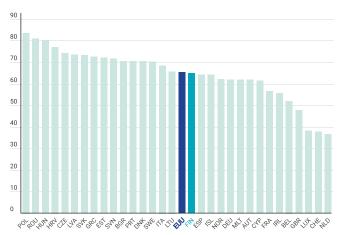


Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

FINLAND

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| People Tick of Income powery after social transfer (%) 12.2 200 People Killer In accidents at work (PEI 00,000 pp Society materially deprived pople (%) 2.2 200 Final work strikt of Converty rate (%) SDG2 - Zero Hunger SDG2 - Locustry Innovation and Infra Prevalence of observing Mill 3:0 (% of adult population) 2.5 2017 Final work strikt of Converty rate (%) Viel gap docume (%) 5.1 2017 Final work strikt of Converty rate (%) SDG3 - Cool Health and Well Algehectere) 5.1 2017 Households with broadband access (p) SDG3 - Cool Health and Well Algehectere) 5.1 2018 Gap in Interres caces, withan 's run al areas (p,p) SpG3 - Cool Health and Well Algehectere) 2.2 2009 Final work strikt of Coover (%) Final work strikt of Coover (%) SpG3 - Cool Health and Well Algehectere) 2.2 2009 Final work strikt of Coover (%) Final work strikt of Coover (%) SpG3 - Cool Health and Well Algehectere) 2.2 2009 Final work strikt of Coover (%) Final work strikt of Coover (%) SpG3 - Cool Health and Well Algehectere) 2.2 2009 Final work strikt of Coover (%) Final work strikt of Coover (%) SpG3 - Cool Health and Well Algehectere) 2.2 2000 SpGC1 - Declaceed Inequalities | SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year R | lating | ı Trend | SDG8 – (continued) |
|---|--|-------|--------|--------|--------------------|--|
| Provery Treadcourt ratio at 32 and/ary (%) 0.2 (20) Final work-select direction imports DGG2 - zord Hung? Final work-select direction imports Grass direction segnation imports Proverse of shorthy, MM is 30 (% of adult propulation) 200 (201) Grass direction segnation on activity and by the cases Costs antropen balance on astrochulue (by the case) 211 (201) Grass direction balance on astrochulue (by the Case) Costs antropen balance on astrochulue (by the case) 212 (201) Grass direction balance on astrochulue (by the case) Costs antropen balance on astrochulue (by the case) 212 (201) Grass direction balance on astrochulue (by the case) Costs antropen balance on astrochulue (by the case) 212 (201) Grass direction balance on astrochulue (by the case) Costs antropen balance on astrochulue (by the case) 22 (201) Grass direction balance on astrochulue (by the case) Grass antropen balance on astrochulue (by the case) 22 (201) Grass direction balance on astrochulue (by the case) Grass antropen balance on astrochulue (by the case) 22 (201) Grass direction balance on astrochulue (by the case) Grass antropen balance on astrochulue (by the case) 22 (201) Grass direction balance on astrochulue (by the case) Grass direction balance on astro | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | ٠ | 1 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pop |
| SDE2 - zero Hunger SDE3 - Industry, Innovation and Infr Prevalence of obering Min a 20 (in or adult population) 2.2 (2017) Participation in the Control of the Control of Contro | Severely materially deprived people (%) | 2.6 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | |
| Prevenere of opering, SML 3: 00 (% of adult population) 249 2019 | Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 0.2 | 2021 | • | Τ | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (|
| Human Toppic Level (bet 2-3 worst) 2.57 2017 • 820 personnel (% of active populator) Jaila gan Jouxe (%) 51.3 2017 • Hansehids with brackbard access (%) Cross Integen balance on agricultural land (lighectare) 51.1 2017 • Hansehids with brackbard access (%) Strongen balance on agricultural land (lighectare) 36.5 2019 • Hansehids with brackbard access (%) Code of pesticides barned in the EU (ligher 1 A000 population) 36.5 2019 • Individual agaets 5 to 74 yees of who has back or a code of a pesticides particide action tuberstate Raharg: universitie (wors 0 - 100 best) Cage in self reportency at birth among regions (years) 2.2 2000 • Social - active code active cod | | | | | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra |
| Yield ago closure (%) 51.6 2015 Pletter ago closure (%) Gross ningenge banker on argiculture (dy/hectare) 12.6 2018 Gap in internet access, utchan sit true access (%) Corports of pericides banned in the Ukg per L000 population) 36.1 2019 Gap in internet access, utchan sit true access, utchan sit true access, true and sit the set of the access of the access, true and sit the set of the access of the access, true access, true access, utchan sit true access, true a | | | | ٠ | | |
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| PISA score (worst 0-600 best) 5163 2018 SDC14 - Life Below Water Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) 12.9 2018 Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) 10.5 2018 Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stock. Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stock. Fish caught throm overexploited or collapsed stock. Fish caught from fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stock. Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stock. Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stock. | | | | | | |
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| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) 10.5 2018 Initial status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 43.8 2020 Initial status (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality 27.3 2020 Initial status (%) Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 16.6 2019 7.3 Gender employment gap (p,p) 29 2020 Init 6 2020 Init 6 2020 Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 2.0 to 64) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites import Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 46.0 2020 Init 6 2020< | | | | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | |
| status (%) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Pertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 43.8 2020 Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites import 20 to 64) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 25 to 34) 16.6 2019 7 SDG5 - Clean Water and Sanitation 11.6 2020 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites import Mean area that is protected in freshwater site mean site in their area (%) | | 10 E | 2010 | | * | |
| Internet veducation attrainment (volt population aged 25 to 3-4) 43.0 2020 Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Adult participation in learning (%) 27.3 2020 Fish caught that are then discarded (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality 16.6 2019 7 Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 16.6 2019 7 Oppulation inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 21.0 5.4) 2.9 2020 11.6 2020 20 to 64) 11.6 2020 11.6 2020 11.6 2020 Socde - Clean Water and Sanitation 90.2 1.0 2.0 2.3 2020 11.6 2020 11.6 2020 Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 23.3 2020 11.6 2020 11.6 2020 SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation 90.2 1.0 2.0 2.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.0 2.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1 | | | | | | |
| SDG5 - Gender Equality Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (Mean area that is protected in marine sites import 20 to 64) SDG5 - Clean Water and Sanitation 46.0 2020 Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 46.0 2020 SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation 90.0 21.0 2000 Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 35.1 2020 SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation 0.2 2020 Population naving neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.2 2020 Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.6 2020 Population using safely managed wastrestices (%) 96.2 020 Population using safely managed water services (%) 96.2 020 Population using safely managed water services (%) 84.1 2000 Population using safely managed water services (%) 84.1 2010 SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth 1.8 2020 Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 Co2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 0.6 2019 SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth 25,912 2019 Protection of fundamental lab | , | | | • | T | |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 16.6 2019 2.9 2020 Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 1.6 2020 1 Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 46.0 2020 1 Population sheld by women in senior management positions (%) 35.1 2020 1 SDGG - Clean Water and Sanitation 0.2 2020 1 Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 1 Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 1 Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.6 2020 1 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 99.6 2020 1 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 99.6 2020 1 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 99.6 2020 1 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 93.6 2020 1 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 93.6 2020 1 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 93.6 2020 1 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 93.6 2020 1 Population | | 27.3 | 2020 | • | T | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (p |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) 2.9 2020 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important is protected in terrestrial sites important is protected in terrestrial sites important in rivers (mg O2/litre) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 11.6 2020 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important is protected in freshwater sites important in rivers (mg O2/litre) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) 35.1 2020 Nitrate in groundwater (mg N03/litre) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 23.3 2020 Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation 0.2 2020 Red List Index of species and Strong Ins Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population reporting crime in their area (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 23.6 2013 Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.6 2020 Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 84.1 2020 Manager administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 84.1 2020 Manager administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Score waste of fundamental labour rights (worst | | | | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites importa |
| Constraint of the propulation index or and partial parecent parteat parteat partial partial partial partial partial par | | | | - | ~ | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| NopelationIntervenceNopelation< | | | | • | | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 46.0 2020 ↑ Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) 35.1 2020 ↑ Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 23.3 2020 ↑ SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation 0.2 2020 ↑ Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilte in their household (%) 0.2 2020 ↑ Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 ↑ Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 23.6 2013 ↑ Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.6 2020 ↑ Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 99.6 2020 ↑ Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 99.6 2020 ↑ Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 99.6 2020 ↑ Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 1.8 2020 ↑ Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 43.1 2019 ↑ SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth 25,912 2019 ↑ Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0-1 best) 0.86 2020 ↑ | | 11.6 | 2020 | ٠ | T | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impo |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 23.3 2020 → SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation 0.2 2020 ↑ Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.2 2020 ↑ Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 ↑ Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 23.6 2013 ↑ Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.6 2020 ↑ Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 84.1 2020 ↑ SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy 1.8 2020 ↑ Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 1.8 2020 ↑ Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 43.1 2019 ↑ SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth 0.86 2020 ↑ Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 ↑ Gross disposable income (€/capita) 25,912 2019 ↑ Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 10.3 2020 ↑ | , | 46.0 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre |
| SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.2 2020 ↑ Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 ↑ Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 ↑ Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 23.6 2013 ↑ Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.6 2020 ↑ Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 1.8 2020 ↑ Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 43.1 2019 ↑ Potection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 ↑ Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 ↑ Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 ↑ Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population a aged 15 to 29) 10.3 2020 ↑ | | | | • | | |
| SDG6 - Clean water and Sanitation (per million population) Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilt in their household (%) 0.2 2020 ↑ Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 ↑ Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 ↑ Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 23.6 2013 ↑ Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.6 2020 ↑ Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 84.1 2020 ↑ SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 SDage - Decent Work and Economic Growth 1.8 2020 ↑ ↑ Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.6 2019 ↑ 10.3 2020 ↑ Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population a aged 15 to 29) 10.3 2020 ↑ 10.3 2020 ↑ | Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 23.3 | 2020 | • | → | |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.2 2020 ↑ Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 ↑ Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 ↑ Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 0.6 2017 ↑ Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 23.6 2013 ↑ Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.6 2020 ↑ Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 84.1 2020 ↑ SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Freshwater of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 1.8 2020 ↑ SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Trimeliness of major conventional weapons (TIV construction of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) Constaints on government power (worst 0–100 worst) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth 25,912 2019 ↑ Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 25,912 2019 ↑ Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 10.3 2020 ↑ Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) ↑ <td>SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> | SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | |
| In their nousenal (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 ↑ Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 85.0 2018 ↑ Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 0.6 2017 ↑ Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 23.6 2013 ↑ Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.6 2020 ↑ SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy 84.1 2020 ↑ Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 1.8 2020 ↑ Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 43.1 2019 ↑ SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 ↑ Prostection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 ↑ Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) ↑ | | 0.2 | 2020 | • | 1 | |
| Preshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 0.6 2017 ● Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 23.6 2013 ● Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.6 2020 ● Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 84.1 2020 ● SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ● ● Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 1.8 2020 ● Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 43.1 2019 ● SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth ● ● Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 ● Gross disposable income (€/capita) 25,912 2019 ● Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) ● ● | | | | _ | | |
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| Scale water water constringtion enhoused manipoles (IP/Capital) 23.0 2013 Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.6 2020 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 84.1 2020 SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Stare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) Sbare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 1.8 2020 SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth 43.1 2019 Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 Gross disposable income (€/capita) 25,912 2019 Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 10.3 2020 | | | | | * | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 84.1 2020 → SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 1.8 2020 • Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 43.1 2019 • SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth • • Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 • Gross disposable income (€/capita) 25,912 2019 • Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 10.3 2020 • | | | | | * | |
| SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Constraints on government power (worst 0-1 best) Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 1.8 2020 ↑ Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 43.1 2019 ↑ CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 0.6 2019 ↑ SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0-1 best) 0.86 2020 ↑ Gross disposable income (€/capita) 25,912 2019 ↑ ↑ Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 10.3 2020 ↑ ↑ | | | | • | - | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0- |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 1.8 2020 ↑ Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 43.1 2019 ↑ CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) 0.6 2019 ↑ SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth 0.86 2020 ↑ Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 ↑ Gross disposable income (€/capita) 25,912 2019 ↑ Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 10.3 2020 ↑ | | | | | | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 43.1 2019 ↑ CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 0.6 2019 ↑ SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth 0.86 2020 ↑ Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 ↑ Gross disposable income (€/capita) 25,912 2019 ↑ Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 10.3 2020 ↑ | | 18 | 2020 | • | 1 | |
| CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 0.6 2019 ● ↑ per 100,000 population) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 ● ↑ SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Gross disposable income (€/capita) 25,912 2019 ● ↑ Official development assistance (% of GNI) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population) aged 15 to 29) 10.3 2020 ● ↑ | | | | • | | |
| SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2020 ↑ Gross disposable income (€/capita) 25,912 2019 ↑ Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 10.3 2020 ↑ | | | | • | 1 | |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) Gross disposable income (€/capita) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 0.86 2020 • ↑ 25,912 2019 • ↑ 10.3 2020 • ↑ 10.3 2020 • ↑ | | | | | | |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita)25,912 2019Official development assistance (% of GNI)Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)10.3 202010.3 202010.3 202010.3 202010.3 2020 | | 0.86 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 10.3 2020 | | | | ٠ | Ť | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| aged 15 to 29) Corporate Iax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 10.3 | 2020 | | 1 | |
| Unemployment Kate (% labour lorce) 7.8 2020 • T Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | - | | | | | |
| | unemployment kate (% labour force) | 7.8 | 2020 | • | Т | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |

| SDG8 – (continued) | Value | Voor D | tina | Trand |
|---|--------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|
| People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | | Year Ra 2018 | | |
| In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | | 2020 | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.9 | 2015 | • | Ϋ́ |
| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 2.8 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| R&D personnel (% of active population) | 1.9 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | | | • | ↑ |
| Households with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | • | 1 |
| Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | 2020 2019 | - | 1 |
| Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | | | • | |
| infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 4.0 | 2018 | • | Т |
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 53.8 | 2021 | • | |
| universities (worst 0–100 best) | | | | |
| Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.9 | 2018 | • | Т |
| SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | 265 | 2020 | | |
| Gini Coefficient | | 2020 | - | T |
| Palma ratio | 0.95 | 2018 | • | . |
| SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | | | |
| Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 0./ | 2018 | • | Т |
| Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) | 20.8 | 2020 | • | 1 |
| Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 43.5 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 45 | 2020 | | • |
| foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | | | | |
| Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 5.1 | 2019 | • | Т |
| SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | |
| Circular material use rate (%) | | 2019 | • | * |
| Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 5./ 105.6 | 2018 | - | T |
| Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | | J. |
| Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | Ĵ. |
| Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 9.9 | 2015 | • | Ψ. |
| SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 7.5 | 2019 | • | → |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 2.6 | 2015 | • | → |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2020 | | |
| SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 86.4 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 2018 | • | 1 |
| Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 2018 | - | T |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2018 | | - |
| SDG15 – Life on Land | 00.7 | 2020 | - | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 717 | 2020 | • | - |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | • | ÷ |
| Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | | NA | | • |
| Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | NA | NA | | • |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.99 | 2021 | • | 1 |
| Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 2.0 | 2018 | • | • |
| (per million population) | | | | |
| SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 1 2 | 2010 | | • |
| Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2018 2020 | - | * |
| Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | | 2020 | • | j. |
| Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • | Ť |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0-1 best) | 0.82 | 2020 | • | Ť |
| Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | 1 |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2020 | • | T |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | | 2018 | • | T |
| per 100,000 population) | 0.60 | 2020 | • | • |
| Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 7.0 | 2021 | • | 1 |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | | |
| Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.47 | 2020 | • | $\mathbf{\Phi}$ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | | 2018 | • | 1 |
| (orporate lay Haven Score (best () 100 worst) | 60 | 11111 | | - |

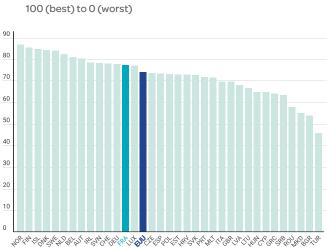
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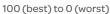
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

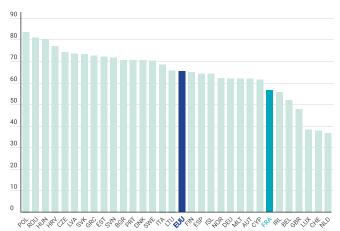


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Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index





FRANCE

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year R | ating | Trend | SDG8 – (continued) |
|---|--------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 13.8 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pop |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | | 2020 | | Ť | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 0.3 | 2021 | • | Τ | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 15.0 | 2019 | • | → | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2019 | | 4 | R&D personnel (% of active population) |
| Yield gap closure (%) | | 2015 | • | • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (p |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | 2018 | • | 1 | Households with broadband access (%) |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 19.0 | 2018 | • | 1 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 121.3 | 2019 | ٠ | | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or a |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and t infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 82.3 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 3.5 | 2019 | • | T | universities (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) | 66.7 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 p |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 14.4 | 2019 | • | 1 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 2.0 | 2019 | | • | Gini Coefficient |
| by income (p.p.) | | | | | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | | 2019 | • | Т | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm |
| aged less than 75) | 196.1 | 2016 | • | • | Urban population without access to green urban areas in |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 13.2 | 2016 | • | | Overcrowding rate among people living with belo equivalized income (%) |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 10 | 2016 | • | • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | | | • | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, |
| People killed in road accidents (per 1,000 live births) | | 2019 2019 | | * | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\uparrow}}$ | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | | 2019 | • | | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption an |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | | 2020 | • | 1 | Circular material use rate (%) |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | | 2020 | • | 1 | Gross value added in environmental goods and se Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | 2019 | • | T | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 0./ | 2021 | • | | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (I |
| practicioner (%) | 25 | 2018 | • | • | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 100.0 | 2010 | | | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 100.0 | | • | T | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | | 2020 | • | T | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 493.7 | 2018 | - | T | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | | | | | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) |
| status (%) | 20.1 | 2018 | • | - | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 2020 | • | 1 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 13.0 | 2020 | • | T | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (|
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites import |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | | 2019 | • | + | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 5.7 | 2020 | • | Т | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo |
| 20 to 64) | 10.7 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impo |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 38.6 | 2020 | • | 1 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 2020 | • | 1 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 20.1 | 2020 | • | 7 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats emb |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | (per million population) |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 0.2 | 2019 | • | 1 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Ins |
| in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | | 2018 | | | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 populatio |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | 2018 | | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | Population reporting crime in their area (%) |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2013 | • | 7 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 78.6 | 2020 | • | 4 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0- Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 bes |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 6.5 | 2020 | • | > | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 2019 | ٠ | 7 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV const |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 0.5 | 2019 | • | Т | per 100,000 population) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | - | • | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • | 1 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 26,158 | 2019 | • | Τ | Official development assistance (% of GNI) Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| aged 15 to 29) | 14.0 | 2020 | ٠ | 7 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 8.0 | 2020 | • | 1 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| | | | | | |

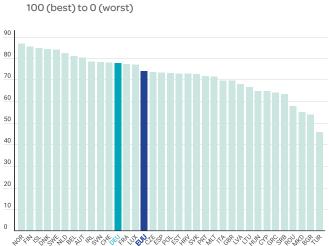
| People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) 35 2019 In work at risk-of-poverty rate (%) 52 2020 SDG9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Goss domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 2.2 2.2 2.019 1 RAD personnel (% of active population) 16 2019 1 2.020 1 Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 16.7 2.020 1 ABD personnel (% of active population) 16 2.019 1 1 Individuals aged 55 to 74 years of who have basic or above basic digital silk (%) 36 2.018 1 Logistics performance index Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 bes) 1 1.0 2.018 1 Scientificant technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) 1.0 2.018 1 1 Vibra population without access to green uban aesis in thein reightourhood (%) 5.2 2.018 1 1 2.018 1 1 2.018 1 1 2.020 1 1 2.020 1 1 2.020 1 1 2.020 1 1 2.020 1 | SDG8 – (continued) | Value | Year R | ating | Trend |
|---|--|-------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 1.7 2015 • SDC9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Socias domestic expenditure on RaD (% of GDP) 2.2019 • RaD personnel (% of active population) 16.6 2019 • • Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 16.7 2020 • Gap in internet access, urban vis rural areas (p.p.) 0.0 2019 • • Individuals aged 55 to 74 years of dwn have basic or above basic digital skills (%) 0.6 2019 • • Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) 1.0 2018 • • • Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) 1.0 2018 • • • Vitana pouldino without access to green urban areas in theme set (blor (%) 5.2 2018 • • • Vitana pouldino without access to green urban areas in theme set (blor (%) 5.2 2018 • | | | | • | ¥ |
| SDG9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 2.2 2019 BAD personnel (% of active population) 16 2019 Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 161.7 2020 Households with broadband access (%) 90 2019 Capin Internet acces, uthan sy runal areas (p.D) 2 2019 Liggistics performance index Quality of trade and transport-related 40 2018 Informance index Quality of trade and transport-related 40 2018 Informance index Quality of trade and transport-related 40 2018 Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) 10 2018 Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) 10 2018 SOC10 - Reduced Inequalities 22 2019 Whan population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) 52 2018 SOC11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities Urban population without access to green urban areas (gr/m) 104 2019 Corear material use rate (%) 43 2019 Cross value addition or to in window frames or floor (%) 22 2019 Exposure to air pollution: MA2.5 in urban areas (gr/m) 104 2019 Cross value addition envisons ding (capita) 15.1 2015 | | | | • | Ť |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 16 2019 16 2019 17 2020 18 20 personnel (% of active population) 161.7 2020 16 2019 16 2019 17 2020 17 2019 16 2019 17 2020 17 2019 16 2019 17 2020 17 2019 17 20 | | 1./ | 2015 | • | |
| R&D personnel (% of active population) 16 2019 Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 16.7 2020 Gap in intermet access, whon vs rural areas (p.p.) 2 2019 1 Individuals aged 55 to 74 years of who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) 36 2019 1 Individuals aged 55 to 74 years of who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) 36 2019 1 Individuals aged 55 to 74 years of who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) 36 2019 1 Scientific and text-chical journal articles (per 1,000 population) 10 2018 1 Scientific and text-chical journal articles (per 1,000 population) 1.0 2018 1 Scientific and text-chical journal articles (per 1,000 population) 1.0 2018 1 Overcrowidin grate among people living with below 60% of median 2.6 2019 1 Production in window frames or floor (%) 52.2 2018 1 Scientific and text among people living with below 60% of median 2.6 2019 1 Scientific and text among people living with below 60% of median 2.0 2019 1 Scientific and text and peopl | | 2.2 | 2019 | • | 1 |
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| Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) 2 2019 36 2019 Individuals agd 550 ar Vy areas of who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) 36 2019 Ligitics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 66.8 2021 The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 10 2018 SOCIO – Reduced Inequalities 292 2019 1 Gini Coefficient 292 2019 1 Palma ratio 1.14 2018 1 SOCIO – Sustainable Cities and Communities 2.6 2019 1 University in a diversity of trade and transport-related in equivalized in origin to a welling with below 60% of median equivalized in origin a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) 2.2 2018 1 SPGL2 – Responsible Consumption and Production 2.00 2019 1 1 Circular material use rate (%) 2.00 2019 1 1 1 Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector 1.6 2018 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>•</td><td></td></t<> | | | | • | |
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| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 66.8 2021 Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) 1.0 2018 Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) 1.0 2018 SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities 29.2 2019 Gini Coefficient 29.2 2019 Palma ratio 1.14 2018 SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities 1.14 2018 Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) 5.2 2018 Overcrowding rate among people plung with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) 46.3 2019 Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 46.3 2019 Overcrowding rate among people plung with below forms or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) 7.9 2020 SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production 7.9 2020 Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector 1.5 2015 Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) 2.3 2015 Imported SO ₂ emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 2.8 2015 SDG13 - Climate Action 7.0 2019 CO ₂ emissions embodied in inoparts (Kg/capita) 2.0 2019 CO ₂ emissions embodied in inoparts (Kg/capita) 2.0 2019 Sthing sites of exce | | 4.0 | 2018 | • | 1 |
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GERMANY



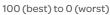
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

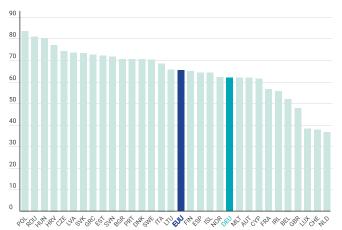


Leave No One Behind Index

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Spillover Index





GERMANY

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

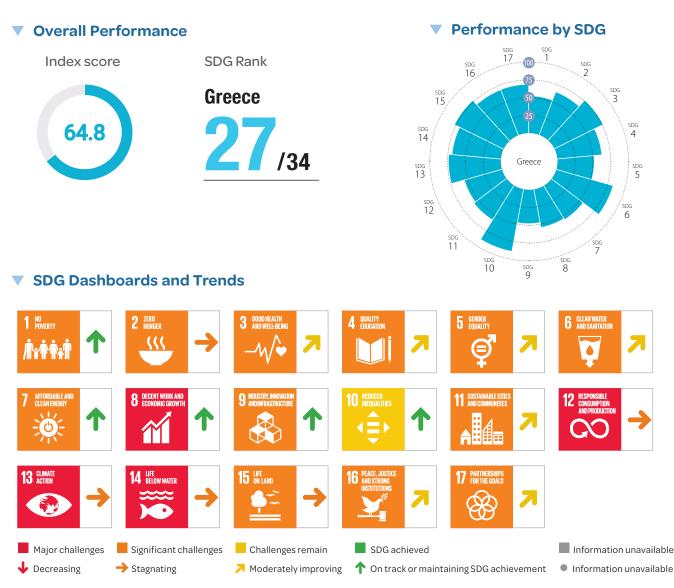
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year F | lating | Trend | SDG8 – (continued) |
|---|--------|--------------|--------|-----------------------------|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | | 2020 | • | * | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pop |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | | 2019 2021 | - | Ť | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 0.5 | 2021 | | | |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 10.0 | 2010 | | 1 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \ge 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2019 2017 | - | Ĵ. | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) R&D personnel (% of active population) |
| Yield gap closure (%) | | 2017 | • | | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (p |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | 2017 | • | 1 | Households with broadband access (%) |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 32.8 | 2018 | • | 7 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 96.7 | 2019 | ٠ | | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or a |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and t |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 81.1 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: . |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 2.8 | 2019 | • | T | universities (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) | 65.5 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 p |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 30.9 | 2019 | • | J. | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 0.5 | 2019 | | • | Gini Coefficient |
| by income (p.p.) | | | | | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | | 2019 | • | Т | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm |
| aged less than 75) | 240.9 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 10.6 | 2018 | • | 1 | Overcrowding rate among people living with belo equivalized income (%) |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 16 | 2016 | • | • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | | | | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 2019 | | | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | | * | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | | 2019 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption an |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | | 2020 | • | Ť | Circular material use rate (%) |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | Gross value added in environmental goods and se |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | 2020 | • | 1 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.8 | 2021 | • | T | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (I |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practicioner (%) | 18 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | | | | | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 94.0 | 2019 | • | T | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | | 2020 | • | → | CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 500.3 | | • | Ţ | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 19.6 | 2018 | • | Т | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) |
| status (%) | 18.6 | 2018 | • | 4 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 35.1 | 2020 | • | 1 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 7.7 | 2020 | • | 4 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (|
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites imports |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | | 2019 | • | 1 | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 6.2 | 2020 | • | T | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 19.3 | 2019 | • | 1 | Mean area that is protected in terrestilar sites impo |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 31.4 | 2020 | • | J. | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 2020 | • | Ť | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | | 2020 | ٠ | • | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats emb |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 0.0 | 2019 | | 1 | (per million population) |
| in their household (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | • | | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Ins Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | | 2016 | • | | Population reporting crime in their area (%) |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | 2017 | - | T | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2013 | - | ~ | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 2020 2020 | | * | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0- |
| | 27.1 | 2020 | | • | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 bes |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 25 | 2019 | | • | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 2019 | | 7 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV const |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | 2019 | • | 1 | per 100,000 population) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.84 | 2020 | • | 1 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| - | 30,142 | | • | 1 | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | | 2020 | | • | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| aged 15 to 29) | | | | | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 3.8 | 2020 | • | Т | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| | | | | | |

| SDG8 – (continued) | Value | Year R | ating | Trend |
|--|-------|--------------|-------|-----------------|
| People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 0.8 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | | 2020 | • | + |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.6 | 2015 | • | Т |
| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | | 2019 | • | 1 |
| R&D personnel (% of active population) | | 2019 | • | Ť |
| Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | | | • | Ť |
| Households with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | • | 1 |
| Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | - | 2020 2019 | | T |
| Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 40 | 2019 | • | |
| infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 4.4 | 2018 | • | Τ |
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 75.0 | 2021 | | |
| universities (worst 0–100 best) | 10.0 | 2021 | • | |
| Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.3 | 2018 | • | Τ |
| SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| Gini Coefficient | 29.7 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| Palma ratio | 1.05 | 2018 | • | 7 |
| SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | | | |
| Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 3.1 | 2018 | | 1 |
| Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 20.5 | 2019 | • | • |
| equivalized income (%) | | | | |
| Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 66.7 | 2019 | • | Т |
| Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 12.0 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 |
| Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 10.9 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | |
| Circular material use rate (%) | 173 | 2019 | | - |
| Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | | 2019 | | ÷ |
| Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | \mathbf{T} |
| Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | j. |
| Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 13.5 | 2015 | • | Ý. |
| Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 15.9 | 2015 | • | $\mathbf{\Phi}$ |
| SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 8.4 | 2019 | • | 7 |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 2.4 | 2015 | • | - |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 233.5 | 2020 | • | • |
| SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 92.5 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 25.6 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 |
| Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 18.8 | 2018 | • | 4 |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2018 | • | $\mathbf{+}$ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 | • | • |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | //.0 | 2020 | • | → |
| SDG15 – Life on Land | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | • | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | • | > |
| Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | | NA | - | |
| Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 2018 2021 | | → |
| Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | | | | |
| (per million population) | 5.7 | 2018 | • | • |
| SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | | |
| Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.4 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 |
| Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2019 | • | 7 |
| Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 6.4 | 2019 | • | 7 |
| Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | 1 |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | 1 |
| Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | 1 |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2020 | | † |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | | 2018 | | |
| per 100,000 population) | 1.85 | 2020 | • | • |
| Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 15.2 | 2021 | • | 1 |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | | |
| Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.73 | 2020 | | 1 |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | | 2018 | • | 1 |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 5.9 | 2021 | | |

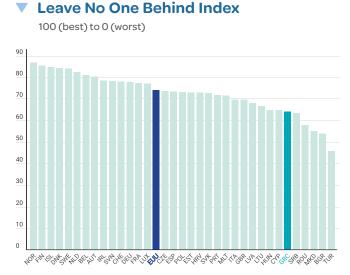
58 2021 • •

87.5 2019 • 个

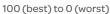
GREECE

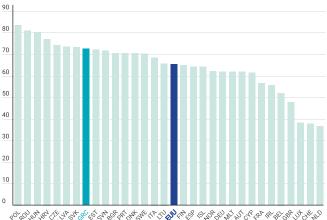


Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

GREECE

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value Year Rating Trend | SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Rating Tre |
|--|--|---|---|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 17.7 2020 😐 🕇 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 0.9 2019 🌒 🕇 |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | 16.5 2020 • 🛪 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 9.9 2020 • 1 |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 4.4 2021 🔍 🎵 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.9 2015 • 1 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | |
| Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population) | 16.7 2019 ● → | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 1.3 2019 |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.38 2017 | R&D personnel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 1.2 2019 • 1 13.0 2020 • - |
| Yield gap closure (%) Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 50.6 2015 • • 59.0 2015 • • | Households with broadband access (%) | 80 2020 |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 10.7 2018 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 17 2020 |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 2019 | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 19 2019 |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 81.2 2020 • 个 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 3.2 2018 • 1 |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 2.9 2019 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 39.8 2021 • |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.0 2018 • 1 |
| aged 16 or over) | 78.5 2020 • 个 | | 1.0 2016 |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 9.1 2020 🍨 🕇 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | 21.1.2020 |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 16.1 2020 🏾 🛛 🕹 | Gini Coefficient Palma ratio | 31.1 2020 |
| by income (p.p.) New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 4.3 2019 • 🕇 | | 1.12 2018 • 1 |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) | | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | |
| aged less than 75) | 228.6 2018 • 个 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 6.9 2018 😐 🚽 |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 4.9 2018 🏾 🕇 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) | 44.6 2020 🏾 🌢 🦊 |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 28 2016 🔎 🜒 | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 21.0 2019 😐 🍃 |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 3.8 2019 • ↑ 6.4 2019 • ↑ | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 12.3 2020 • 1 |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 6.4 2019 • ↑ 97 2019 • ↑ | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m ³) | 14.1 2019 😐 1 |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 0.3 2019 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | 42 2020 | Circular material use rate (%) | 4.2 2019 🏾 🚽 |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 2019 | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | NA NA 🗨 🖣 |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 40.1 2019 🔸 🔶 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 110.1 2015 • |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.1 2021 🏾 🕈 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 24.8 2015 • |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 8 2020 🦰 | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 15.1 2015 • |
| practicioner (%) | 0 2020 • | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 11.8 2015 😐 🦊 |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | SDG13 – Climate Action | |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 68.8 2019 🛛 🎵 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 6.4 2019 • - |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 3.8 2020 • 🛧 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 1.6 2015 ● → 53.0 2020 ● ● |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 453.3 2018 | | 55.0 2020 |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 31.7 2018 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 10.9 2018 • ↑ | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 95.7 2019 |
| status (%) | | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 62.5 2018 ● → 37.3 2018 ● ↓ |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 43.7 2020 • 个 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 10.4 2018 |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 4.1 2020 🏾 🔶 | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.2 2018 |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 85.5 2020 • - |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 10.4 2018 • 🕇 | SDG15 – Life on Land | |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 18.9 2020 🔹 🕹 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 86.0 2020 😐 🛁 |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 18.5 2020 🏾 🕈 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 21.7 2020 • → | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | NA NA • |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 13.0 2020 ● → | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | NA NA 🔹 🖣 |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 26.5 2020 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.83 2021 🏾 🏼 🦊 |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 2.9 2018 🔍 🖷 |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | | (per million population) | 2.5 2010 |
| in their household (%) | 0.1 2020 • 个 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 93.4 2016 • • | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.9 2018 🏾 🕇 |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 39.4 2017 🏾 🗸 | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 18.2 2020 • |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 34.8 2013 😐 🛉 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 0.0 2020 |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 100.0 2020 • 🕇 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.64 2020 |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 91.7 2020 🔹 🕇 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 2020 |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 50 2020 |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 16.7 2020 🔹 🕇 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 31.1 2018 |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 19.7 2019 🔸 🛉 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.2 2019 🔸 🕇 | per 100,000 population) | 0.23 2020 • • |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 29.0 2021 😐 💈 |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.57 2020 🔎 🎵 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 15,904 2019 • 🛪 | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.13 2020 🕂 |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 18.7 2020 • 个 | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | 2.2 2018 🏾 🕇 |
| aged 15 to 29) | | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 46 2021 • |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 16.3 2020 😐 个 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 85.4 2019 • 1 |
| | | | |

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

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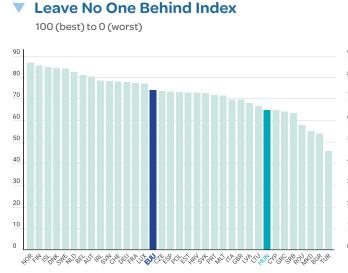
Europe Sustainable Development Report 2021

HUNGARY

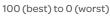
Central and Eastern Europe

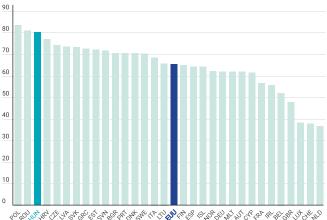


Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Spillover Index





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HUNGARY

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year R | ating | Trend | SDG8 – (continued) |
|---|--------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pop |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | | 2020 | • | T | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 1.8 | 2021 | • | T | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (|
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 24.5 | 2019 | | Ŧ | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) |
| Human Trophic Level (best $2-3$ worst) | | 2019 | • | J. | R&D personnel (% of active population) |
| Yield gap closure (%) | | 2015 | • | • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (pe |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | 2017 | • | 1 | Households with broadband access (%) |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | 2018 | • | T | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 15.8 | 2019 | • | • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or at Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and t |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | 75 7 | 2020 | | - | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2020 | | Ť | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: A |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | 2020 | | * | universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 p |
| aged 16 or over) | | | | | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | 2020 | • | * | Gini Coefficient |
| by income (p.p.) | 0.9 | 2020 | • | T | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | • | 1 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75) | 501.5 | 2018 | • | → | Urban population without access to green urban areas ir |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 16.8 | 2018 | • | 1 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 30 | 2016 | • | | equivalized income (%) Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | | | | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 2019 | | | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg, |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 3.7 | 2019 | • | T | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption an |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | | 2020 | • | 1 | Circular material use rate (%) Gross value added in environmental goods and set |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | | 2019 | • | $\stackrel{\bullet}{\rightarrow}$ | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 2019 2021 | • | $\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}}$ | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | | | | * | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (k |
| practicioner (%) | 25 | 2020 | • | | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 92.9 | 2019 | • | 1 | CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 12.1 | 2020 | • | → | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 479.3 | 2018 | • | 1 | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 24.1 | 2018 | • | 1 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 21.2 | 2018 | ٠ | > | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 30.7 | 2020 | • | $\mathbf{\Psi}$ | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 5.1 | 2020 | ٠ | 4 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (p |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites imports |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | | 2019 | • | + | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 16.1 | 2020 | • | + | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 26.0 | 2020 | • | 4 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impo |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 12.6 | 2020 | ٠ | -> | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 2020 | • | ¥. | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 12.3 | 2020 | • | → | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embe |
| SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | (per million population) |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) | 1.5 | 2020 | • | 1 | SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Ins |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 80.4 | 2018 | • | 1 | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 populatio |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | 2017 | • | 1 | Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2013 | • | T | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 2020 2020 | | | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0– |
| | 07.0 | 2020 | - | | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 42 | 2020 | • | 1 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 2020 | • | J. | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV const. |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | 2019 | • | 7 | per 100,000 population) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | ٠ | ¥ | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| | 15,896 | 2019 | • | 1 | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) | 14.7 | 2020 | ٠ | → | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 4.3 | 2020 | • | 1 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| | | | | | |

| SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year | Rating Trend | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 2.1 2019 | - | |
| In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 7.8 2020 | | ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | | | Z |
| | | | |
| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 1 5 2010 | • | Ñ |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 1.5 2019 | | |
| R&D personnel (% of active population) | 1.2 2019 | | ö |
| Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 11.1 2020 | | Ĕ |
| Households with broadband access (%) | 88 2020 | | Z |
| Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 10 2020 | | R |
| Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 21 2019 | • → | \prec |
| Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 3.3 2018 | • 1 | P |
| infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | | | õ |
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 36.1 2021 | • • | Ē |
| Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 0.7 2018 | • • | |
| | 0.7 2010 | • • • | N. |
| SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | |
| Gini Coefficient | 28.3 2020 | • ↑ | |
| Palma ratio | 1.04 2017 | • 🔶 | |
| SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | | |
| Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 6.8 2018 | • 1 | |
| Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | | |
| equivalized income (%) | 22.4 2020 | • T | |
| Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 35.9 2019 | • 1 | |
| Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 20.4 2020 | | |
| foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 20.4 2020 | • | |
| Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 14.4 2019 | • 个 | |
| SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | |
| Circular material use rate (%) | 6.8 2019 | | |
| Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | NA NA | | |
| Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 43.7 2015 | • -> | |
| Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 14.9 2015 | | |
| Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 20.5 2015 | | |
| Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 3.3 2015 | | |
| | 5.5 2015 | | |
| SDG13 – Climate Action | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 5.1 2019 | • • | |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 1.1 2015 | • → | |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 409.7 2020 | • | |
| SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | |
| Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 70.8 2019 | • 7 | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA NA | • • | |
| Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | NA NA | • • | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA NA | • • | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 2018 | • • | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA NA | • • | |
| SDG15 – Life on Land | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 82.8 2020 | • -> | |
| Mean area that is protected in restruction sites important to biodiversity (%) | 84.8 2020 | | |
| Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2 /litre) | NA NA | • • | |
| Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | NA NA | • • | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.87 2021 | • -> | |
| Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | | | |
| (per million population) | 0.4 2018 | ••• | |
| SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | |
| Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 1.0 2018 | • • | |
| Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 5.3 2020 | | |
| Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 3.7 2020 | | |
| Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 2020 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.31 2020 | | |
| Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 2020 | 1 | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 44 2020 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 20.1 2018 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | | | |
| per 100,000 population) | 0.42 2015 | • • | |
| Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 21.0.2021 | • ↓ | |
| | 31.8 2021 | | |
| | 31.8 2021 | | |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | |
| Official development assistance (% of GNI) Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | 0.27 2020 6.3 2018 | • 7 | |

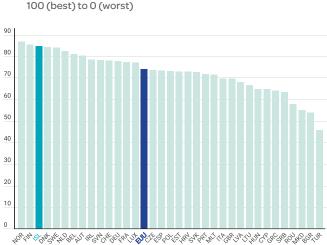
72 2021 • •

84.8 2019 • 🕇

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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

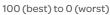


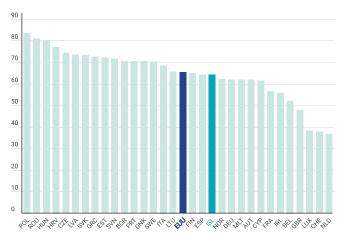
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

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Spillover Index





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Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Year F | lating | Trend | SDO |
|---|--------|--------------|--------|---------------------|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) Severely materially deprived people (%) | | 2018 2018 | • | \mathbf{T} | Peop In wo |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | | 2018 | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | Fatal |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | | | | SDO |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 19.0 | 2014 | • | | Gross |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.58 | 2017 | • | > | R&D |
| Yield gap closure (%) | | NA | • | ٠ | Pater |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | NA | | | Hous |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | | 2018 2019 | | Ť | Gap i Indivi |
| | 0.0 | 2015 | | • | Logis |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Life expectancy at birth (years) | 83.1 | 2020 | • | 1 | _infr |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | NA | • | • | The T uni |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 76.7 | 2018 | • | 1 | Scier |
| aged 16 or over) | | | | Ĵ. | SDO |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | 2018 | | | Gini (|
| by income (p.p.) | 5.3 | 2018 | • | Т | Palm |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | • | 1 | SDO |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75) | 178.4 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 | Urbar |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 10.2 | 2018 | • | 1 | Over |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | Q | 2016 | • | • | equ Recy |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | | | 1 | Рори |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 2019 | | $\mathbf{\uparrow}$ | fou |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | Expo |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 2.1 | 2014 | • | • | SDO |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | | NA | | • | Circu Gross |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 | | • | 1 | Prod |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 2020 2020 | | Ť | Impo |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | | | | | Prod |
| practicioner (%) | 38 | 2020 | • | • | Impo |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDC |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 96.8 | 2019 | • | 1 | CO2 6 |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 14.8 | 2020 | • | 1 | CO ₂ 6 CO ₂ 6 |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 481.3 | | • | ÷ | SDC |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 25.0 | 2018 | • | > | Bathi |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 8.9 | 2018 | • | 1 | Fish |
| status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 41.7 | 2020 | • | 1 | Fish o |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 20.3 | 2020 | • | Ť. | Fish o |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | | | Marii Meai |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 13.8 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 | SDC |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 5.9 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Mear |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 5.8 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Mear |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 39.7 | 2020 | • | $\mathbf{\Psi}$ | Bioch |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 44.4 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Nitra |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 20.9 | 2020 | • | ↓ | Red l Terre |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | (pe |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) | 0.0 | 2018 | • | 1 | SDO |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 10 | 2010 | • | • | Deat |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | NA | • | • | Рори |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 40.9 | 2013 | ٠ | 4 | Gapi |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 2020 | ٠ | Ť | Acce Time |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 83.7 | 2020 | • | Т | Cons |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | ~ | • | Corru |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | | 2018 | • | T | Unse |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | 2019 2019 | | Ť | Expo per |
| | 0.1 | 2019 | | | Press |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | NΑ | NA | • | • | SDO |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 20,219 | | • | | Offic |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | | 2020 | | 1 | Shifte |
| aged 15 to 29) | | | | | Corp |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 5.5 | 2020 | • | * | Statis |
| | | | | | |

| Value | Year R | ating | Trend | SDG8 – (continued) | Value | Year R | ating | Trend |
|---------------|--------------|-------|--------|---|--------------|--------------|-------|------------------------|
| 8.8 | 2018 | • | 1 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | 2013 | • | • |
| | 2018 2021 | | | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | | 2018 2015 | | Ť |
| | | | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | |
| | 2014 | • | • | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| | 2017 NA | • | → ● | R&D personnel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | | 2018 | • | Ť |
| | NA | • | • | Households with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\star}}$ |
| | 2018 | | 1 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | 2020 | • | 1 |
| 0.0 | 2019 | • | • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | | 2019 | • | |
| 83.1 | 2020 | • | 4 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 3.2 | 2018 | • | Т |
| | NA | • | • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 44.2 | 2021 | • | • |
| 76.7 | 2018 | • | 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 2.0 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| 20.1 | 2018 | • | ↓ | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| 5.3 | 2018 | • | 1 | Gini Coefficient Palma ratio | | 2018 2017 | • | T |
| 4.4 | 2019 | • | 1 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | 0.07 | 2017 | | |
| 178.4 | 2018 | • | 1 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 26.0 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 |
| 10.2 | 2018 | • | 1 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 27.5 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| 9 | 2016 | • | • | equivalized income (%) Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 0.0 | 2018 | • | → |
| - | 2019 | • | 1 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 19.1 | 2018 | • | → |
| | 2019 | • | Ť | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) | 5.9 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| | 2019 2014 | • | Ť | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | |
| | NA | • | • | Circular material use rate (%) | | NA | ٠ | ٠ |
| 100.0 | | • | 1 | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | NA 474.3 | NA 2015 | • | J. |
| | 2020 2020 | • | Ť | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | Т, |
| | 2020 | | | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | 7 |
| 50 | 2020 | • | • | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 12./ | 2015 | • | * |
| | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 9.8 | 2019 | • | → |
| | 2019 | • | Т | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2015 | • | -> |
| 14.8 481.3 | 2020 | • | T → | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2017 | • | • |
| | 2018 | • | ÷ | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | NΔ | NA | | |
| 8.9 | 2018 | • | 1 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 2018 | • | 1 |
| 41.7 | 2020 | • | 1 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | | 2018 | • | + |
| 20.3 | 2020 | • | 1 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 NA | • | T |
| 12.0 | 2010 | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | • | → |
| | 2018 2020 | • | 1 | SDG15 – Life on Land | | | | |
| | 2020 | • | 1 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 19.1 35.9 | | • | + - |
| | 2020 | • | Ĵ, | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2 /litre) | | NA | | • |
| 44.4 | 2020 | • | Ť | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | | NA | • | • |
| 20.9 | 2020 | • | ↓ | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 0.87 | | • | * |
| | | | | (per million population) | 0.4 | 2018 | • | • |
| 0.0 | 2018 | • | Τ | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 0.2 | 2010 | - | |
| | 2010 | • | • | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2018 2018 | • | Ť |
| | NA 2013 | • | Ţ | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 4.0 | 2018 | • | Ψ. |
| 100.0 | | • | Ť | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | • | • |
| 83.7 | 2020 | • | 1 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | NA NA | • | • |
| 1.0 | 2010 | | ٨ | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 75 | 2020 | • | 1 |
| | 2018 2019 | • | 1 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | | 2018 | • | Т |
| | 2019 | • | 1 | per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | | • | • |
| | | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 15.4 | 2021 | • | Т |
| | NA 2014 | • | • | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.20 | 2020 | | - |
| 0,219 | | | | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | | 2020 | • | 1 |
| | 2020 | • | T | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2021 | • | • |
| 5.5 | 2020 | • | * | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 77.8 | 2019 | • | Т |

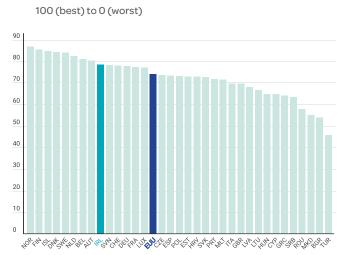
* Imputed data point

IRELAND

Western Europe

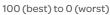


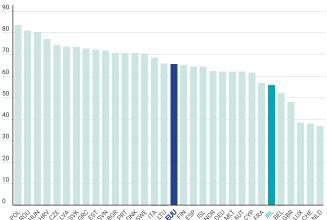
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

IRELAND

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Year F | | | SDG8 - |
|--|--------|--------------|-----|-----------------------|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | | 2019 | | T | People kill |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | | 2019 2021 | | Τ ↑ | In work at Fatal work |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 0.5 | 2021 | - | • | SDG9 - |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 25.9 | 2019 | • | T. | Gross don |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2017 | • | 7 | R&D perso |
| Yield gap closure (%) | 74.5 | 2015 | • | • | Patent app |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | 2017 | • | ÷. | Househol |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | 2018 2019 | • | → | Gap in int |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2019 | • | • | Individuals Logistics p |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Life expectancy at birth (years) | 82.8 | 2019 | | 4 | infrastru |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2019 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\tau}}$ | The Times |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 84.0 | 2019 | | • | universit Scientific a |
| aged 16 or over) | | | | 1 | SDG10 |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | 2019 | • | * | Gini Coeff |
| by income (p.p.) | 2.3 | 2019 | • | Т | Palma rati |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 5.8 | 2019 | • | 1 | SDG11 - |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75) | 208.0 | 2018 | • | 1 | Urban pop |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 9.4 | 2018 | • | 1 | Overcrow |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 12 | 2016 | • | • | equivaliz Recycling |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | | • | Population |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\tau}}$ | foundati |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | • | Ϋ́ | Exposure |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 5.6 | 2019 | • | Ť | SDG12 - |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | | 2020 | • | Ť | Circular m Gross valu |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | 2020 2020 | | Υ Υ | Productio |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 2020 | • | Ϋ́ | Imported |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 15 | 2020 | | • | Productio |
| practicioner (%) | 15 | 2020 | Ū., | • | Imported |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 - |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 100.0 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | CO ₂ emissi CO ₂ emissi |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 5.0 | 2020 | • | 1 | CO ₂ emiss |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 2018 | • | 1 | SDG14 |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 17.0 | 2018 | • | Т | Bathing si |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 11.1 | 2018 | • | 1 | Fish caug |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 58.4 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Fish caugh |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 11.0 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Fish caugl Marine bi |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | | | Mean area |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | | 2018 | | T | SDG15 - |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | | 2020 | • | ~ | Mean area |
| 20 to 64) | 32.5 | 2020 | • | Т | Mean area |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | | 2020 | • | Ť | Biochemio Nitrate in |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | | 2020 2020 | | ↑ → | Red List Ir |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | 20.7 | 2020 | | | Terrestrial |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | | | | | (per mill |
| in their household (%) | 0.1 | 2019 | • | Т | SDG16 |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | | 2017 | • | → | Death rate Population |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | 2017 | • | T | Gap in po |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 2013 2020 | - | * | Access to |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 2020 | • | Ϋ́ | Timelines |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | | Constraint |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 4.9 | 2019 | • | 1 | Corruption |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 12.0 | 2019 | ٠ | 7 | Exports of |
| \mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO_2/TWh) | 1.2 | 2019 | • | T | per 100, |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | | | Press Free |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • | • | SDG17 - |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 22,541 | | • | T | Official de Shifted pr |
| aged 15 to 29) | 14.2 | 2020 | • | T | Corporate |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 5.7 | 2020 | • | 1 | Statistical |
| | | | | | |

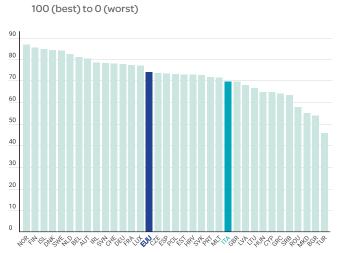
| ł | SDG8 – (continued) | Value | Year R | ating | Trend |
|---|---|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 1.8 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 4.3 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.4 | 2015 | ٠ | 1 |
| | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | |
| | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 0.8 | 2019 | • | T. |
| | R&D personnel (% of active population) | | 2019 | • | Ť. |
| | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 196.4 | 2020 | • | Ť. |
| | Households with broadband access (%) | 92 | 2020 | | 1 |
| | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 2 | 2020 | | 1 |
| | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 29 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 33 | 2018 | • | • |
| | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 5.5 | 2010 | | • |
| | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 53.0 | 2021 | ٠ | • |
| | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 15 | 2018 | | • |
| | | 1.5 | 2010 | | |
| | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | 20.2 | 2010 | | |
| | Gini Coefficient | | 2019 | - | T |
| | Palma ratio | 1.07 | 2018 | • | Т |
| | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | | | |
| | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 5.7 | 2018 | • | → |
| | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 5.9 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| | equivalized income (%) Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 376 | 2018 | | |
| | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | | | | |
| | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 12.5 | 2019 | • | T |
| | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 8.8 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | |
| | Circular material use rate (%) | 1.6 | 2019 | • | T. |
| | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | | 2018 | • | ÷ |
| | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | | - |
| | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 40.6 | 2015 | • | 4 |
| | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 57.3 | 2015 | ٠ | 4 |
| | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 13.6 | 2015 | ٠ | $\mathbf{\Phi}$ |
| | SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | |
| | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 7.6 | 2019 | ٠ | → |
| | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2015 | • | -> |
| | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 29.6 | 2020 | | |
| | SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| | Bathing sites of excellent guality (%) | 72.8 | 2019 | • | \mathbf{I} |
| | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 25.2 | 2018 | • | Ť |
| | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 8.6 | 2018 | • | $\mathbf{\Phi}$ |
| | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 10.6 | 2018 | ٠ | > |
| | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 | 2018 | ٠ | • |
| | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 81.9 | 2020 | • | 1 |
| | SDG15 – Life on Land | | | | |
| | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | • | 7 |
| | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | ٠ | 1 |
| | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | | 2018 | | Ţ |
| | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | | 2018 | • | Ţ |
| | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.92 | 2021 | • | + |
| | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 1.7 | 2018 | • | ٠ |
| | | | | | |
| | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.5 | 2018 | | ^ |
| | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2018 | | * |
| | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | | 2019 | | J. |
| | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2019 | • | • |
| | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | • |
| | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | • |
| | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2020 | | 1 |
| | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 2018 | ٠ | 1 |
| | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 0.37 | 2015 | | • |
| | per 100,000 population) | | | | |
| | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 11.9 | 2021 | • | Т |
| | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | | |
| | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 2020 | • | + |
| | | -126.4 | | • | + |
| | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 2021 | | |
| | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 87.0 | 2019 | • | T |
| | | | | | |

ITALY

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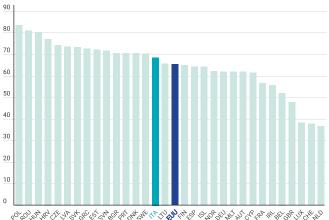
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



ITALY

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| SDG1 – No Poverty People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | | Year F 2019 | lating | Trend | SDC Peop |
|--|--------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | | 2019 | • | Ť | In wo |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | | 2021 | | ÷ | Fatal |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | | | | SDG |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 11.7 | 2019 | • | 1 | Gross |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.42 | 2017 | ٠ | → | R&D |
| Yield gap closure (%) | | 2015 | • | • | Pater |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | 2017 | • | + | Hous |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | | 2018 2019 | | 7 | Gap i Indivi |
| | 150.5 | 2015 | | • | Logis |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Life expectancy at birth (years) | 87.4 | 2020 | | • | infr |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2019 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | The T uni |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 72 0 | 2019 | | 1 | Scien |
| aged 16 or over) | | | | 1 | SDO |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | 2019 | • | Ť | Gini (|
| by income (p.p.) | 3.7 | 2019 | • | Τ | Palm |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | SDG |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | 169.0 | 2018 | • | 1 | Urbar |
| aged less than 75) Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 5.7 | 2018 | • | • | Over |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 1.5 | 2016 | | | equ Recy |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | | | - | Popu |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2019 2019 | • | ↑ ↑ | fou |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | Ехро |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | | 2019 | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | SDO |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | 23 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Circu |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 | | • | 1 | Gross |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | 2020 | | ↑ ↑ | Impo |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | | 2021 | • | T | Produ |
| practicioner (%) | 12 | 2020 | • | 7 | Impo |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDO |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 93.6 | 2019 | • | • | CO2 6 |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | | | | | CO ₂ € |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 477.0 | 2020 2018 | - | Ţ | CO ₂ 6 |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | | 2018 | • | Ъ. | SDC Date: |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 85 | 2018 | • | 1 | Bathi Fish o |
| status (%) Tertian educational attainment (% of nonulation aged 25 to 24) | | 2020 | | , | Fish o |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) | | 2020 | - | Ĵ. | Fish o |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | 7.2 | 2020 | | | Marir |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 4.7 | 2019 | • | 1 | Mear |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | | 2020 | | ÷ | SDO |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 26.0 | 2020 | • | J. | Mear Mear |
| 20 to 64) | | 2020 | | Ť | Bioch |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 2020 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | Nitra |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | | 2020 | • | ÷ | Red L |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | Terre |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 0.5 | 2019 | | 1 | (pe |
| in their household (%) | | | • | 1 | SDC Deat |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | | 2015 | • | • | Popu |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2017 2013 | | * | Gap i |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 2015 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{h}}}$ | Acce |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 2020 | • | Ť | Time |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | | Cons |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 11.1 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | Corru Unse |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 2019 | ٠ | → | Expo |
| \mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO_2/TWh) | 1.1 | 2019 | • | 1 | per |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | | | Press |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • | + | SDO |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 23,003 | 2019 | • | Т | Offici |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) | 23.3 | 2020 | ٠ | 7 | Shifte Corp |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 9.2 | 2020 | • | 1 | Statis |
| | | | | | |

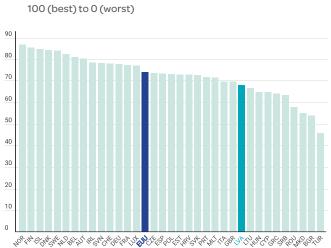
| 20.1 7.4 | | • 🛉 | SDG8 – (continued) People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 11.8 | 2019 | • | Trend |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|------------------|--|
| 11.7 2.42 58.9 68.0 26.1 156.9 | 2015 2017 2018 | • 7 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) R&D personnel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) Households with broadband access (%) Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 1.4 76.1 88 3 23 | 2019 2019 2020 2020 2020 2019 2018 | • | ^^^ ^ ^ ^ |
| 82.4 2.8 72.9 | 2019 | • ↑ • ↑ • ↑ | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 56.0 | | • | • • |
| 3.7 | 2019 2019 2019 | • ↑ • ↑ • ↑ | SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient Palma ratio | 32.8 1.26 | | • | ↓ → |
| 169.0 5.7 15 3.1 | | • ↑ • ↑ • ↑ • ↑ | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 9.3 35.9 51.4 14.0 | 2019 2019 | • | * * * * |
| 0.9 23 100.0 23.7 6.5 | | • | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Circular material use rate (%) Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 19.5 1.9 24.8 23.1 | 2019 2018 2015 2015 2015 2015 | ٠ | - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| 93.6 13.1 | | • ↑ • ↑ | SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 5.6 | 2019 2015 | | \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \bullet |
| 28.9 7.2 | 2018 2018 | | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2018 2018 2018 2018 2018 | • | ↓ ↓ ↓ ▶ ↓ ↓ ↓ |
| 19.9 26.0 35.6 38.4 | 2020 2020 2020 | $\begin{array}{c} \bullet \rightarrow \\ \bullet \rightarrow \\ \bullet \uparrow \bullet \\ \bullet \rightarrow \end{array}$ | SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 75.7 85.2 NA NA 0.89 3.5 | 2020 NA NA | • • • • | |
| 59.6 15.6 25.8 95.8 95.8 11.1 | 2017 2013 2020 2020 2019 | ↑ ↓ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ | SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 9.4 0.0 0.60 0.44 0.71 | 2020 2020 2020 | | ^^^ ^ |
| | | | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | 1.02 23.4 0.22 31.7 | 2021 2020 | • | ● ↑ → |
| 23.3 9.2 | | • 7 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2021 | • | • |

LATVIA

Baltic States



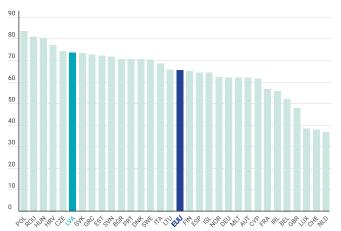
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | | 5 | | SDG8 – (continued) | | Year R | | × . |
|---|--------|--------------|---|---------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|---|-----|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) Severely materially deprived people (%) | | 2019 2019 | | $\mathbf{\dot{\uparrow}}$ | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | | 2019 2019 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | | 2019 | | | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | | |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 2.5 | 2021 | | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 0.5 | 2015 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 23.0 | 2019 | • | Ŧ | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 0.6 | 2019 | • | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2017 | | Ĵ. | R&D personnel (% of active population) | | 2019 | | |
| Yield gap closure (%) | 44.6 | 2015 | ٠ | • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 14.3 | 2020 | ٠ | • |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | 2018 | | 1 | Households with broadband access (%) | 90 | 2020 | ٠ | |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | 2018 | - | Ť | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | 2020 | • | 1 |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2019 | • | • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 18 | 2019 | • | |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | | | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2018 | • | • |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 2020 | • | 7 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 22.0 | 2021 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | NA | NA | | | universities (worst 0–100 best) | | | | |
| aged 16 or over) | 47.1 | 2019 | • | → | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | 2018 | • | • |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 44.3 | 2019 | ٠ | $\mathbf{\Psi}$ | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 75 | 2019 | • | • | Gini Coefficient | | 2019 | • | • |
| by income (p.p.) | | | | | Palma ratio | 1.38 | 2019 | • | • |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | | 2019 | | Τ | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | | | |
| aged less than 75) | 521.9 | 2018 | • | 7 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 3.6 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 15.6 | 2018 | • | 1 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) | 40.4 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 41 | 2016 | • | • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 41.0 | 2019 | • | |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 36 | 2019 | | • | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 193 | 2019 | | |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | | * | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | | | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m ³) | 12.1 | 2019 | • | |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 2.7 | 2019 | • | Ť | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | 32 | 2020 | • | 4 | Circular material use rate (%) | | 2019 | • | • |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | | 2020 | | ٠ | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 2.5 177.9 | 2018 | | |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | 2019 | | 7 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | | |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 6.4 | 2021 | • | 1 | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | |
| practicioner (%) | 18 | 2020 | • | 1 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | | | | | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 4.3 | 2019 | • | |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 94.1 | 2019 | • | Т | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 1.7 | 2015 | ٠ | • |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | | 2020 | | 1 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 13.9 | 2020 | ٠ | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 2018 | | ~ | SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 18.5 | 2018 | • | T | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 82.5 | 2019 | ٠ | • |
| status (%) | 8.4 | 2018 | • | T | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 2018 | • | 1 |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 44.2 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | | 2017 | • | 1 |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 6.6 | 2020 | ٠ | 7 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 2018 | | |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2018 | | |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 21.2 | 2019 | • | | SDG15 – Life on Land | 90.L | 2020 | - | |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 3.8 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 07.2 | 2020 | | |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 22.0 | 2020 | • | 1 | Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | | |
| 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 29.0 | 2020 | • | • | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | | 2018 | • | |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 2020 | | j. | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | NA | NA | | |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | | 2020 | | ٠Ļ | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.99 | 2021 | • | • |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 0.2 | 2018 | • | |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | | | | | (per million population) | | | | |
| in their household (%) | /./ | 2019 | • | Т | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | | |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 98.7 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | | 2018 | | |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | 2017 | | 1 | Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | | 2019 2019 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2013 | | Ť | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2019 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 2020 | | T | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 83.4 | 2020 | • | Т | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • | |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 57 | 2020 | • | |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | | 2019 | | T | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 28.6 | 2018 | ٠ | • |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 2019 | | T | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 0.00 | 2020 | • | |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.1 | 2019 | - | Т | per 100,000 population) * Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | | 2021 | | |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | 0.75 | 2025 | • | 6 | | 12.0 | 2021 | | |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | • | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 017 | 2020 | - | |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 15,519 | | | T | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | | 2020 2018 | | |
| aged 15 to 29) | 11.9 | 2020 | • | T | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 2010 | | |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 8.1 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2019 | | • |
| | | | | | | | | | |

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

Value Year Rating Trend 2.8 2019 • 🕇

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35.2 2019 🔸 🔶 1.38 2019 🔸

3.6 2018 • 🕇

13.9 2020 • •

82.5 2019 • 个

8.4 2018 😐 🎵

96.2 2020 • 个

1.3 2018 1

NA NA 0.99 2021 🔸 🔶

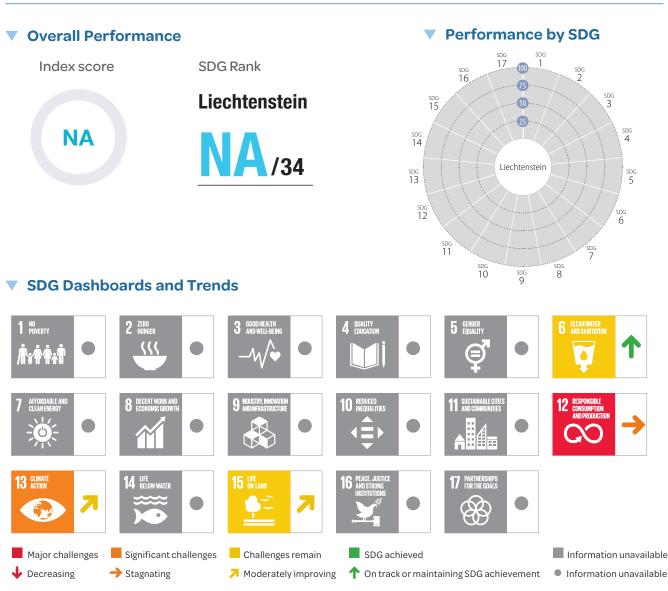
3.8 2018 • 个

0.12 2020 • -> 0.4 2018 • 个 73 2021 🔴

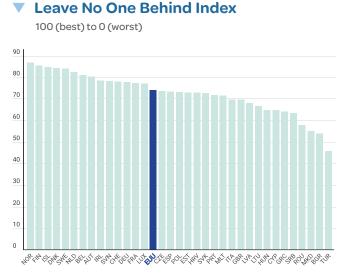
83.7 2019 🔸 🔶

* Imputed data point

LIECHTENSTEIN

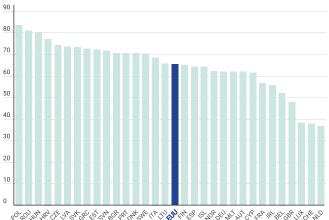


Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

LIECHTENSTEIN

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 - No Poverty | | | | Trend | |
|---|------------|------------|---|----------|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) Severely materially deprived people (%) | | NA NA | • | • | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pop In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | | NA | • | • | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (p |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | | | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra |
| Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population) | NA | | • | • | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Yield gap closure (%) | | NA NA | • | • | R&D personnel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | NA | • | • | Households with broadband access (%) |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | NA | | | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2019 | ٠ | | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or ab |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and t infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 81.9 NA | 2020 | • | T | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: A |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | | | | universities (worst 0–100 best) |
| aged 16 or over) | NA | NA | • | • | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 p |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | NA | NA | • | ٠ | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) | NA | NA | ٠ | ٠ | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | 149.7 | 2018 | • | 1 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in |
| aged less than 75) Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 20.0 | 2018 | | 1 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | | | | | equivalized income (%) Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | NA | | | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | NA 2019 | | • | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | NA | | • | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg. |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | NA | NA | | • | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption an |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | | NA | • | • | Circular material use rate (%) Gross value added in environmental goods and ser |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | NA | NA 2019 | | • | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | ZT.0 | | | • | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | NΔ | NA | | | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (k |
| practicioner (%) | 1 1/ 1 | 11/1 | Ŭ | | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 51.8 | 2019 | ٠ | ٠ | CO_2 emissions informossing element CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2 /capita) |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | NA | NA | ٠ | | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | NA | • | • | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | | NA | | • | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) |
| status (%) | NA | NA | • | • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | NA | | • | • | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | NA | NA | • | • | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (p |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | NIA | NA | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites importa |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) | NA NA | NA | • | • | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | NA | | | • | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo |
| 20 to 64) | | | | T | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impo Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 2020 NA | | | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | | NA | • | • | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embor (per million population) |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | NA | NA | • | • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Ins |
| in their household (%) | | | | | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | NA NA | | • | Population reporting crime in their area (%) |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2013 | • | 1 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 100.0 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 98.8 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0– Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | | NA | • | • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | NA NA | | • | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV const. per 100,000 population) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | NA | INA | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | • | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | | NA | ٠ | • | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | NA | NA | | • | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| aged 15 to 29) Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | | NA | | | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| onemployment nate (70 labour loree) | 11/4 | 11/71 | | | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |

| SDG8 – (continued) | Value | Year F | Rating | Trend |
|---|----------|--------------|--------|-------|
| People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | | NA | | • |
| n work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | | NA | • | |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.3 | 2015 | • | Τ |
| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | NIA | NA | • | |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) R&D personnel (% of active population) | | NA | • | • |
| | 11,432.5 | | • | 1 |
| Households with broadband access (%) | NA | NA | ٠ | ٠ |
| Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | NA | | • |
| ndividuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) _ogistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | | NA | | |
| infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | • | • |
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 0.0 | 2020 | • | • |
| universities (worst 0–100 best) * Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | 2018 | • | • |
| SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| Gini Coefficient | NA | NA | ٠ | |
| Palma ratio | NA | NA | ٠ | |
| SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | | | |
| Jrban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | NA | NA | ٠ | ٠ |
| Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) | NA | NA | ٠ | • |
| Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | NA | NA | • | • |
| Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | NA | NA | • | • |
| foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | | NA | | |
| SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | 1474 | 11/1 | | |
| Circular material use rate (%) | NA | NA | | • |
| Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | | NA | • | • |
| Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | ٠ | 1 |
| mported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 141.8 | | • | * |
| Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) mported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 2015 | | Ţ |
| SDG13 – Climate Action | 20.9 | 2015 | - | • |
| CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 3.8 | 2019 | • | 7 |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2015 | ٠ | 7 |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ٠ | |
| SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | | NA | • | • |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | | NA NA | • | • |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | NA | • | • |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | NA | | ٠ | • |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | • | • |
| SDG15 – Life on Land | | 2077 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 NA | | - |
| Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2 /litre) | | NA | • | • |
| Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | | NA | ٠ | • |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.99 | 2021 | ٠ | 1 |
| Ferrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.4 | 2018 | ٠ | ٠ |
| SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | | |
| Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | 1 |
| Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | NA | ٠ | • |
| Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | NA | | • | • |
| Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA NA | NA NA | • | • |
| Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | NA NA | • | • |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | • | • |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 24.7 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 0.00 | 2020 | ٠ | • |
| per 100,000 population) * Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 19.5 | 2021 | • | 1 |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | | |
| Official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA | NA | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | | NA | ٠ | ٠ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2021 NA | • | • |
| NAUSUCAL PETIOTIMANCE INDEX (WORST L= 100 DEST) | AI/A | NA | 100 | |

* Imputed data point

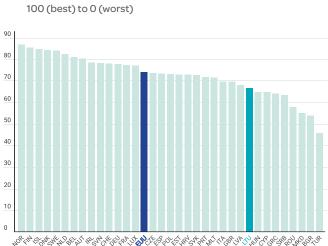
NA NA 🔸 🔸

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Baltic States



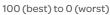
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

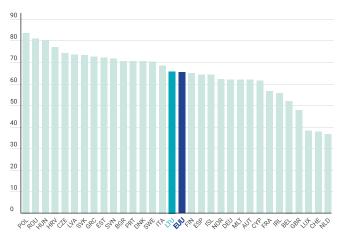


Leave No One Behind Index

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Spillover Index





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Performance by Indicator

Value Year Rating Trend

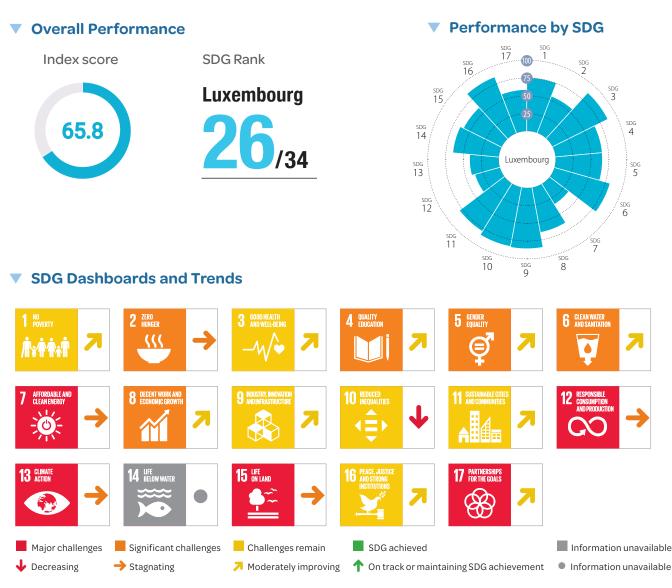
ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| | | 2000 |
|---|---|--|
| SDG1 – No Poverty People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | Value Year Rating Trend 20.9 2020 • 7 | SDG8 – (continued) People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pc |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | 7.7 2020 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 2.4 2021 • 🕇 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra |
| Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population) | 18.9 2019 🔎 🔶 | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.49 2017 • 🔸 | R&D personnel (% of active population) |
| Yield gap closure (%) | 45.6 2015 • • 25.0 2015 • • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (p Households with broadband access (%) |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 12.2 2018 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 2019 | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or a |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 75.1 2020 😐 🔶 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 0.5 2019 🏾 🕇 | universities (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) | 46.2 2019 🔸 🎵 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 42.1 2020 🔍 🕹 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 1.0 2020 • 个 | Gini Coefficient |
| by income (p.p.) | 42.0 2019 | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 populatior | • | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comn |
| aged less than 75) | 478.5 2018 • 个 | Urban population without access to green urban areas Overcrowding rate among people living with belo |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 24.0 2018 🔹 🕇 | equivalized income (%) |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 34 2016 🔎 🌒 | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 3.7 2019 🏾 🕇 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking root foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 6.7 2019 🏾 🕇 | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 92 2019 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption a |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) Smoking prevalence (%) | 2.5 2019 • ↑ 28 2020 • ↓ | Circular material use rate (%) |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 99.1 2020 | Gross value added in environmental goods and se |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 33.6 2020 😐 🕹 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.4 2020 🔹 🕇 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practicioner (%) | 30 2020 🔹 🕇 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capit |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | SDG13 – Climate Action |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cemen |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 89.6 2019 • 个 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 479.7 2018 • ↑ 22.2 2018 • ↑ | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stock |
| status (%) | | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) | 56.2 2020 • ↑ 7.2 2020 • 7 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) |
| | 7.2 2020 🤍 🦯 | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 13.3 2019 🍨 🛧 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites impor |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 1.7 2020 | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 20.1 2020 😐 🕹 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites imp |
| 20 to 64) | | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites imp Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litro |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 26.2 2020 ● → 14.3 2020 ● → | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 23.6 2020 • 7 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats emb |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 8.7 2019 😐 🎵 | (per million population) |
| in their household (%) | | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong In Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 populat |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 75.8 2018 | Population reporting crime in their area (%) |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 0.4 2017 • ↑ 21.5 2013 • ↑ | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, b |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 94.9 2020 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 93.9 2020 • 🕇 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 23.1 2020 • 🎵 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 25.5 2019 🔸 🦊 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV cons |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 3.8 2019 • 🔶 | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | 0 60 2020 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0−1 best) Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 0.68 2020 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| aged 15 to 29) | 15.0 2020 🔍 🖤 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 8.5 2020 🔸 🔶 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |

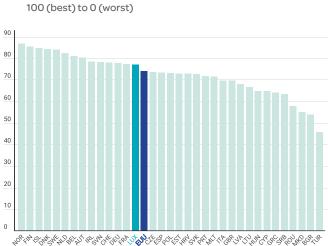
| SDG6 - (continued) | value | rear R | ating | Irena | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 3.0 | 2019 | • | 1 | 1 |
| In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 8.0 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.7 | 2015 | ٠ | 1 | |
| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | | |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 10 | 2019 | | | |
| R&D personnel (% of active population) | | 2019 | | Ť | |
| | | 2019 | | ÷ | |
| Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | | | | 1 | |
| Households with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | | 1 | |
| Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | 2020 | - | T | |
| Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 23 | 2019 | • | Τ | |
| Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 2.7 | 2018 | • | $\mathbf{\Phi}$ | |
| infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | | | | | |
| universities (worst 0–100 best) | 24.3 | 2021 | • | • | |
| Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | 2018 | | 1 | |
| | 0.0 | 2010 | - | | |
| SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | | 1 |
| Gini Coefficient | 35.1 | | • | T | |
| Palma ratio | 1.49 | 2018 | • | 7 | |
| SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | | | | |
| Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 2.5 | 2018 | | 1 | |
| Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | | | | |
| equivalized income (%) | 24.5 | 2020 | • | T | |
| Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 49.7 | 2019 | • | 1 | |
| Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 10.0 | 2020 | | | |
| foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 10.9 | 2020 | • | T | |
| Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m ³) | 11.1 | 2019 | • | > | |
| SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | | |
| Circular material use rate (%) | 39 | 2019 | • | T | |
| Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | | 2018 | | ÷ | |
| Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 130.7 | | | Ú. | |
| Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | | Ĵ. | |
| Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 34.7 | | | Ĵ. | |
| Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | | Ĵ. | |
| | 9.0 | 2015 | - | • | |
| SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2019 | • | + | |
| CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2015 | • | → | |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 48.2 | 2020 | • | | |
| SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | | |
| Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 87.2 | 2019 | | 1 | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | • | |
| Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 34.9 | 2018 | • | \mathbf{J} | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 4.4 | 2018 | • | Ť. | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 | • | • | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 83.4 | | • | → | |
| SDG15 – Life on Land | | | | | |
| | 00.0 | 2020 | | • | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | | - | Ť | |
| Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | | 2018 | - | * | |
| Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | | NA | | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.99 | 2021 | • | ~ | |
| Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.8 | 2018 | • | • | |
| SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | | | |
| Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 26 | 2018 | • | 1 | |
| Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2020 | | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | |
| Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | | 2020 | | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | |
| Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.70 | | | • | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | • | |
| Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | • | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2020 | | Ť | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 2020 | | * | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | | | | • | |
| per 100,000 population) | 2.20 | 2020 | • | • | |
| Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 20.2 | 2021 | • | 1 | |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | 2012 | | | | |
| JUVU = COLUCISIUS IOLUC VOOS | | | | | |

LUXEMBOURG

Western Europe



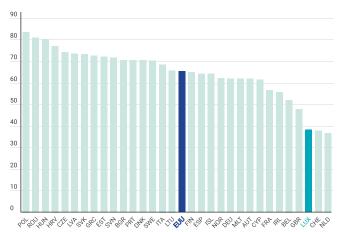
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

LUXEMBOURG

Performance by Indicator

Value Year Rating Trend

| SDG1 – No Poverty People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) Severely materially deprived people (%) | Value Year Ra 17.4 2020 1.3 2019 | ating Trend | SDG8 – (continued) People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 po In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) |
|---|--|-------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 0.5 2021 | • 1 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 16.5 2019 | • • | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.00 2017 | • → | R&D personnel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (p |
| Yield gap closure (%) Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 65.0 2015 129.0 2015 | • • | Households with broadband access (%) |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 42.1 2018 | • | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 2019 | • • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or a |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 81.8 2020 | • 1 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | NA NA | • • | universities (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 71.9 2019 | • • | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 |
| aged 16 or over) | 11.0 2019 | | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | | Gini Coefficient |
| by income (p.p.) | 1.1 2019 | • Т | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 9.0 2019 | • 1 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75) | ¹ 198.0 2018 | • 1 | Urban population without access to green urban areas i |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 8.8 2018 | • • | Overcrowding rate among people living with belo |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | | | equivalized income (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 12 2016 | | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 2.8 2019 | • T | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 3.5 2019 99 2019 | • T | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µc |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 99 2019 10.5 2019 | | SDG12 - Responsible Consumption ar |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | 23 2020 | • • | Circular material use rate (%) |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 2019 | • • | Gross value added in environmental goods and se |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 13.7 2019 | • 1 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 7.4 2019 | • • | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 24 2020 | • 1 | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capit |
| practicioner (%) | | | |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cemen |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 88.4 2019 | • ↑ | CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (t CO_2 /capita) |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 8.2 2020 | • 1 | CO_2 emissions embodied in finports (CO_2 , capital CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 476.7 2018 | • 🔸 | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 26.8 2018 | • ↓ | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 20.9 2018 | • ↓ | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stock |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 60.6 2020 | • • | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 16.3 2020 | • • | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (|
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 1.3 2019 | • 1 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites import |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 7.1 2020 | • 🔶 | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 11.8 2020 | • • | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites imp |
| 20 to 64) | 31.7 2020 | • 7 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 18.2 2020 | • 7 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | | • | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats emb |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | | - | (per million population) |
| in their household (%) | 0.1 2019 | • T | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Ins |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 97.0 2017 | • 1 | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 populati |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 2.9 2017 | • ↑ | Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 156.0 2013 | • → | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 99.5 2020 | • T | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 96.8 2020 | • • | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 bes |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | 2.4.2010 | • | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 2.4 2019 | • T | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 7.0 2019 | • • | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV cons |
| | 100.2 2019 | - • | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.70, 2020 | | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 0.79 2020 33,332 2018 | • 1 | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | | | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| aged 15 to 29) | 7.7 2020 | • T | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 6.8 2020 | • > | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| | | | |

per 100,000 population) 3.1 2019 😐 Л **ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES** 11.9 2020 • ↓ ed in imports (per 100,000 population) 5.6 2015 🔸 7 on and Infrastructure (% of GDP) 1.2 2019 🔴 Ť 1.9 2019 🌒 ion) Ť Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 629.4 2020 • 94 2020 • (%) 1 0 2020 • 1 al areas (p.p.) 47 2019 • 1 have basic or above basic digital skills (%) of trade and transport-related 3.6 2018 • 1 sities Ranking: Average score of top 3 52.4 2021 • . les (per 1,000 population) 1.4 2018 • 1 ties 32.3 2019 😐 1.20 2018 • Ĵ and Communities en urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) 0.2 2018 • 1 iving with below 60% of median 19.6 2019 • 1 %) 48.9 2019 1 a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or 15.4 2020 😐 J es or floor (%) urban areas (µg/m³) 10.2 2019 😐 1 umption and Production 10.5 2019 😐 2.4 2018 😐 1 goods and services sector ↓ ↓ 260.3 2015 • /capita) 141.9 2015 ٠ tive nitrogen (kg/capita) 7.9 2015 • Ϯ 55.5 2015 • \mathbf{J} ogen (kg/capita) tion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) 15.9 2019 • -> 15.7 2015 • -(tCO₂/capita) el exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2020 • • 70.6 2019 😐 ollapsed stocks (% of total catch) NA NA ۲ dredging (%) NA NA • NA NA • . (%) ed in imports (per million population) 0.7 2018 • NA NA 🔸 ne sites important to biodiversity (%) strial sites important to biodiversity (%) 82.4 2020 😐 1 vater sites important to biodiversity (%) 37.1 2020 • **→** rs (mg O₂/litre) NA NA . NA NA re) orst 0–1 best) 0.99 2021 😐 ty threats embodied in imports 7.9 2018 • **Strong Institutions** 0,000 population) 0.4 2018 • 1 area (%) 11.2 2019 • 1 n their area, by income (p.p.) 0.5 2019 1 0.72 2020 • . dings (worst 0–1 best) 0.83 2020 • • (worst 0–1 best) 0.82 2020 • . 80 2020 • 个 0-100 best) population) 45.9 2018 ٠ ↓ oons (TIV constant 1990 million USD 0.00 2010 • 1 orst) 17.6 2021 • ne Goals

Europe Sustainable Development Report 2021

1

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1.02 2020 •

-56.7 2018 •

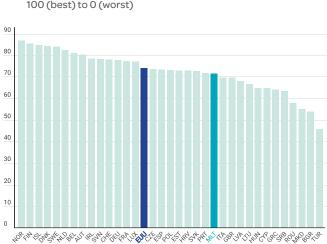
78.2 2019 😐 🕇

74 2021 • •

MALTA



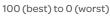
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

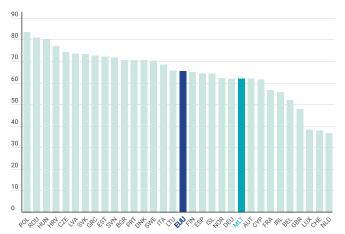


Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index





MALTA

Performance by Indicator

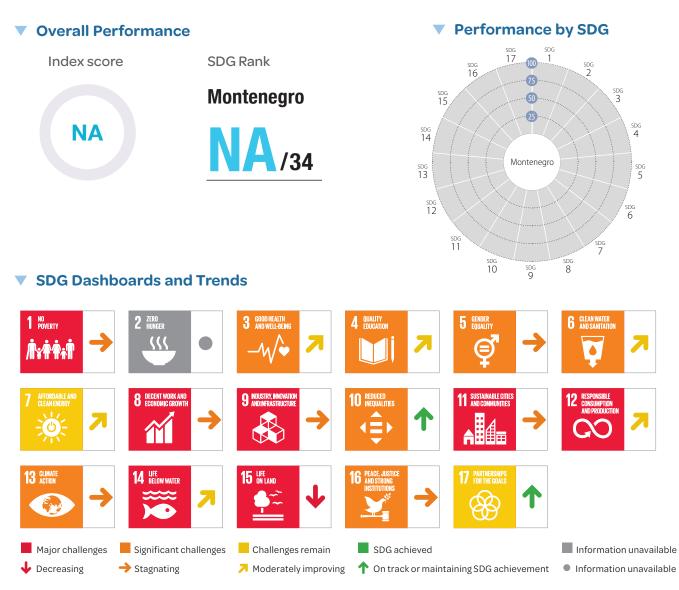
| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Year F | Rating | | SDG8 – (continued) |
|--|-------|--------------|--------|-----------------------------|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | | 2020 | - | * | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pop |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | | 2020 2021 | | Ť | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (|
| | 0.2 | 2021 | | | |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) * | * 287 | 2019 | • | J. | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) |
| Human Trophic Level (best $2-3$ worst) | | 2019 | | ÷. | R&D personnel (% of active population) |
| Yield gap closure (%) | | NA | | | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (p |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 147.0 | 2015 | ٠ | | Households with broadband access (%) |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 103.2 | 2018 | ٠ | > | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2019 | ٠ | | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or al |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and t infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | NA | NA | | • | universities (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) | 74.2 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 p |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 31.2 | 2019 | • | $\mathbf{\Psi}$ | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 0.2 | 2019 | | • | Gini Coefficient |
| by income (p.p.) | | | | | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | _ | 2019 | • | * | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm |
| aged less than 75) | 202.5 | 2018 | • | T | Urban population without access to green urban areas in |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 4.1 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 | Overcrowding rate among people living with belo equivalized income (%) |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 20 | 2016 | • | • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2019 | | • | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | | 1 | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | | 2019 | • | Ť | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption an |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | 20 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Circular material use rate (%) |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | | 2016 | ٠ | • | Gross value added in environmental goods and set |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | 2018 | • | T | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 0.4 | 2021 | • | T | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (|
| practicioner (%) | 13 | 2020 | • | T | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 01.0 | 2010 | | | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 91.9 | 2019 | • | T | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | | 2020 | • | Ť | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 2018 | - | * | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | | 2018 | | • | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) |
| status (%) | 14.5 | 2015 | • | • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 40.2 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 11.0 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (r |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites importa |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | | 2019 | ٠ | † | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 17.7 | 2020 | • | T | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 38.8 | 2020 | ٠ | $\mathbf{\Psi}$ | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 13.4 | 2020 | • | -> | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 2020 | ٠ | -> | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 11.0 | 2020 | ٠ | 4 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats ember (per million population) |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 0.0 | 2019 | | 1 | |
| in their household (%) | | | | | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Ins Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | | 2018 | • | ~ | Population reporting crime in their area (%) |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2017 | | 7 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m-/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 2013 2020 | | * | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 2020 | • | 1 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0- |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | - | | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 75 | 2020 | • | 1 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 2020 | • | 7 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV const |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | 2018 | • | 1 | per 100,000 population) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.78 | 2020 | ٠ | | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | | NA | ٠ | | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 94 | 2020 | | • | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| aged 15 to 29) | | | | | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 4.4 | 2020 | • | Т | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| | | | | | |

| SDG8 – (continued) | Value | Year R | ating | Trend |
|---|-------|--------------|-------|----------|
| People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | • | 1 |
| n work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) ⁻ atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | | 2020 2015 | • | T |
| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 0.6 | 2019 | ٠ | ¥ |
| R&D personnel (% of active population) | | 2019 | • | * |
| Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) Households with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | • | ^ |
| Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | 2020 | • | Ť. |
| ndividuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 23 | 2019 | • | → |
| ogistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2018 | • | ↓ |
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 33.3 | 2021 | • | • |
| universities (worst 0–100 best) scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.0 | 2018 | • | ↑ |
| SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| Gini Coefficient | | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| Palma ratio * | 1.06 | 2018 | • | • |
| SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Jrban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 171 | 2010 | | |
| Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | 2018 2019 | | * |
| equivalized income (%) | | | | T |
| Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | | 2019 | | * |
| foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | | 2020 | • | Т |
| xposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m ³) | NA | NA | • | |
| SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Circular material use rate (%) | 77 | 2019 | | 7 |
| Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | | 2019 | • | Ψ. |
| 2 (5) | 876.3 | | • | 4 |
| mported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 2015 | | * |
| mported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | ψ. |
| SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2019 | • | 7 |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | | 2015 2019 | • | - |
| SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | | 2019 | • | 1 |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | | 2018 2018 | | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2018 | | 1 |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 | • | • |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 89.5 | 2020 | • | Τ |
| SDG15 – Life on Land Nean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 79.5 | 2020 | • | - |
| Mean area that is protected in tenestical sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | • | • |
| Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2 /litre) | | NA | • | • |
| Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 2018 2021 | • | ⊼ → |
| errestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | | 2018 | • | |
| (per million population) | | 2010 | | Ū |
| SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 16 | 2018 | • | Ŧ |
| Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2010 | • | Ψ. |
| Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | | 2019 | • | 1 |
| Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 2020 | • | • |
| Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • | • |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2020 | • | * |
| Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | | 2018 | | T |
| per 100,000 population) | | 2015 | • | |
| Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 30.5 | 2021 | • | * |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.44 | 2020 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | | 2020 | • | → |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | | 2021 | | • |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | /4.6 | 2019 | • | N |

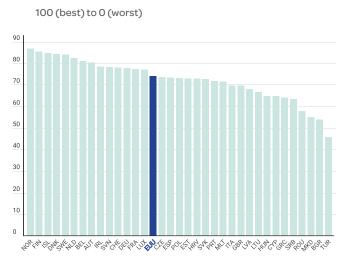
* Imputed data point

MONTENEGRO

Candidate Countries



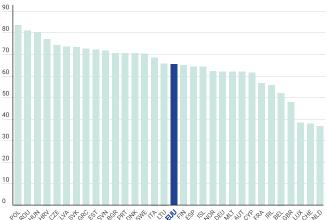
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

MONTENEGRO

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| CDG1 – No Poverty People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | Value Year Ra 24.5 2019 | | SDG8 – (continued) People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | Value Year Ratin |
|---|----------------------------|------------|---|---------------------------|
| everely materially deprived people (%) | 12.0 2019 | | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 9.0 2019 |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 17.0 2021 | | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.3 2015 • |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) * | 23.3 2016 | • | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 0.5 2018 🕚 |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.48 2017 | • > | R&D personnel (% of active population) | 0.3 2018 🔴 |
| (ield gap closure (%) | | • • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 3.2 2020 |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | ••• | Households with broadband access (%) Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 80 2020 • NA NA • |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | | • • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 20 2017 |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | |
| ife expectancy at birth (years) | 76.7 2019 | • → | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 2018 🥚 |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | • • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 17.7 2021 🔸 |
| opulation with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 69.2 2019 | • • | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 2018 😐 |
| aged 16 or over) | | | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | |
| ap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) ap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 9.7 2019 | • • | Gini Coefficient | 34.1 2019 🔸 |
| by income (p.p.) | 4.2 2019 | • 个 | Palma ratio * | 1.74 2018 |
| ew reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 15.0 2019 | • → | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | |
| tandardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | NA NA | • • | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 6.9 2018 😐 |
| aged less than 75) uicide rate (per 100.000 population) | NA NA | | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 75.1 2019 |
| uicide rate (per 100,000 population) ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | | | equivalized income (%) | |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 79 2016 | • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 5.5 2018 ● |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 2.3 2019 | • ↑ | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 25.9 2019 🔸 |
| cople killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | NA NA | • • | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μ g/m ³) | NA NA 🔍 |
| Irviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) opulation engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 42 2019 NA NA | • • | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| noking prevalence (%) | | • • | Circular material use rate (%) | NA NA 🔍 |
| ople covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 2018 | • • | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | NA NA 🗨 |
| are of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | NA NA | • • | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 0.0 2015 • |
| bjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.7 2020 | • 个 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 72.4 2015 |
| dividuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | NA NA | • • | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 5.5 2015 • 19.5 2015 • |
| practicioner (%) | | | | 19.5 2015 |
| DG4 – Quality Education | | | SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 2 0 2010 |
| rticipation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) | NA NA | • • | CO ₂ emissions room loss nucle combustion and certient production (iCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 3.9 2019 • 0.8 2015 • |
| rly leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 3.6 2020 | • 1 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 157.2 2020 |
| 5A score (worst 0–600 best) | 422.0 2018 | • → | SDG14 – Life Below Water | |
| nderachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 48.2 2018 | • → | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | NA NA 🔹 |
| riation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 5.0 2015 | • • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA NA 🔍 |
| :tatus (%) rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 40.4 2020 | • 1 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 28.6 2018 🔎 |
| dult participation in learning (%) | 2.7 2020 | • • | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 10.7 2018 🔎 |
| DG5 – Gender Equality | | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 1.1 2018 |
| hadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 7.7 2014 | • • | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 17.8 2020 ● |
| ender employment gap (p.p.) | 12.9 2020 | • ↓ | SDG15 – Life on Land | |
| pulation inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 28.6 2020 | • 7 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| 0 to 64) | | • 1 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | 49.2 2020 • NA NA • |
| ats held by women in national parliaments (%) sitions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 20.0 2020 | • | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | NA NA ● |
| portion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 27.6 2018 | • | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.80 2021 |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | 2.12 2010 | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 5.3 2018 ● |
| bulation having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | | | (per million population) | 5.5 2010 - |
| n their household (%) | 0.8 2019 | • • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | |
| pulation connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | NA NA | • • | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | NA NA • |
| shwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | NA NA | • • | Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 6.9 2019 • 4.9 2019 • |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 21.6 2013 | | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 4.9 2019 • NA NA • |
| pulation using safely managed water services (%) | | ● → ● → | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA NA • |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 45.4 2020 | • 7 | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | NA NA 🔍 |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | 10.2.2010 | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 45 2020 🔴 |
| pulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | | • • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 28.7 2018 • |
| are of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) | 37.4 2019 0.7 2018 | • ↑ • ↑ | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.00 2020 • |
| | 0.7 2010 | - I | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 34.3 2021 🔸 |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | • • | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | |
| otection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0−1 best) oss disposable income (€/capita) | NA NA NA NA | • • | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA 🔍 |
| buth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | | | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | NA NA • |
| ged 15 to 29) | 26.6 2020 | • • | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 2021 🔹 |
| nemployment Rate (% labour force) | 17.9 2020 | • ↓ | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 67.0 2019 🔎 |
| | | | | |

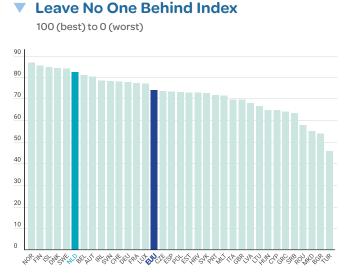
* Imputed data point

NETHERLANDS

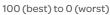
Western Europe

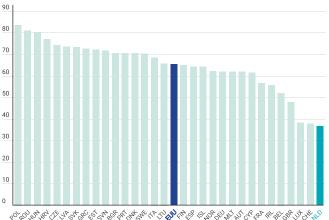


Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Spillover Index





NETHERLANDS

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year F | ating | J Trend | SDG8 – (continued) |
|---|--------|--------------|-------|---------------------|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pop |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | | 2020 | • | T | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 0.4 | 2021 | • | Τ | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (p |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 1/1 7 | 2019 | • | Ŧ | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) |
| Human Trophic Level (best $2-3$ worst) | | 2015 | • | J. | R&D personnel (% of active population) |
| Yield gap closure (%) | 76.2 | 2015 | ٠ | • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (p |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | 2019 | • | + | Households with broadband access (%) |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | | 2018 2019 | - | • | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or al |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | 400.5 | 2015 | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and t |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 81.5 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 1.4 | 2019 | • | Ť. | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: universities (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 77.9 | 2020 | • | 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 p |
| aged 16 or over) Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 24.8 | 2020 | • | 4 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | 2020 | | • | Gini Coefficient |
| by income (p.p.) New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | | * | Palma ratio |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) | | | | | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm |
| aged less than 75) | 195.1 | 2018 | • | T | Urban population without access to green urban areas in Overcrowding rate among people living with below |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 10.7 | 2018 | • | Τ | equivalized income (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 14 | 2016 | • | • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 4.0 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | • | Ť | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | | 2019 2019 | - | T | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption an |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | | 2020 | • | 1 | Circular material use rate (%) |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 99.9 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | Gross value added in environmental goods and ser |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | 2020 | • | 1 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | | 2020 | • | Ť | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (k |
| practicioner (%) | 34 | 2020 | • | Т | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 90.5 | 2019 | • | 1 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 70 | 2020 | • | 1 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 502.3 | | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 20.0 | 2018 | • | 1 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 12.9 | 2018 | • | $\mathbf{\Psi}$ | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 52.3 | 2020 | • | 1 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 18.8 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (p |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites importa |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | | 2019 | • | T | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | | 2020 | | | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo |
| 20 to 64) | 10.5 | 2020 | • | Т | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impo |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | | 2020 | • | * | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | | 2020 2020 | • | 1 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | 17.0 | 2020 | | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embe |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 0.0 | 2020 | | | (per million population) |
| in their household (%) | 0.0 | 2020 | • | T | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Ins |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | | 2018 | • | Ť | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population Population reporting crime in their area (%) |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2017 2013 | | T 7 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 2015 | • | 1 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0- Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 2019 | • | → ▲ | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV const |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.2 | 2019 | • | Τ | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | U 83 | 2020 | | 1 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| | 26,842 | | • | $\mathbf{\uparrow}$ | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | | 2020 | | • | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| aged 15 to 29) | | 2020 | | | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | J.Ö | 2020 | | | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| | | | | | |

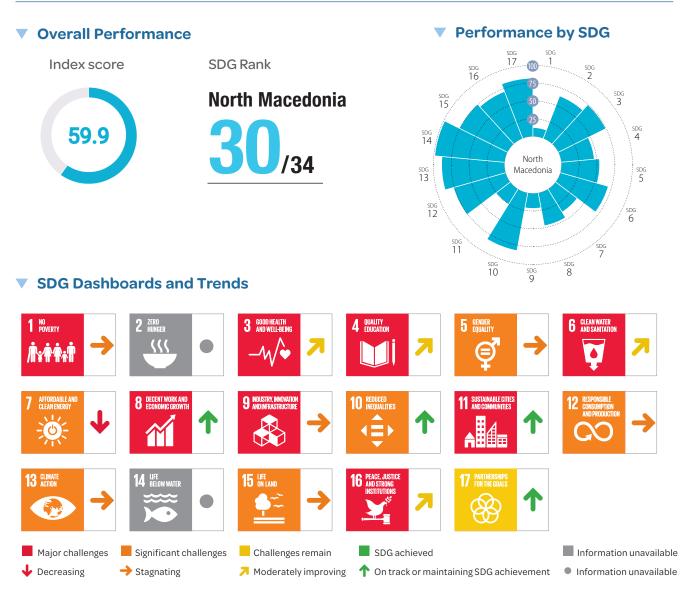
| SDC9 (continue) | | | | |
|---|--------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| SDG8 – (continued) People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | | Year R 2019 | lating | Trend |
| In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | | 2019 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\uparrow}}$ |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.9 | 2015 | • | 1 |
| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | | 2019 | • | 1 |
| R&D personnel (% of active population) | | 2019 | • | T |
| Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) Households with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | - | |
| Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | 2020 | | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ |
| Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 64 | 2019 | ٠ | Ť. |
| Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 4.2 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | | | | |
| universities (worst 0–100 best) | 68.3 | 2021 | • | • |
| Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.8 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 |
| SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| Gini Coefficient | | 2020 | • | T |
| Palma ratio | 1.03 | 2016 | • | • |
| SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | 1.0 | 2010 | | |
| Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | 2018 | | T |
| equivalized income (%) | | 2020 | • | Т |
| Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 56.9 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 14.8 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 |
| Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μ g/m ³) | 10.4 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | |
| Circular material use rate (%) | 30.0 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | | 2019 | • | > |
| Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | T |
| Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 2015 | | Ť |
| Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | ¥. |
| SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | |
| CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 9.1 | 2019 | • | → |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2015 | ٠ | > |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 40.7 | 2020 | ٠ | • |
| SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 2019 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | | 2018 | • | $\stackrel{\bullet}{\rightarrow}$ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2018 | | 4 |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 | ٠ | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 96.6 | 2020 | • | T |
| SDG15 – Life on Land | | 200 | | _ |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 2020 | | ∧ |
| Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | | 2020 NA | | • |
| Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | | NA | | • |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.94 | 2021 | ٠ | $\mathbf{\Phi}$ |
| Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 6.0 | 2018 | ٠ | |
| (per million population) | | | | |
| SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.6 | 2018 | | 1 |
| Population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2010 | • | 7 |
| Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 7.1 | 2020 | ٠ | ¥ |
| Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • | 1 |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 2020 | | † |
| Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2020 | | $\mathbf{\uparrow}$ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 2018 | • | Ť |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 3.15 | 2020 | • | • |
| per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | | 2020 | | • |
| | 9./ | ZUZI | | |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0 59 | 2020 | | Ŧ |
| | -105.9 | | • | J. |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 80 | 2021 | ٠ | ٠ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 88.0 | 2019 | | T |

Europe Sustainable Development Report 2021

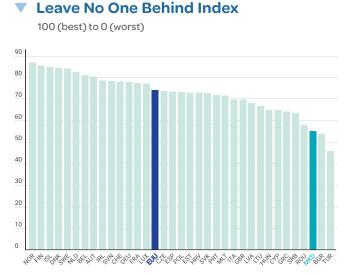
88.0 2019 • 个

NORTH MACEDONIA

Candidate Countries

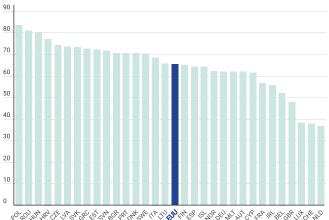


Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



NORTH MACEDONIA

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

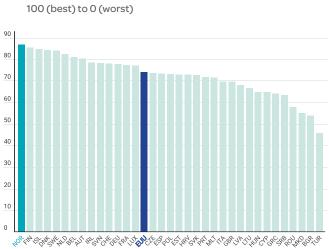
| SDG1 – No Poverty | | | d SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Rating 1 | irend |
|---|------------------------|-----|---|-----------------------------|----------|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 21.6 2019 | | | NA NA | |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 30.4 2019 17.3 2021 | | | 8.5 2019 • 0.2 2015 • | |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 17.5 2021 | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 10.5 2017 | • | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 0.4 2019 🔸 | Ť |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.25 2017 | • → | R&D personnel (% of active population) | 0.2 2019 🔸 | Ŷ. |
| Yield gap closure (%) | | • • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 0.5 2020 • | > |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | ••• | Households with broadband access (%) Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 79 2020 • 4 2020 • | T |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | NA NA | | | 7 2019 | Ţ |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 2.5 2018 😐 | Ţ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 76.6 2019 | • 7 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 2010 | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | NA NA | • • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) * | 0.0 2020 😐 | |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) | 74.7 2019 | • 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 2018 😐 | Ť. |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 8.2 2019 | • 1 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 4.9 2019 | • 1 | Gini Coefficient | 30.7 2019 😐 | ↑ |
| by income (p.p.) New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 12.0 2019 | | Palma ratio * | 1.33 2018 🔎 | |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) | | • • | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | 22 6 2010 | |
| aged less than 75) | NA NA | • • | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | • |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | NA NA | • • | equivalized income (%) | 57.2 2019 🔸 | Т |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 82 2016 | • • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 0.0 2011 🏾 🔴 | • |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 6.1 2019 | • 1 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 13.9 2019 🏾 | 1 |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | NA NA | • • | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μ g/m ³) | NA NA 🔍 | • |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 75 2019 NA NA | • • | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) Smoking prevalence (%) | NA NA NA NA | • • | Circular material use rate (%) | NA NA 🔍 | |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 2018 | • | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | NA NA 🔹 | • |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | NA NA | • • | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 221.9 2015 • 14.0 2015 • | ↓ |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 5.1 2020 | • → | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 1 |
| practicioner (%) | 5 2020 | • → | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | Ť. |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | SDG13 – Climate Action | | |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 42.3 2019 | • 7 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 3.9 2019 🔎 | → |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | | | CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2 /capita) | 0.6 2015 | |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 5.7 2020 400.0 2018 | • | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 1.1 2020 ● | • |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 49.5 2018 | • 🛉 | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | NA NA 🔹 | |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 6.9 2015 | • • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA NA • | • |
| status (%) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 37.7 2020 | • 1 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | NA NA 🔍 | • |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 2.6 2020 | | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA NA 🔍 | • |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 2018 • NA NA • | |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 9.1 2014 | • • | SDG15 – Life on Land | | • |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 19.9 2020 | • ↓ | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 24.4 2020 • | - |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 42.2 2020 | • 7 | | | ŕ |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 35.8 2020 | • 7 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | NA NA | • |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 21.3 2020 | • → | | NA NA • | • |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 23.3 2020 | • 7 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 0.97 2021 • | 7 |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | (per million population) | 0.7 2018 • | • |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) | 2.0 2019 | • 1 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | NA NA | • • | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 2.4 2010 😐 | |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 11.3 2017 | | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 6.5 2019 • | 1 |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 6.5 2013 | | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.0 2019 • 0.59 2020 • | 1 7 |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 70.0 2020 | • • | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 2020 | 4 |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 12.2 2020 | • • | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | ÷ |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | 22.1.2010 | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 35 2020 🔸 | Ļ |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 33.1 2019 16.8 2019 | • 1 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 10.0 2018 • | Τ |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | • → | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 2020 • | ٠ |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 31.7 2021 😐 | ѫ |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.57 2020 | • 1 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | NA NA | • • | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA 🔍 | • |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 26.2 2020 | • 7 | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | NA NA • | • |
| aged 15 to 29) Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 16.4 2020 | • 1 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 0 2021 ● 72.0 2019 ● | 1 |
| | | | | 0.7 - | |

* Imputed data point

NORWAY



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

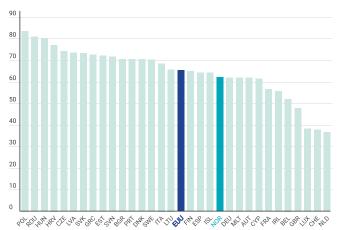


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Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



NORWAY

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | SDG8 – (continued) |
|---|---|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 12.7 2019 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pop |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 2.0 2020 • T 0.4 2021 • T | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (p |
| | 0.4 2021 | |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 14.1 2019 😐 🕹 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infras Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.53 2017 | R&D personnel (% of active population) |
| Yield gap closure (%) | NA NA • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (pe |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 94.52016 🔍 🕹 | Households with broadband access (%) |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 31.2 2018 🔸 🔶 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 2019 • • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or ab Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and to |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 83.3 2020 • ↑ 2.0 2019 • ↑ | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: A |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 p |
| aged 16 or over) | 74.8 2019 • 个 | |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 18.8 2019 • 个 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) | 1.7 2019 🏾 🕇 | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 3.3 2019 🏾 🕇 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | 178.5 2018 • 🛧 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in |
| aged less than 75) | 12.9 2018 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | • | equivalized income (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 9 2016 • • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 2.4 2019 🏾 🕇 | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 2.0 2019 | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 97 2019 • ↑ 11.0 2019 • ↓ | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | NA NA • | Circular material use rate (%) |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 2020 • ↑ | Gross value added in environmental goods and ser |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 14.0 2020 🔹 🕇 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 7.4 2021 • 个 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (k |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practicioner (%) | 33 2020 🔹 🕇 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | SDG13 – Climate Action |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 97.1 2019 • 个 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 9.9 2020 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/c |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 496.7 2018 ● ↑ 20.8 2018 ● ↓ | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) |
| status (%) | 8.9 2018 • 个 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 50.9 2020 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 16.4 2020 • 个 | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (p |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | 12.2.2010 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites importa |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 13.2 2018 ● ↑ 4.6 2020 ● ↑ | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo |
| 20 to 64) | 3.6 2020 • 个 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impo |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 40.8 2020 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 40.4 2020 ● ↑ 19.4 2020 ● → | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) |
| | 19.4 2020 • - | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embe |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | | (per million population) |
| in their household (%) | 0.0 2019 • 个 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Ins |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 66.9 2018 😐 🕇 | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 populatio |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 0.2 2017 • 🕇 | Population reporting crime in their area (%) |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 60.1 2013 • 🗸 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 98.6 2020 ● ↑ 65.4 2020 ● → | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0– |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 03.4 2020 🛡 🧡 | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 0.8 2020 • ↑ 74.6 2019 • ↑ | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 0.2 2019 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV consta per 100,000 population) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.88 2020 • 个 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| | 29,831 2019 • 🕇 | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 6.6 2020 • 个 | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| aged 15 to 29) Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 4.4 2020 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| onemployment nute (70 lubour loree) | 1.1 2020 | Statistical Ferrormanice index (WOISt 0-100 DeSt) |

| DG8 – (continued) | Value | Year R | ating | Trend | |
|--|--------|--------------|-------|--------------------|--|
| eople killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | |
| n work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | | 2019 | • | T | |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 2.0 | 2015 | - | T | |
| DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 2.2 | 2019 | | 1 | |
| ross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) &D personnel (% of active population) | | 2019 | | * | |
| atent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | | | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | |
| ouseholds with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | • | 1 | |
| ap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | 2020 | • | 1 | |
| idividuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 64 | 2019 | • | T | |
| ogistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 3.7 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 | |
| he Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | E D 1 | 2021 | | | |
| universities (worst 0–100 best) | | | | | |
| cientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 2.2 | 2018 | • | Т | |
| DG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | - | | |
| ini Coefficient | | 2019 | • | T | |
| alma ratio | 0.90 | 2018 | • | T | |
| DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | 4.0 | 2010 | | | |
| rban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) Ivercrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | 2018 | • | Т | |
| equivalized income (%) | 23.9 | 2019 | • | T | |
| ecycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 40.9 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | |
| opulation living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 6.5 | 2019 | • | 1 | |
| xposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μ g/m ³) | 6.5 | 2019 | • | 1 | |
| DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | | |
| ircular material use rate (%) | NA | NA | | | |
| ross value added in environmental goods and services sector | NA | NA | | ٠ | |
| roduction-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | ÷ | |
| nported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) reduction based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 | - | + | |
| roduction-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) nported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | | 2015 2015 | | Ť | |
| DG13 – Climate Action | | 2015 | | | |
| O ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 79 | 2019 | • | → | |
| O_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2015 | • | ÷ | |
| O ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 83,168 | 2019 | ٠ | | |
| DG14 – Life Below Water | | | | | |
| athing sites of excellent quality (%) | | NA | | • | |
| ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 2018 | | 2 | |
| ish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) ish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2018 2018 | - | 7 | |
| Narine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 | • | • | |
| lean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 55.1 | 2020 | ٠ | > | |
| DG15 – Life on Land | | | | | |
| lean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | • | → | |
| lean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 2020 | • | 7 | |
| iochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) litrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | | NA NA | | • | |
| ed List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 2021 | • | ↓ | |
| errestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 3.8 | 2018 | • | | |
| (per million population) | 5.0 | 2010 | Ĩ. | | |
| DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | - | | |
| eath rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) opulation reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2018 | | T | |
| ap in population reporting crime in their area (%) | | 2019 2019 | | T ↑ | |
| ccess to justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | |
| imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.80 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | |
| onstraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • | 1 | |
| orruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2020 | | T | |
| nsentenced detainees (% of prison population) xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | | 2018 | | | |
| per 100,000 population) | 1.59 | 2020 | • | | |
| ress Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 6.7 | 2021 | ٠ | T | |
| DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | | | |
| ifficial development assistance (% of GNI) hifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | | 2020 2018 | | T | |
| orporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | | 2018 | | T | |

* Imputed data point

0 2021 🌒 🔍

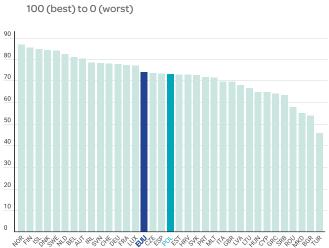
90.1 2019 • 个

POLAND

Central and Eastern Europe



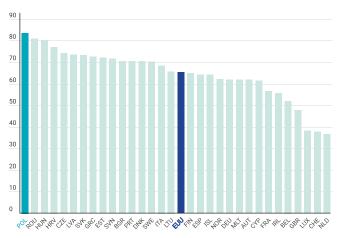
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

POLAND

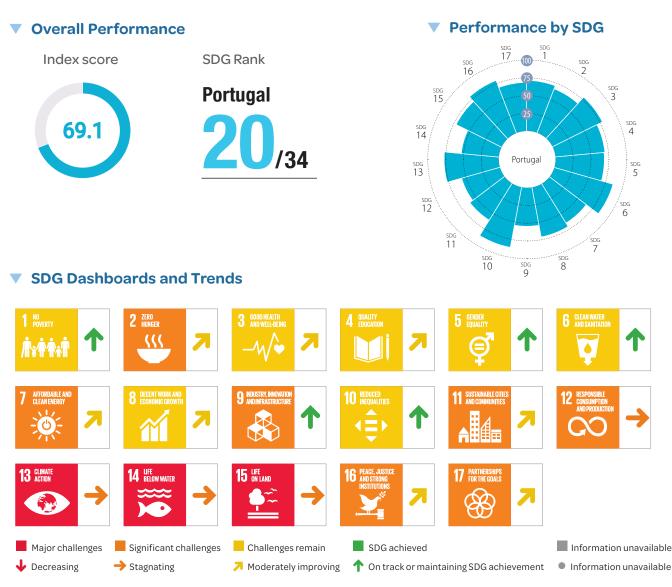
Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value Year Rating Tre | nd SDG8 – (c |
|---|---|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) Severely materially deprived people (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 14.8 2020 • 3.6 2019 • 0.9 2021 • | People killed In work at-ris |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 0.9 2021 - | SDG9 – In |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 19.0 2019 🔍 🗸 | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.35 2017 😐 🗸 | |
| Yield gap closure (%) | 44.5 2015 • | |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 47.4 2019 • 1 20.4 2018 • 1 | |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 2019 | |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | Logistics per |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 76.6 2020 😐 🗸 | infrastructu The Times Hi |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 2.6 2019 🏾 🕇 | universities |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) | 59.9 2019 😐 🕇 | Scientific and |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 25.7 2019 🔎 🗸 | |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 2.1 2019 🏾 🕇 | Gini Coefficie Palma ratio |
| by income (p.p.) New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 15.0 2019 😐 🕇 | |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | | SDGIT-S |
| aged less than 75) Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 11.7 2018 | Overcrowdin |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | | equivalized |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 38 2016 • | Recycling rat Population li |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 4.4 2019 • 1 7.7 2019 • 1 | foundation |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 93 2019 | exposure to |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 1.1 2019 🏾 🕇 | |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | 26 2020 • 1 | Crasswalus |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 93.3 2020 • 7 | |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.0 2021 | luna un a unha al C.C. |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 11 2020 😐 🍃 | Production-ł |
| practicioner (%) | | imported en |
| SDG4 – Quality Education Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | | SDG13 – C CO ₂ emission |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 90.3 2019 • 1 | CO ₂ emission |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | | CO ₂ emission |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 513.0 2018 • 1 13.8 2018 • 1 | SDG14-L |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 12.6 2018 | Bathing sites Fish caught f |
| status (%) | | Fish caught l |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) Adult participation in learning (%) | 42.4 2020 • 1 | Fish caught t |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | Marine biod |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 8.5 2019 🏾 🕇 | Mean area th |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 15.7 2020 😐 🗸 | SDG15 – L Mean area th |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 30.9 2020 😐 🚽 | Mean area th |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 27.7 2020 😐 🍃 | Biochemical |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 22.8 2020 😐 🗕 | Nitrate in gro |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 15.0 2020 😐 🕇 | Red List Inde Terrestrial an |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | | (per millior |
| in their household (%) | 1.6 2019 🕒 🕇 | SDG16 – F |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 74.0 2018 😐 🏅 | Death rate d Population re |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 6.9 2017 | Gap in popu |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) | 9.0 2013 • 1 98.3 2020 • 1 | Access to jus |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 90.5 2020 | Timeliness of |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | Constraints of Corruption P |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 4.2 2019 🔸 🕇 | Unsentenced |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 12.2 2019 | Exports of m |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.9 2019 🏼 🗧 | Press Freedo |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.66 2020 🔍 🗸 | SDG17 – F |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 17,306 2019 | Official deve |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 12.9 2020 | Shifted profit |
| aged 15 to 29) | | Corporate Ta |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 3.2 2020 • 1 | Statistical Pe |

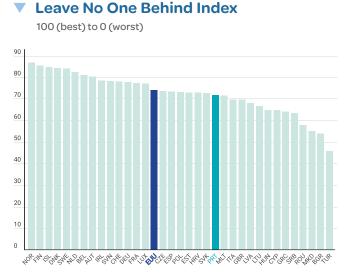
| Value | Year F | Rating Trend | SDG8 – (continued) | Value | Year Ra | ating | Trend |
|-------|--------------|-------------------|---|------------------|------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | 2020 2019 | | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 1.1 2 | 019 020 | • | Ť |
| | 2019 | | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | | .020 | | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ |
| | | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | |
| | 2019 | • 🔶 | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | | 019 | • | 1 |
| | 2017 2015 | • • | R&D personnel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 1.0 2 12.8 2 | | | T L |
| | 2015 | | Households with broadband access (%) | | 2020 | | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ |
| | 2018 | | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | 020 | | 1 |
| 0.0 | 2019 | • • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 16 2 | 019 | • | 7 |
| 766 | 2020 | | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 3.2 2 | 018 | • | Τ |
| | 2020 | • * | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 31.1 2 | 021 | • | • |
| 59.9 | 2019 | • 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 0.9 2 | 018 | • | 1 |
| | 2019 | • | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| | 2019 | • • | Gini Coefficient | 28.5 2 | | • | 1 |
| | 2019 | • | Palma ratio | 0.99 2 | 018 | • | Т |
| | | • | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 5.4 2 | 019 | • | • |
| | 2018 2018 | | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 45.2 2 | | | * |
| | | • • | equivalized income (%) | | | | - |
| | 2016 | | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 34.1 2 | | | |
| | 2019 2019 | | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 6.0 2 | | • | T |
| | 2019 | | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 19.3 2 | 2019 | • | Т |
| | 2019 | | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Circular material use rate (%) | 10.3 2 | 010 | • | Ł |
| | 2020 2020 | | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | | 2018 | | ÷. |
| | 2020 | • | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 34.0 2 | | | > |
| 6.0 | 2021 | • 1 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 12.2 2 16.2 2 | | | → → |
| 11 | 2020 | • 7 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 3.8 2 | | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ |
| | | | SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | |
| 90.3 | 2019 | • 1 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 8.5 2 | | • | 4 |
| | 2020 | | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 1.0 2 382.7 2 | | • | - |
| | 2018 | • 🛉 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | 502.7 2 | .015 | | |
| 13.8 | 2018 | • ↑ | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 21.6 2 | 019 | • | ↓ |
| 12.6 | 2018 | • ↑ | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 51.0 2 | | | + |
| | 2020 | • 1 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 38.8 2 4.8 2 | 2018 | | * |
| 3./ | 2020 | • → | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 2 | | • | • |
| 85 | 2019 | • • | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 87.3 2 | 020 | • | → |
| | 2020 | • • | SDG15 – Life on Land | 07.0.0 | 000 | | • |
| 30.9 | 2020 | • ↓ | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 87.3 2 91.1 2 | | • | 1 |
| 27.7 | 2020 | • 7 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | 3.0 2 | | • | ÷. |
| | 2020 | | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | NA | | • | • |
| 15.0 | 2020 | • → | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 0.97 2 | | - | |
| | | | (per million population) | 1.0 2 | 810 | • | |
| 1.6 | 2019 | • 1 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 0.5 | 010 | | |
| | 2018 | • 7 | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 0.5 2 4.4 2 | | | T T |
| | 2017 2013 | • T • ↑ | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 0.0 2 | | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ |
| | 2015 | • • | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.66 2 | | • | 1 |
| 90.5 | 2020 | • 1 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 2 0.54 2 | | • | Ť |
| | | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 56 2 | | • | Ť. |
| | 2019 | 1 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 9.1 2 | 018 | • | 1 |
| | 2019 2019 | • → | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.03 2 | 020 | • | • |
| | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 28.8 2 | 021 | • | 4 |
| | 2020 | • 🔸 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | | |
| 7,306 | 2019 | • ↑ | Official development assistance (% of GNI) Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | 0.14 2 5.9 2 | | • | → ★ |
| 12.9 | 2020 | • 1 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 5.9 Z 46 2 | | • | • |
| 3.2 | 2020 | • 1 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 89.1 2 | | • | 1 |
| | | | | | | | |

PORTUGAL

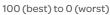
Southern Europe

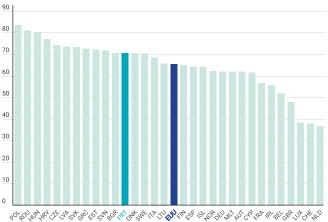


Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

PORTUGAL

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year F |) at in (| a Trond | SDG8 – (continued) |
|---|--------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | | 2020 | | | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pop |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | | 2019 | • | Ť. | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 1.3 | 2021 | ٠ | 1 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (p |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | | | | SDG9 - Industry, Innovation and Infra |
| Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population) | | 2019 | • | + | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2017 | • | → | R&D personnel (% of active population) |
| Yield gap closure (%) | | NA | | | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (pe |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | 2017 2018 | | Ť | Households with broadband access (%) Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | | 2010 | | | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or ab |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | 0.0 | 2015 | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and t |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 81.1 | 2020 | • | 1 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2019 | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: A |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 50.1 | 2019 | | 7 | universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 p |
| aged 16 or over) | | | | | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 26.4 | 2020 | • | + | Gini Coefficient |
| by income (p.p.) | 3.0 | 2020 | • | 1 | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 19.0 | 2019 | • | 1 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | 221.1 | 2018 | • | • | Urban population without access to green urban areas in |
| aged less than 75) | | | | | Overcrowding rate among people living with below |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | | 2018 | • | .1. | equivalized income (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 10 | 2016 | • | • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 3.7 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | • | Ť | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg, |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | • | T | SDG12 - Responsible Consumption an |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) Smoking prevalence (%) | | 2019 2020 | - | Ť | Circular material use rate (%) |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 | | | * | Gross value added in environmental goods and ser |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | 2020 | • | 7 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.2 | 2021 | ٠ | 1 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 17 | 2020 | • | 1 | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (k |
| practicioner (%) | | | | | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 92.2 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | CO_2 emissions more compusion and certain CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2 /capita) |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 8.9 | 2020 | • | 1 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fingers (teo), cupital |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 492.0 | 2018 | • | 4 | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 19.6 | 2018 | • | 1 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 15.9 | 2018 | • | 4 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 41.9 | 2020 | • | 1 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | | 2020 | • | 7 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (p |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 10.6 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites importa |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 5.9 | 2020 | • | Ť. | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 14.9 | 2020 | • | 1 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impo |
| 20 to 64) Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | | 2020 | | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2 /litre) |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 2020 | | • | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | | 2020 | • | 7 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embe |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 0.5 | 2010 | | | (per million population) |
| in their household (%) | 0.5 | 2019 | • | Τ | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Ins |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | | 2017 | ٠ | • | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population Population reporting crime in their area (%) |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | 2017 | • | Ť | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2013 | - | T | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 2020 2020 | - | | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0- |
| | 05.1 | 2020 | - | | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 175 | 2020 | | 7 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 2020 | | $\mathbf{\hat{\uparrow}}$ | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | 2019 | | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV const. per 100,000 population) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | 5.7 | _0.7 | | • | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.69 | 2020 | • | → | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| - | 19,628 | | • | Ť. | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 11.0 | 2020 | | 1 | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| aged 15 to 29) | | | | | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 6.9 | 2020 | • | Т | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| | | | | | |

| SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Ra | ating Trend |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 2.1 2019 | • 1 |
| In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 9.5 2020 | • T |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.8 2015 | • • |
| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 1 4 2010 | • • |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) R&D personnel (% of active population) | 1.4 2019 1.2 2019 | • |
| Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 24.4 2020 | • -> |
| Households with broadband access (%) | 84 2020 | • 1 |
| Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 15 2020 | • 1 |
| Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 21 2019 | • т |
| infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 3.2 2018 | • ↑ |
| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 43.6 2021 | • |
| universities (worst 0–100 best) | | |
| Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.4 2018 | • T |
| SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | 21.2.2020 | |
| Gini Coefficient Palma ratio | 31.2 2020 1.21 2018 | T |
| | 1.21 2010 | • |
| SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 13.6 2018 | |
| Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | |
| equivalized income (%) | 14.3 2020 | • T |
| Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 28.9 2019 | • • |
| Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 25.2 2020 | • 7 |
| Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μ g/m ³) | 9.1 2019 | • 1 |
| SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | |
| Circular material use rate (%) | 2.3 2019 | • > |
| Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | 2.3 2018 | • • |
| Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 68.1 2015 17.9 2015 | $\bullet \rightarrow$ |
| Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 7.6 2015 | • • |
| Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 13.1 2015 | • |
| SDG13 – Climate Action | | |
| CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 4.8 2019 | • > |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 1.6 2015 | • → |
| CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 0.0 2020 | • • |
| SDG14 – Life Below Water | | • |
| Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 91.5 2019 68.9 2018 | • • |
| Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 35.4 2018 | • |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 28.1 2018 | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.6 2018 | • |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 68.3 2020 | • → |
| SDG15 – Life on Land | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 75.4 2020 | $\bullet \rightarrow$ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | 68.6 2020 NA NA | • • |
| Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | 18.3 2018 | • 1 |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.86 2021 | • 🔸 |
| Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 4.0 2018 | • • |
| (per million population) | | |
| SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.8 2018 | • • |
| Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 6.6 2020 | • 🛧 |
| Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 4.1 2020 | • 🔶 |
| Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.71 2020 | • ↑ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 2020 0.78 2020 | • |
| Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 61 2020 | • • |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 15.9 2018 | • • |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 0.55 2020 | • • |
| per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 10.1 2021 | • • |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | 10.1 2021 | |
| Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.17 2020 | • > |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | 3.8 2018 | • 1 |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 49 2021 | • • |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 85.5 2019 | T |

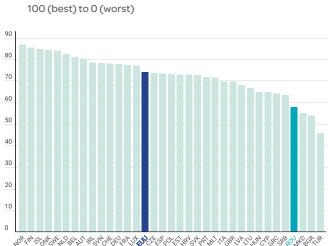
85.5 2019 • 个

ROMANIA

Central and Eastern Europe

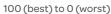


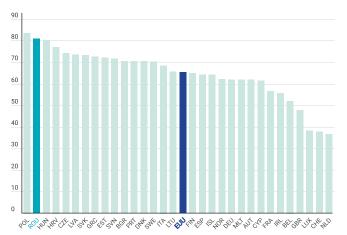
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

ROMANIA

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | | Year F 2020 | | | SDG8 – (continued) People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | ١ |
|--|-------|----------------------|---|----------|---|-----|
| Severely materially deprived people (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 15.2 | 2020 2020 2021 | • | 1 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 10.5 | 2021 | | | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 10.9 | 2019 | • | Ŧ | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2017 | | | R&D personnel (% of active population) | |
| Yield gap closure (%) | | 2015 | | | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 4.0 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 | Households with broadband access (%) | |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | 2018 | | T | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2019 | • | | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 2020 | • | + | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 2.8 | 2019 | • | T | universities (worst 0–100 best) | 4 |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) | 73.0 | 2020 | • | 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 18.7 | 2020 | • | 1 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | | | | Gini Coefficient | 1-1 |
| by income (p.p.) | 7.8 | 2020 | - | • | Palma ratio | 1 |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 66.0 | 2019 | • | 7 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | 516.9 | 2018 | • | -> | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 1 |
| aged less than 75) Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 10.0 | 2018 | | • | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | ı |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | | | | | equivalized income (%) | |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 59 | 2016 | • | • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 1 |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 7.0 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 1 |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | | > | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μ g/m ³) | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | | T | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | | 2019 | | Ť | Circular material use rate (%) | |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | | 2020 2017 | | • | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | 2017 NA | • | | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 2020 | | • | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | | | | | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 4 |
| practicioner (%) | 5 | 2020 | • | -> | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action | |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 70.6 | 2010 | | | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | | 2019 | - | * | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | | 2020 | | Ť | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 428.0 | | | * | SDG14 – Life Below Water | |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 43.9 | 2018 | • | + | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 7 |
| status (%) | 13.8 | 2015 | • | • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 24.9 | 2020 | • | 4 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 1.0 | 2020 | ٠ | 4 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | ç |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 3.3 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | | C |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | | 2020 | | 4 | SDG15 – Life on Land | |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 28.1 | 2020 | | | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| 20 to 64) | | | | | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | 6 |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | | 2020 | | 7 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 2020 | | T → | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | (|
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 20.2 | 2020 | - | • | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | (per million population) | |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 21.2 | 2020 | • | 7 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | |
| in their household (%) Repulsion connected to at least cocondary wasterwater treatment (%) | 10 1 | 2010 | | • | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | 2018 2017 | | | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2017 | | | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 2015 | | - | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | (|
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 2020 | | | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | (|
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | (|
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 10.0 | 2020 | • | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 2020 | | T | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | 2019 | | 4 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) | (|
| | 1.2 | 2010 | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | 0.72 | 2020 | • | 1 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | 1 |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 0.73 | 2020 | | | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | (|
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | | | | | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | C |
| aged 15 to 29) | 16.6 | 2020 | • | Т | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 5.0 | 2020 | • | 1 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 7 |
| | | | | | | |

Value Year Rating Trend **ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES**

3.0 2019 • ↑ 14.9 2020 • ↑ 0.2 2015 • ↑

 0.5 2019
 ●

 0.4 2019
 ●

 2.8 2020
 ●

 86 2020
 ●

 14 2020
 ●

 13 2019
 ●

2.9 2018 🔸 🕇

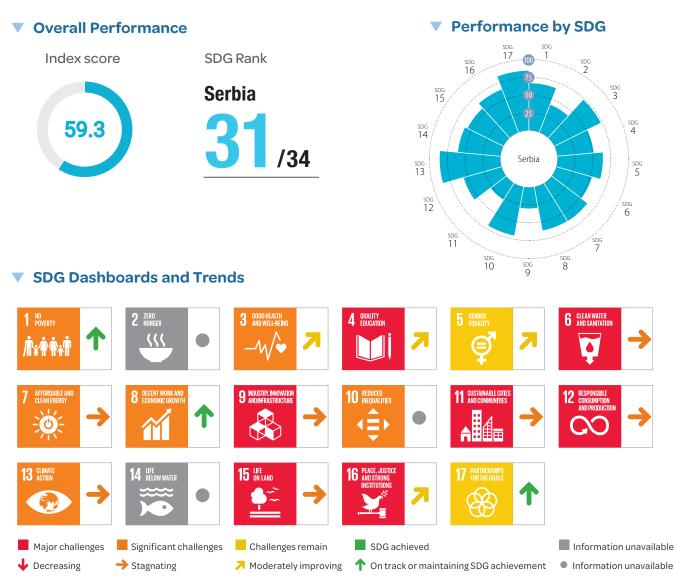
| infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 2018 | • 1 | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| he Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 26.2 2021 | • | |
| universities (worst 0–100 best) | | | |
| cientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 0.5 2018 | • ↓ | |
| DG10 – Reduced Inequalities ini Coefficient | 220 2020 | • | ľ |
| ini Coefficient alma ratio | 33.8 2020 1.39 2018 | | |
| DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | 1.59 2010 | | |
| rban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 19.0 2018 | • -> | |
| Ivercrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 54.1 2020 | • 7 | |
| equivalized income (%) | | | |
| ecycling rate of municipal waste (%) opulation living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 11.5 2019 | • • | |
| foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 10.0 2020 | • 1 | |
| xposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 16.4 2019 | • > | |
| DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | |
| ircular material use rate (%) | 1.3 2019 | • + | |
| ross value added in environmental goods and services sector | 3.0 2018 | • • | |
| roduction-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) nported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 34.5 2015 10.9 2015 | • → • → | |
| roduction-based emissions (kg/capita) | 20.2 2015 | • • | |
| nported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 2.9 2015 | • 1 | |
| DG13 – Climate Action | | | |
| O ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 3.9 2019 | • > | |
| O_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 0.6 2015 | • → | |
| O ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 9.2 2019 | • • | |
| DG14 – Life Below Water | | | |
| athing sites of excellent quality (%) | 77.6 2019 | • 1 | |
| ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) ish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | NA NA 2.3 2012 | ••• | |
| ish caught by bottom traving of dreuging (%) | 0.1 2012 | | |
| farine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 2018 | • • | |
| lean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 88.6 2020 | • > | |
| DG15 – Life on Land | | | |
| lean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 76.0 2020 | • → | |
| Alean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 60.8 2020 | $\bullet \rightarrow$ | |
| iochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) litrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | 3.5 2018 NA NA | • 7 | |
| ed List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.87 2021 | • → | |
| errestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 0.5 2018 | • • | |
| (per million population) | 0.5 2010 | | |
| DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | |
| eath rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 1.4 2018 | | |
| opulation reporting crime in their area (%) ap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 8.8 2020 1.2 2020 | I | |
| ccess to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 2020 | • | |
| imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 2020 | • 7 | |
| onstraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.61 2020 | • 🔶 | |
| orruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 44 2020 | • | |
| nsentenced detainees (% of prison population) xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 6.1 2018 | • T | |
| per 100,000 population) | 0.54 2015 | • • | |
| ress Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 24.9 2021 | • 1 | |
| DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | |
| ifficial development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.13 2020 | • > | |
| | NIA NIA | | |

NA NA 🔹 🔍 62 2021 😐 🔍

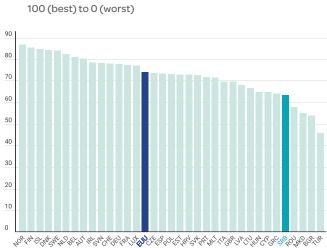
77.5 2019 • 个

SERBIA

Candidate Countries

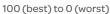


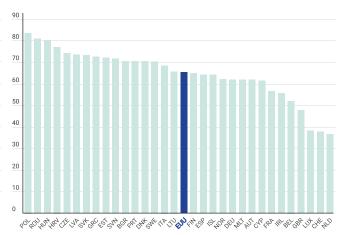
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index





Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SERBIA

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | | SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Rati |
|--|----------------------------|----------|--|----------------------|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | NA NA (| | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | NA NA |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | 14.6 2019 | | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 9.2 2019 0.6 2015 |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 4.3 2021 (| - / | | 0.0 2015 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 170 0010 | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 0.0.2010 |
| Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population) | 17.15 2015 | | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 0.9 2019 |
| łuman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) /ield gap closure (%) | | | R&D personnel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 0.9 2019 |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | | Households with broadband access (%) | 81 2020 |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | | | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | NA NA |
| exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | | | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 14 2019 |
| 5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | |
| ife expectancy at birth (years) | 76.0 2019 | 7 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 2018 🧧 |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 25.5 2021 |
| opulation with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | | universities (worst 0–100 best) | 0.5 2018 |
| aged 16 or over) | 59.0 2019 🤇 | Т | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 0.5 2018 |
| ap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 18.6 2019 🤇 | • 1 | SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities | |
| ap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 10.6 2019 | • J | | 36.2 2017 |
| by income (p.p.) | | | Palma ratio * | 1.48 2018 |
| ew reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) andardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 populatior | | Τ | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | |
| and and less than 75) | 398.6 2018 < | • 7 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 19.2 2018 🧧 |
| iicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 13.3 2018 (| • | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 60.1 2019 |
| ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 62 2016 | | equivalized income (%) Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 0.3 2018 |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 5.3 2019 | • | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 18.0 2019 🧧 |
| cople killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | NA NA 🔍 |
| Irviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 0, 201, | | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| pulation engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) noking prevalence (%) | | | Circular material use rate (%) | NA NA 🗨 |
| ople covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | | | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | 0.9 2018 |
| are of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 0.0 2015 ● |
| bjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | • • | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 34.1 2015 🧲 |
| dividuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 5 2020 | | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 14.3 2015 🧧 |
| practicioner (%) | 5 2020 (| | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 6.6 2015 🤇 |
| DG4 – Quality Education | | | SDG13 – Climate Action | |
| rticipation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 67.3 2019 | | \mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita) | 6.2 2019 🧲 |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | | | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 0.4 2015 🧧 |
| rly leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | | - | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 11.7 2020 |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best) | | | SDG14 – Life Below Water | |
| nderachievers in science (% of population aged 15) ariation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 38.3 2018 (| | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | NA NA 🗨 |
| status (%) | NA NA 🖣 | • • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA NA 🗨 |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 32.6 2020 🤇 | 7 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | NA NA 🖣 |
| dult participation in learning (%) | | • | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA NA 🖣 |
| DG5 – Gender Equality | | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.8 2018 |
| nadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 9.6 2018 | • • | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA NA 🗨 |
| ender employment gap (p.p.) | 14.0 2020 | | SDG15 – Life on Land | |
| pulation inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | | | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| 20 to 64) | 20.0 2020 | T | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| eats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 39.4 2020 < | | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | 2.2 2018 |
| sitions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 21.7 2020 | | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Pad List Index of species survival (worst 0 - 1 best) | NA NA (|
| oportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 25.0 2020 < | Т | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | (per million population) | 3.8 2018 🧲 |
| pulation having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 2.1 2019 | • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | |
| n their household (%) | | | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 1.4 2018 |
| pulation connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 12.9 2018 | • • | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 10.7 2019 |
| eshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 0.0 2019 |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 9.4 2013 | | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.60 2020 |
| pulation using safely managed water services (%) | 75.0 2020 (18.4 2020 (| | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.40 2020 |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 10.4 2020 | • • | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.38 2020 |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38 2020 🧲 |
| opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 9.9 2019 | | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 15.6 2018 |
| nare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 21.4 2019 | - I. | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 0.27 2020 |
| D_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.3 2018 (| • → | per 100,000 population) | |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 32.0 2021 |
| otection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.64 2020 < | • 1 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | |
| ross disposable income (€/capita) | NA NA 🖣 | • • | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA 🗨 |
| buth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 20.0 2020 | • • | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | NA NA |
| aged 15 to 29) | | | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 2021 |
| nemployment Rate (% labour force) | 9.1 2020 (| Т | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 75.8 2019 🧧 |
| | | | | |

* Imputed data point

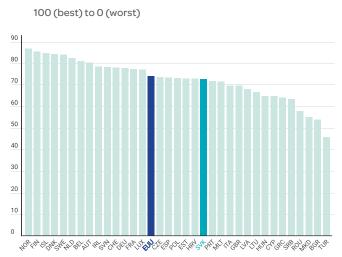
ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Central and Eastern Europe



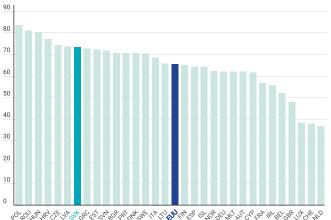
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

| pple at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) rerely materially deprived people (%) rerty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 11.4 2020 🏾 🗨 | | SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Rat |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------|---|------------------------|
| verty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | | Ţ | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 1.5 2019 |
| | 5.9 2020 • 2.0 2021 • | 1 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 5.2 2020 0.6 2015 |
| | 2.0 2021 - | 7 | | 0.0 2015 |
|)G2 – Zero Hunger | 107 2010 | Ŧ | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 0.0.2010 |
| valence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 19.7 2019 • 2.40 2017 • | Ť | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) R&D personnel (% of active population) | 0.8 2019 |
| Id gap closure (%) | 48.9 2017 | • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 10.1 2020 |
| iss nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | \mathbf{T} | Households with broadband access (%) | 86 2020 |
| imonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 14.6 2018 | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 0 2020 |
| ports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 2019 🏾 | • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 22 2019 (|
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 3.0 2018 |
| expectancy at birth (years) | 76.9 2020 😐 | → | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 5.0 2010 |
| o in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 2.1 2019 • | 1 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 17.7 2021 (|
| pulation with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 65.2 2019 • | • | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.0 2018 |
| ged 16 or over) | | | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | |
| o in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 20.4 2019 😐 | + | Gini Coefficient * | 22.8 2019 |
| o in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, y income (p.p.) | 2.0 2019 🏾 🗨 | 1 | Palma ratio * | 0.76 2019 |
| w reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 4.5 2019 🔵 | • | | 0.70 2010 |
| ndardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) | 、 、 | | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 1 2 2010 |
| ged less than 75) | 400.0 2010 | T | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 1.3 2018 |
| cide rate (per 100,000 population) | 7.9 2018 🔹 | T | equivalized income (%) | 56.9 2019 |
| e-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 34 2016 😐 | | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 38.5 2019 (|
| nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population) rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 5.8 2019 • | 1 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 4.9 2020 |
| ople killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 5.0 2019 | 1 | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 96 2019 | 1 | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 13.8 2019 |
| pulation engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 1.4 2019 • | 1 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| oking prevalence (%) | 25 2020 🔹 | 1 | Circular material use rate (%) | 6.4 2019 |
| pple covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 94.6 2020 😐 | 7 | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | NA NA (81.6 2015 (|
| re of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 20.2 2019 | 1 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 38.3 2015 |
| jective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.4 2021 • | T | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 13.4 2015 |
| ividuals that use the internet to make appointments with a racticioner (%) | 15 2020 🔎 | 1 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 9.8 2015 |
| | | | SDG13 – Climate Action | |
| IG4 – Quality Education ticipation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | | | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 6.1 2019 |
| nd starting age of compulsory primary education) | 77.8 2019 😐 | 1 | CO_2 emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2/capita$) | 1.7 2015 |
| ly leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 7.6 2020 🔍 | 1 | CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (CO_2 capita) CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 87.1 2019 |
| A score (worst 0–600 best) | 469.3 2018 😐 | Ť | SDG14 – Life Below Water | |
| derachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 29.3 2018 🔎 | 7 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 62.5 2019 |
| iation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 18.5 2018 😐 | 4 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA NA (|
| atus (%) tiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 39.0 2020 | • | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | NA NA (|
| tiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) ult participation in learning (%) | 2.8 2020 | 1 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA NA 🔍 |
| | 2.0 2020 | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 2018 |
| 1965 – Gender Equality | 10 4 2010 | - | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA NA 🔍 |
| adjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 18.4 2019 • 12.6 2020 • | * | SDG15 – Life on Land | |
| nder employment gap (p.p.) pulation inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | | | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 85.8 2020 |
|) to 64) | 26.6 2020 😐 | 4 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| ts held by women in national parliaments (%) | 22.7 2020 😐 | → | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | 2.2 2018 🤇 |
| itions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 1 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | 14.4 2018 |
| portion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 15.8 2020 😐 | 7 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.95 2021 |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 1.4 2018 (|
| ulation having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 1.3 2019 😐 | Ŧ | (per million population) | |
| their household (%) | | ÷., | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 0 6 2010 |
| ulation connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 65.7 2018 • | 7 | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 0.6 2018 |
| hwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | Ť | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 5.2 2019 |
| rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 1 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.60 2020 |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%) | | Ť | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.56 2020 |
| ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 81.9 2020 😐 | 4 | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.68 2020 |
| | | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 49 2020 (|
| | 5.7 2020 • | | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 14.9 2018 |
| ulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 16.9 2019 🔸 | 7 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 0.24 2020 |
| ulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) re of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | Т | per 100,000 population) | |
| pulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) re of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) e emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.1 2019 😐 | | Drocc Erondom Indov (boct 0, 100 worst) | 220 2021 |
| pulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) re of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) e emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) reaction of the second se | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 23.0 2021 |
| pulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) are of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) a emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) are Decent Work and Economic Growth tection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.73 2020 • | • | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | |
| | | • | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.14 2020 |
| bulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) are of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth tection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.73 2020 • | • | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | |

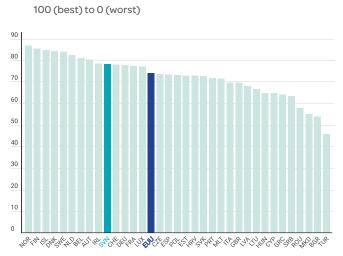
ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

SLOVENIA

Central and Eastern Europe



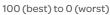
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

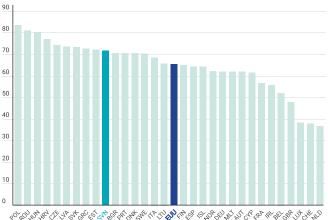


Leave No One Behind Index

146

Spillover Index





SLOVENIA

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value Year | Rating Trend | SDG8 – (continued) |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 12.4 2020 | | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 pop |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | 3.0 2020 | | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 0.2 2021 | • 个 | |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | 10.0.2010 | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infra |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 19.9 2019 2.40 2017 | | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) R&D personnel (% of active population) |
| Yield gap closure (%) | 57.6 2015 | · · · · · · | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (p |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 43.2 2019 | | Households with broadband access (%) |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 35.7 2018 | | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 2019 |) 🌒 🕚 | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or al |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and t |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 80.6 2020 | • 1 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: . |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 2.1 2019 | • • ↑ | universities (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) | 67.2 2020 | • 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 p |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 27.5 2020 |) • 1 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 0.4 2020 | | Gini Coefficient |
| by income (p.p.) | | | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 5.4 2019 | ••• | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Comm |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75) | ¹ 252.8 2018 | 3 • 个 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 16.9 2018 | 3 • 1 | Overcrowding rate among people living with belo |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 23 2016 | | equivalized income (%) Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 2.1 2019 | | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 4.9 2019 94 2019 | | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 4.5 2019 | | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption an |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | 27 2020 | · · · · · · | Circular material use rate (%) |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 2019 | | Gross value added in environmental goods and se |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 23.8 2020 | • 1 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.5 2020 | • 1 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (l |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 25 2020 |) 🔸 🕇 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita |
| practicioner (%) | | | SDG13 – Climate Action |
| SDG4 – Quality Education Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | | | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 92.1 2019 | • • 个 | CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 4.1 2020 | • 1 | CO_2 emissions embodied in finipoles (CO_2 , cupita) CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 503.7 2018 | 3 • 个 | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 14.6 2018 | 3 • ↑ | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 13.0 2018 | 3 🔸 🎵 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 45.4 2020 | • • | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 8.4 2020 | | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (|
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 7.9 2019 | • • | Mean area that is protected in marine sites import |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 6.2 2020 | • 🕇 | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 12.0 2020 | • • | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites impo Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites impo |
| 20 to 64) | | | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2 /litre |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 21.2 2020 22.9 2020 | 1.1 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 17.3 2020 | | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats emb |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | | | (per million population) |
| in their household (%) | 0.1 2020 | • • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Ins |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 68.9 2018 | 3 • 🕇 | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 populatio |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 0.7 2017 | | Population reporting crime in their area (%) |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 24.5 2013 | | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 98.3 2020 | | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0- |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 71.5 2020 |) 🚽 T | Constraints on government power (worst 0-1 bes |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 2.8 2020 | | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 22.0 2019 | | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV const |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 0.9 2019 | | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | 0.75.0005 | | |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst $0-1$ best) | 0.75 2020 19,548 2019 | | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | | | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) |
| aged 15 to 29) | 9.2 2020 | • • | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 5.0 2020 | • 1 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| | | | |

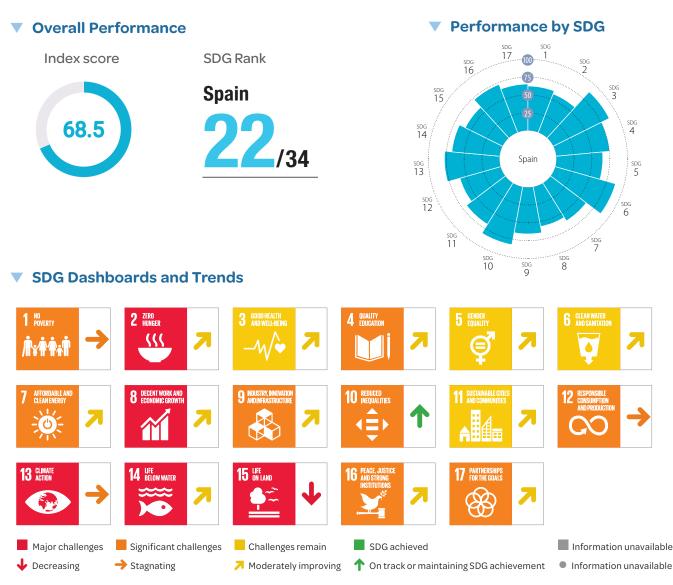
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|--|---|-------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| In work at risk-of-poverty rate (%) 5.0 2020 ● Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100.000 population) 0.9 2015 ● SOES - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure E 20019 ● Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 2.0 2019 ● ● R&D personnel (% of active population) 7.7 2019 ● ● Gain interier acces, urban sy run al areas (p.D) 5 2020 ● ● Individuals aged 55 to 74 years oid who have basic or abve basic (diptal skills (%) 2.6 2011 ● ● Digitics performance index Culture 3.3 2018 ● | | | | | |
| SDG9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 2.0 2019 Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 7.7 4 2020 Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 7.9 4 2020 Gap in internet acces, urban xor ural areas (p.) 5.0200 Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) 26 2019 Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related 3.3 2018 The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 22.6 2021 Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) 1.5 2018 SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities 3.1 2018 Gini Coefficient 2.3 5 2020 Palma ratio 0.85 2018 SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities 1.1 2020 Urban population without acces to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) 5.2 2018 Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) 5.2 2018 Courcian material use rate (%) 1.1 4 2019 2.8 2020 Crucian material use rate (%) 1.4 2019 2.8 2015 Crucian material use rate (%) 1.4 2019 2.8 2015 | | | | • | Ť. |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GCP) R&D personnel (% of active population) T 2 2019 R&D personnel (% of active population) T 2 2019 R&D personnel (% of active population) T 2 2020 T 2 2 2 2019 T 2 2 2 2 2019 T 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 9 T 2 2 2 2 2 0 9 T 2 2 2 2 2 0 9 T 2 2 2 2 0 9 T 2 2 2 2 2 0 9 T 2 2 2 0 9 T 2 2 2 0 9 T 2 2 2 2 0 9 T 2 2 2 0 1 T 2 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.9 | 2015 | • | 1 |
| R&D presentel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) Gap in intermet access, whan vs rural areas (p.p.) Gap in intermet access, whan vs rural areas (p.p.) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1 – 5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0 – 100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) 1.5 2018 • • • SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient 2.35 2020 • • • SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Una ratio 0.85 2018 • • • SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Una ratio 0.85 2018 • • • SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Una ratio 0.85 2018 • • • SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Una ratio 0.85 2018 • • • SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Una ratio 0.85 2018 • • • SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Una ratio 0.85 2018 • • • SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Circular material use rate (%) Sins value adde in environmental goods and services sector 16 2018 • • Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Imported emissions of reactive introgen (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions freactive introgen (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capi | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | | | |
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| Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 2.2 2018 SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 0.7 2018 Population reporting crime in their area (%) 7.3 2020 Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) 0.3 2020 Access to justice (worst 0-1 best) 0.68 2020 Constraints on government power (worst 0-1 best) 0.65 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-10 best) 60 2020 Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 18.3 2018 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) 0.00 2020 Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) 23.1 2021 SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals 0.17 2020 | | | | • | j. |
| SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 0.7 2018 Population reporting crime in their area (%) 7.3 2020 Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) 0.3 2020 Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.68 2020 Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) 0.64 2020 Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) 0.65 2020 Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 18.3 2018 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) 0.00 2020 Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) 23.1 2021 SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals 0.17 2020 Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.17 2020 | | | | | |
| Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 0.7 2018 Population reporting crime in their area (%) 7.3 2020 Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) 0.3 2020 Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.68 2020 Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) 0.64 2020 Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) 0.65 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–10 best) 60 2020 Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 18.3 2018 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) 0.00 2020 Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) 23.1 2021 SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals 50.017 2020 Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.17 2020 | (per million population) | 2.2 | 2010 | • | • |
| Population reporting crime in their area (%)7.3 2020Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)0.3 2020Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)0.68 2020Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)0.64 2020Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)0.65 2020Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)60 2020Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)18.3 2018Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)0.00 2020Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)23.1 2021SDG17 – Partnerships for the GoalsOfficial development assistance (% of GNI)0.17 2020 | | | | | |
| Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)0.3 2020Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)0.68 2020Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)0.64 2020Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)0.65 2020Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)60 2020Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)18.3 2018Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)0.00 2020Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)23.1 2021SDG17 – Partnerships for the GoalsOfficial development assistance (% of GNI)0.17 2020 | | | | | Ť |
| Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.68 2020 ↑ Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) 0.64 2020 ↑ Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) 0.65 2020 ↑ Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 60 2020 ↑ Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 18.3 2018 ↑ Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) 0.00 2020 ● Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) 23.1 2021 ↑ SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Unit of GNI) 0.17 2020 ◆ | | | | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)0.642020◆Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)0.652020◆Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)602020◆Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)18.32018●Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)0.002020●Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)23.12021●SDG17 – Partnerships for the GoalsUnit of GNI)0.172020● | | | | | |
| Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)0.652020•Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)602020•Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)18.32018•Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)0.002020•Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)23.12021••SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals0.172020•• | - | | | | * |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)60 2020↑Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)18.3 2018↑Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)0.00 2020●Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)23.1 2021●SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals0.17 2020● | | | | | Ť. |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) 23.1 2021 ● ↑ SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.17 2020 ● → | | 60 | 2020 | • | |
| per 100,000 population) 0.00 2020 Press Freedom Index (best 0−100 worst) 23.1 2021 SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.17 2020 | | 18.3 | 2018 | • | T |
| Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) 23.1 2021 ↑ SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals 0.17 2020 ◆ Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.17 2020 ◆ | | 0.00 | 2020 | • | ٠ |
| SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.17 2020 ● → | | 23.1 | 2021 | • | 1 |
| Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.17 2020 ● → | | | | | |
| | | 0.17 | 2020 | • | → |
| | | | | • | 1 |

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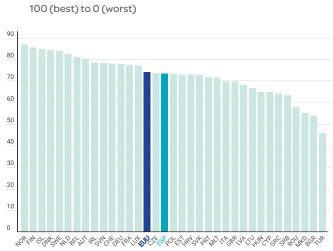
52 2021 • • 88.9 2019 • 🛧

SPAIN

148

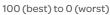


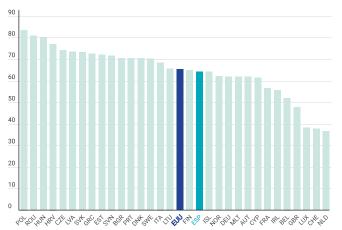
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index





SPAIN

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value Year Ratin | g Trend | SDG8 - (continu |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) Severely materially deprived people (%) | 21.0 2020 • 7.0 2020 • | | People killed in acc In work at-risk-of-p |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 2.0 2020 | | Fatal work-related a |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | | SDG9 – Indust |
| Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population) | 16.0 2019 🔎 | -> | Gross domestic exp |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Yield gap closure (%) | 2.42 2017 • 45.7 2015 • | • | R&D personnel (% of Patent applications |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 49.3 2017 | 1 | Households with bi |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 18.5 2018 🏾 | 1 | Gap in internet acce |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 110.9 2019 ● | • | Individuals aged 55 to Logistics performan |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Life expectancy at birth (years) | 82.4 2020 ● | 4 | infrastructure (wo |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 4.4 2019 | - | The Times Higher E universities (worst |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 73.0 2020 ● | 1 | Scientific and techr |
| aged 16 or over) Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 16.5 2020 🔍 | 1 | SDG10 - Reduc |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 0.6 2020 ● | 1 | Gini Coefficient |
| by income (p.p.) New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 9.3 2019 | $\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{T}}}$ | Palma ratio |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) | | $\mathbf{\dot{\star}}$ | SDG11 – Sustai Urban population wit |
| aged less than 75) Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 7.2 2018 | * | Overcrowding rate |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | | | equivalized incom Recycling rate of m |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 10 2016 | | Population living in |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 3.1 2019 • 3.7 2019 • | | foundation or rot |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 96 2019 ● | T | Exposure to air poll |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 1.6 2019 | † | SDG12 – Respo Circular material us |
| Smoking prevalence (%) People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 24 2020 • 100.7 2020 • | | Gross value added i |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 29.4 2019 😐 | 4 | Production-based S |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.5 2021 🏾 🔍 | 1 | Imported SO ₂ emis Production-based e |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practicioner (%) | 40 2020 🔍 | 1 | Imported emissions |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | SDG13 – Clima |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 97.3 2019 ● | 1 | CO ₂ emissions from f |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 16.0 2020 🔎 | 1 | CO ₂ emissions emb CO ₂ emissions emb |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 486.7 2018 😐 | 4 | SDG14 – Life B |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 21.3 2018 😐 | + | Bathing sites of exc |
| status (%) | 10.0 2018 • | T | Fish caught from ov |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 47.4 2020 | 1 | Fish caught by bott Fish caught that are |
| Adult participation in learning (%) SDG5 – Gender Equality | 11.0 2020 ● | | Marine biodiversity |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 11.9 2019 ● | 1 | Mean area that is p |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 11.4 2020 😐 | ÷ | SDG15 – Life or |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 24.8 2020 😐 | 1 | Mean area that is pr Mean area that is pr |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 42.2 2020 • | 1 | Biochemical oxyger |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 29.3 2020 • | 1 | Nitrate in groundwa |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 19.8 2020 🔎 | -> | Red List Index of sp Terrestrial and fresh |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | | | (per million popu |
| in their household (%) | 0.2 2020 ● | Т | SDG16 – Peace |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 86.6 2016 | • | Death rate due to h Population reportin |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 23.7 2017 • 24.0 2013 • | * | Gap in population r |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 99.6 2020 ● | † | Access to justice (w |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 95.7 2020 ● | 1 | Timeliness of admir Constraints on gove |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | 10.0 0000 | | Corruption Percepti |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 10.9 2020 • 18.4 2019 • | * | Unsentenced detail |
| CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 0.9 2019 | Ť | Exports of major co per 100,000 popu |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | Press Freedom Inde |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.75 2020 | 1 | SDG17 – Partne |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 20,346 2019 ● | Τ | Official developmer Shifted profits of m |
| aged 15 to 29) | 17.3 2020 🔴 | 7 | Corporate Tax Have |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 15.5 2020 🔴 | 1 | Statistical Performa |
| | | | |

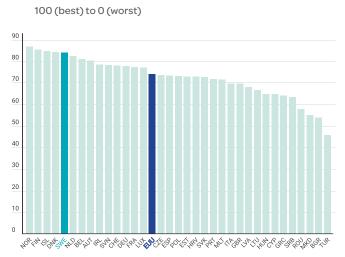
| d | SDG8 – (continued) People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.8 11.8 | Year F 2019 2020 2015 | ٠ | |
|---|--|---|--|------------------|--|
| • | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) R&D personnel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) Households with broadband access (%) Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 1.0 38.3 95 6 31 3.8 | 2019 2019 2020 2020 2020 2019 2018 | • | → ↑ → ↑ ↑↑ ↑ |
| • | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | 55.8 1.2 | 2021 2018 | • | • |
| | Gini Coefficient Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | | 2020 2018 | • | † |
| | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 16.6 34.7 19.7 | 2018 2020 2019 2020 2019 | • • • | ↑ ↑ ↑ ↓ ↑ |
| | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Circular material use rate (%) Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 10.0 2.1 29.4 21.5 15.2 | 2019 2019 2019 2015 2015 2015 2015 | | 7↓↑↓↓ |
| | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 5.4 | 2019 2015 | • | → → |
| | SDG14 – Life Below Water Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 88.4 32.1 42.8 10.8 0.6 | 2019 2018 2018 2018 2018 2018 2020 | • | ↑ → 7 ↑ ● → |
| • | SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 51.3 NA NA 0.85 | 2020 2020 NA NA 2021 2018 | • • • • | $\uparrow \uparrow \bullet \bullet \downarrow \bullet$ |
| | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) Population reporting crime in their area (%) Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–10 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 14.1 3.6 0.73 0.57 0.73 62 14.4 1.93 | 2018 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2018 2020 2021 | • | ^++^+^+^+ |
| | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 23.1 65 | 2020 2018 2021 2019 | • | ⊼ ↑ ● ↑ |

Europe Sustainable Development Report 2021

SWEDEN



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

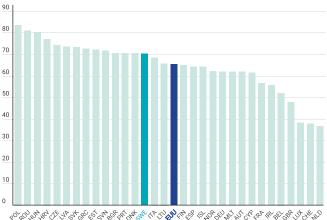


Leave No One Behind Index

150

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



SWEDEN

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| SDG1 – No Poverty People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 16.1 | Year Rati | • | > | SC Peo |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------|
| Severely materially deprived people (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | | 2020 | | Т ↑ | In v Fat |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger | | | | | SC |
| Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population) | | 2019 | | ↓ → | Gro R& |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Yield gap closure (%) | | 2017 (2015 (| | • | Pat |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | 2018 | | ł | Но |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | | 2018 (2019 (| | ↑ ● | Ga Ind |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | | | Log |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2020 (2019 (| | ♠ | ir The |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | 2019 | | • • | u Sci |
| aged 16 or over) Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | | 2020 | | • | SC |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | 2020 | | 1 | Gir |
| by income (p.p.) New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 2019 | | ↑ | Pal SC |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | 183.3 | 2018 | | 1 | Urb |
| aged less than 75) Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 12.7 | 2018 | | Ł | Ov e |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 7 | 2016 | | • | Red |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 2.6 | 2019 | | 1 | Pop fc |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | | ↑ ↑ | Exp |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | | 2019 | • | 1 | SC |
| Smoking prevalence (%) People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | | 2020 (2019 (| | ↑ ↑ | Ciro |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | | 2019 | | † | Pro |
| Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 7.4 | 2021 | | 1 | Im Pro |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practicioner (%) | 28 | 2020 | | 1 | Im |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SC |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 95.6 | 2019 | | 1 | C0 C0 |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | | 2020 | | 1 | CO |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 502.3 19.0 | 2018 | | ↑ ↑ | SC Bat |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 12.7 | 2018 | | Ł | Fish |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 2020 | | 1 | Fish |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 28.6 | 2020 | | T | Fisl Ma |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 11.8 | 2019 | | ↑ | Me |
| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | | 2020 | | Ť | SC Me |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 5.7 | 2020 | | 1 | Me |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | | 2020 | | 1 | Bio Nit |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | | 2020 < 2020 < | | ↑ ⊼ | Red |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | Ter (p |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) | 0.0 | 2020 | | 1 | SC |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 95.0 | 2017 | | 1 | De |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | 2017 (2013) | | 1 | Pop Ga |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 2013 | | 1 | Aco |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 94.9 | 2020 | | 1 | Tin |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | 77 | 2020 | | ^ | Co |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 2020 | | ↑ | Un Exp |
| \mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO_2/TWh) | 0.2 | 2019 | • | 1 | р |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.76 | 2020 | | ^ | Pre |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 25,004 | | | $\mathbf{\dot{\uparrow}}$ | Off |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) | 7.2 | 2020 | | 1 | Shi Coi |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 8.3 | 2020 | | Ł | Sta |
| | | | | | |

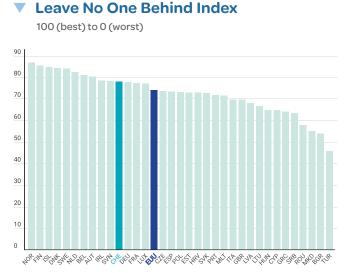
| Value | Year F | lating | Trend | SDG8 – (continued) | Value | Year R | ating | Trend |
|-------|--------------|--------|--------------------|--|-------|--------------|-------|------------------------|
| | 2020 | | | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 0.7 | 2019 | - | 1 |
| | 2020 2021 | | T | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | | 2020 2015 | • | T |
| 0.0 | 2021 | | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 1.2 | 2013 | | |
| 153 | 2019 | • | T | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 3.4 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| | 2017 | • | ÷ | R&D personnel (% of active population) | 1.7 | 2019 | • | † |
| | 2015 | • | • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | | | • | 1 |
| | 2018 2018 | | * | Households with broadband access (%) Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | | 2020 2020 | • | T |
| | 2018 | | • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | | 2020 | • | $\mathbf{\dot{\star}}$ |
| | | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | | 2018 | | * |
| 82.4 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 7.2 | 2010 | • | • |
| 1.8 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | universities (worst 0–100 best) | 66.2 | 2021 | • | • |
| 76.5 | 2020 | • | 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 2.0 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 |
| 20.6 | 2020 | • | → | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | | | | |
| 17 | 2020 | • | • | Gini Coefficient | | 2020 | • | 1 |
| | 2019 | | * | Palma ratio | 1.00 | 2019 | • | Т |
| | | | * | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 0.2 | 2010 | | • |
| 183.3 | | | T | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | | 2018 | | |
| 12.7 | 2018 | • | + | equivalized income (%) | | 2020 | • | - |
| 7 | 2016 | • | • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 46.6 | 2019 | • | T |
| | 2019 | • | 1 | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 7.1 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 |
| | 2019 2019 | | T | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μ g/m ³) | 5.8 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 |
| | 2019 | • | † | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | | | | |
| | 2020 | • | 1 | Circular material use rate (%) | | 2019 | • | + |
| | 2019 | • | 1 | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2018 2015 | | * |
| | 2020 2021 | | T | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | Ú. |
| | | | | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 12.7 | 2015 | • | 4 |
| 28 | 2020 | • | T. | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 11.8 | 2015 | • | $\mathbf{+}$ |
| | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action | | | | |
| 95.6 | 2019 | • | 1 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | | 2019 2015 | • | 3 |
| 7.7 | 2020 | • | 1 | CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (CO_2 /capita) CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | | 2015 | • | • |
| 502.3 | | ٠ | 1 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | | | | |
| 19.0 | 2018 | • | Τ | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 78.5 | 2019 | • | 1 |
| 12.7 | 2018 | • | 4 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 2018 | • | + |
| | 2020 | ٠ | Ť | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2018 2018 | | T |
| 28.6 | 2020 | • | Т | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 2018 | • | • |
| 11.0 | 2010 | | • | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 60.2 | 2020 | ٠ | → |
| | 2019 2020 | | 1 | SDG15 – Life on Land | | | | |
| | 2020 | | • | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | | • | + |
| | | | * | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | | 2020 NA | | - |
| | 2020 2020 | | 1 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | | NA | | • |
| | 2020 | • | 7 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 2021 | ٠ | 1 |
| | | | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 1.6 | 2018 | • | ٠ |
| 0.0 | 2020 | • | 1 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | | | | |
| | 2017 | | 1 | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 1.0 | 2018 | • | 1 |
| | 2017 | • | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 13.8 | 2020 | • | 4 |
| | 2013 | • | -> | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | | 2020 | • | Ť |
| | 2020 | • | 1 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 2020 | • | 4 |
| 94.9 | 2020 | • | Т | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | • | 1 |
| 2.7 | 2020 | | • | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2020 | ٠ | 1 |
| | 2020 2019 | | 1 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | | 2018 | • | Т |
| | 2019 | • | 1 | per 100,000 population) | 1.90 | 2020 | • | • |
| | | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 7.2 | 2021 | ٠ | 1 |
| 0.76 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | | | | |
| 5,004 | 2019 | • | Τ | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 2020 | • | T |
| 7.2 | 2020 | ٠ | 1 | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 2018 2021 | - | • |
| 8.3 | 2020 | • | 4 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 2019 | • | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |

SWITZERLAND

EFTA

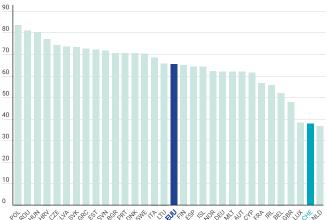


Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

SWITZERLAND

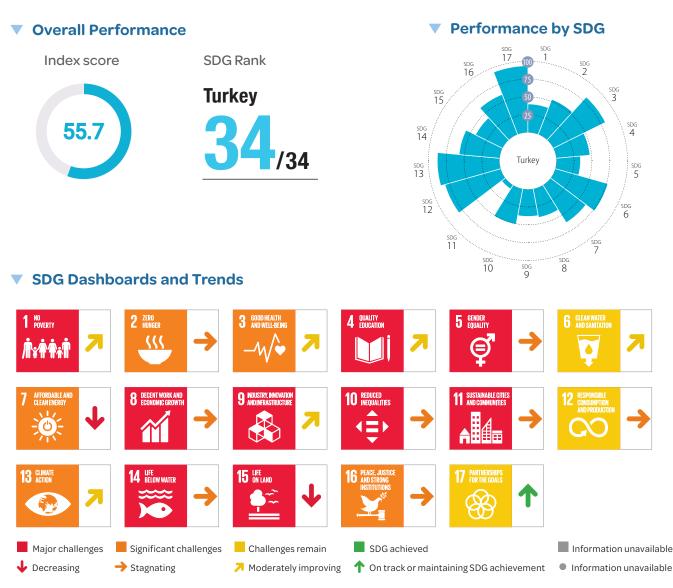
Performance by Indicator

| DG1 – No Poverty | | SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Rati |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| eople at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 16.0 2019 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 1.2 2018 |
| everely materially deprived people (%) overty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 1.9 2019 ● ↑ 0.2 2021 ● ↑ | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 7.7 2019 |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger | 0.2 2021 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | |
| revalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) * | 19.5 2016 🔍 🌒 | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 3.2 2017 |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.47 2017 | R&D personnel (% of active population) | 1.7 2017 |
| ield gap closure (%) | NA NA 🔍 🔴 | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 937.3 2020 |
| ross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 59.4 2019 🔸 🕇 | Households with broadband access (%) | 96 2019 (|
| mmonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 33.3 2018 ● → | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 0 2019 |
| xports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 2019 • • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 62 2019 (|
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 4.0 2018 |
| fe expectancy at birth (years) ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 83.2 2020 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 75.9 2021 |
| opulation with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 1.4 2019 • 个 | universities (worst 0–100 best) | |
| aged 16 or over) | 81.3 2019 • 个 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 2.5 2018 |
| ap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 18.8 2019 🍨 🕇 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | |
| ap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 1.2 2019 🌒 🛧 | Gini Coefficient | 30.6 2019 |
| by income (p.p.) ew reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 5.4 2019 • 个 | Palma ratio | 1.10 2017 (|
| tandardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) | | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | 4.0.0040.4 |
| aged less than 75) | 159.5 2018 • 个 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 1.2 2018 |
| uicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 11.9 2018 🏾 🕈 | equivalized income (%) | 14.1 2019 (|
| ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 10 2016 🔹 🖷 | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 53.0 2019 |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 4.0 2019 🏾 🕇 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 10.5 2019 |
| eople killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 2.2 2019 | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas ($\mu q/m^3$) | 9.2 2019 |
| irviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 95 2019 🌒 🕇 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | J.Z 2019 |
| opulation engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | NA NA 🔹 🖲 | Circular material use rate (%) | |
| noking prevalence (%) | NA NA • | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | NA NA (2.9 2019 (|
| eople covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) nare of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 100.0 2019 ● ↑ 33.2 2019 ● → | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 38.7 2015 |
| Jbjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 7.3 2021 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 54.6 2015 |
| dividuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 6.7 2015 (|
| practicioner (%) | NA NA 🔹 🖲 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 21.9 2015 (|
| DG4 – Quality Education | | SDG13 – Climate Action | |
| articipation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 49.4 2019 🖲 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 4.4 2019 (|
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) arly leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 4.0 2020 • 个 | CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (t CO_2 /capita) | 4.8 2015 |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best) | 498.0 2018 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 1.2 2020 |
| nderachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 20.2 2018 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | 02.1.2010 |
| ariation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 16.3 2018 😐 🕹 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 82.1 2019 (NA NA (|
| status (%) | | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | NA NA |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) dult participation in learning (%) | 53.0 2020 • ↑ 27.6 2020 • ↑ | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA NA 🔍 |
| | 27.0 2020 | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.5 2018 🤇 |
| DG5 – Gender Equality | 18.3 2018 😐 🕹 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA NA 🖣 |
| nadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) ender employment gap (p.p.) | 8.3 2020 | SDG15 – Life on Land | |
| opulation inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| 20 to 64) | 24.7 2020 😐 🎵 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| eats held by women in national parliaments (%) | NA NA • | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | NA NA (13.9 2018 (|
| ositions held by women in senior management positions (%) | NA NA • • | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.97 2021 |
| oportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 16.3 2020 • 🔶 | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | (per million population) | 5.8 2018 |
| ppulation having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) | 0.0 2019 🍨 🕇 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | |
| opulation connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 98.0 2013 • • | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.5 2018 |
| eshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 1.9 2017 • ↑ | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 7.1 2019 |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 47.6 2013 🏾 🔶 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 2.2 2019 |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%) | 94.2 2020 • 🔶 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA NA (|
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 99.7 2020 • 个 | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | NA NA NA |
| spatation asing salely managed samation services (70) | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 85 2020 |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 0.3 2019 • 🕇 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 43.2 2018 🤇 |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) nare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | NA NA • | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) nare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) | 2.39 2020 (|
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) hare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | NA NA • • 0.5 2019 • ↑ | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) hare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth rotection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | NA NA • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | 2.39 2020 (10.6 2021 (|
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) hare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth otection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) ross disposable income (€/capita) | NA NA • • 0.5 2019 • ↑ | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 2.39 2020 10.6 2021 0.48 2020 |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) nare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth otection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | NA NA • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 2.39 2020 (10.6 2021 (|

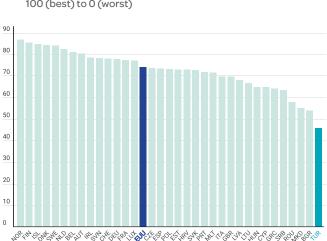
* Imputed data point

153

TURKEY



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

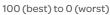


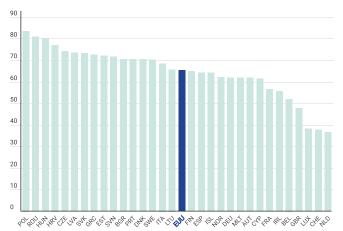
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

154

Spillover Index





TURKEY

Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year I | Ratino | g Trend | SDG8 – (continued) |
|---|-------|--------------|--------|--------------------|---|
| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | NA | NA | ٠ | ٠ | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | | 2019 | | 2 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 7.8 | 2021 | • | ^ | |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11 2 | 2019 | • | 4 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2019 | | 7 | R&D personnel (% of active population) |
| Yield gap closure (%) | | NA | | | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) |
| Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | | NA | | | Households with broadband access (%) |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 25.0 | 2018 | • | + | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ۲ | | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 2019 | • | Ť | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 2.9 | 2019 | • | T | universities (worst 0–100 best) |
| aged 16 or over) | 66.4 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 10.6 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 8.5 | 2019 | • | • | Gini Coefficient * |
| by income (p.p.) | | 2019 | | <u>.</u> | Palma ratio |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population | | | | ~ | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities |
| aged less than 75) | 306.0 | 2018 | • | T | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 4.5 | 2018 | ٠ | 1 | equivalized income (%) |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 47 | 2016 | • | | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 10.0 | 2019 | | • | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | | 2018 | | $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 2019 | | Ť. | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 0.4 | 2019 | ٠ | 1 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | | NA | • | | Circular material use rate (%) Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | | 2019 | | T | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 2019 2020 | | Ţ | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | | | | | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) |
| practicioner (%) | 27 | 2020 | • | Т | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) |
| SDG4 – Quality Education | | | | | SDG13 – Climate Action |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 43.2 | 2019 | • | -> | $\rm CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita) |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | | | | | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) |
| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 2020 2018 | | | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) |
| Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | | 2018 | | * | SDG14 – Life Below Water |
| Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | | 2018 | | | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) |
| status (%) | | | | | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 2020 | | | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | 0.C | 2020 | • | 7 | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality | 1 7 | 2014 | | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) Gender employment gap (p.p.) | 1.5 | 2014 2020 | - | - | SDG15 – Life on Land |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | | | | | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) |
| 20 to 64) | 58.8 | 2020 | • | → | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) |
| Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) | | 2020 | | → | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | | 2020 | | 7 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 16.8 | 2020 | • | 7 | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | | | (per million population) |
| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 0.9 | 2019 | • | 1 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions |
| in their household (%) Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 60.8 | 2018 | • | • | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | | 2010 | | j. | Population reporting crime in their area (%) |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | | 2013 | | Ť | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | NA | NA | | | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 78.4 | 2020 | • | 7 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 19.2 | 2019 | ٠ | 4 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | | NA | ٠ | ٠ | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD |
| CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.3 | 2019 | ٠ | → | per 100,000 population) |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | | | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | | 2020 | | → | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | NA | NA | ٠ | • | Official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) | 32.0 | 2020 | ٠ | 4 | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | 13.2 | 2020 | • | 4 | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |
| | | | | | |

Value Year Rating Trend **ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES**

NA NA 🔍

13.2 2019 😐

0.2 2015 •

1.1 2019 🔴

0.6 2019 🔴 7.0 2020 •

91 2020 • NA NA

6 2019 🔸

3.2 2018 •

40.5 2021 •

0.4 2018 😐

41.9 2019 🔎

1.84 2018 •

NA NA

66.3 2019

11.5 2019 🔸

36.9 2019 🔸

NA NA .

NA NA .

NA NA

23.6 2015 • 个 10.7 2015 🔸 🔶 14.5 2015 😐

2.9 2015 • 🕇

4.9 2019 • -> 0.5 2015 • 个

2.0 2019 • •

NA NA 🔹 🔍

5.5 2018 • 🕇

3.8 2020 • ->

4.2 2020 • ->

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57.5 2018 •

25.5 2018 •

0.0 2018 •

2.3 2020 •

NA NA

NA NA

0.88 2021 •

0.7 2018 •

10.9 2019 • 0.0 2019 •

0.41 2020

30.6 2018

0.25 2020 • 49.8 2021 😐

NA NA 🔹 🔹 5.0 2018 • 个 0 2021 🌒

84.6 2019 • 🕇

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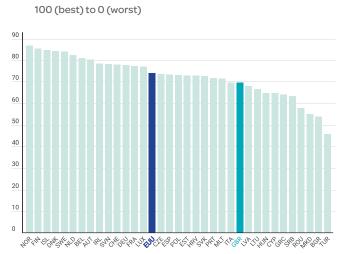
* Imputed data point

UNITED KINGDOM

Western Europe



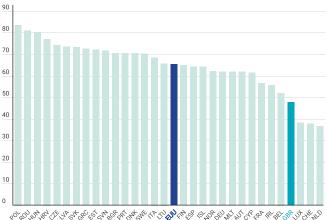
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Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

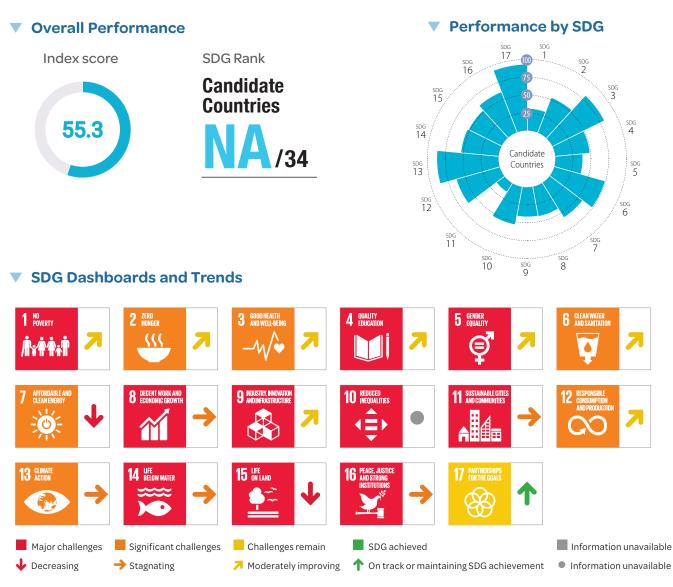
UNITED KINGDOM

Performance by Indicator

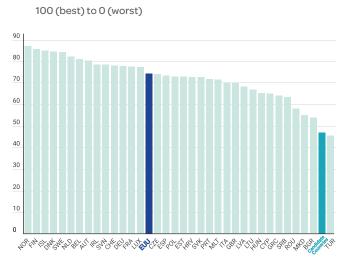
| DG1 – No Poverty | | SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Rating |
|---|--|--|------------------------------|
| eople at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 18.6 2018 🔸 🕂 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 0.8 2018 🏾 |
| everely materially deprived people (%) | 4.6 2018 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 10.3 2018 |
| overty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 0.4 2021 • 个 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 1.5 2015 ● |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | |
| revalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population) | 21.0 2017 | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 1.8 2019 |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.41 2017 ● → | R&D personnel (% of active population) | 1.5 2019 • 84.2 2020 • |
| ield gap closure (%) ross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 67.8 2015 • • 86.1 2017 • ↓ | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) Households with broadband access (%) | 97 2020 |
| mmonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 13.1 2018 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 4 2020 |
| xports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 537.3 2019 | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 53 2019 |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 4.0 2018 ● |
| ife expectancy at birth (years) | 81.3 2018 • | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 4.0 2018 |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 6.8 2018 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 93.0 2021 • |
| opulation with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.5 2018 ● |
| aged 16 or over) | 73.2 2018 • 个 | | 1.5 2010 |
| ap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 21.9 2018 🔎 🎵 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | 22 5 2010 |
| ap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 1.6 2018 🏾 🕈 | Gini Coefficient Palma ratio | 33.5 2018 • 1.57 2019 • |
| by income (p.p.) ew reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 8.0 2019 • 个 | | 1.57 2019 |
| tandardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population) | • | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | |
| aged less than 75) | 237.8 2018 • 个 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 7.1 2018 😐 |
| uicide rate (per 100,000 population) | 8.3 2018 • 🕇 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) | 9.8 2018 🏾 🗨 |
| ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 14 2016 • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 44.1 2018 • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 17.6 2018 |
| 1ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) eople killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 4.3 2019 ● ↑ 2.8 2018 ● ↑ | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 2.8 2018 ● ↑ 91 2019 ● ↑ | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | 10.2 2019 🔸 |
| opulation engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 9.7 2014 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| moking prevalence (%) | 12 2020 | Circular material use rate (%) | 16.4 2019 😐 |
| eople covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 2019 • 🕇 | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | 2.0 2018 🔸 |
| nare of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 18.3 2020 🔹 🕇 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 51.8 2015 😐 |
| ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.9 2021 🏾 🕈 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 31.1 2015 • |
| ndividuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 21 2020 😐 🕇 | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 12.4 2015 |
| practicioner (%) | 21 2020 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 13.3 2015 🔸 |
| DG4 – Quality Education | | SDG13 – Climate Action | |
| articipation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 100.0 2019 • 个 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 5.5 2019 |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) arly leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 10.9 2019 • → | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 3.2 2015 • 2,371.6 2020 • |
| ISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 503.7 2018 | | 2,571.0 2020 |
| nderachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 17.4 2018 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | <pre></pre> |
| ariation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic | 10.7 2018 😐 🕹 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 66.1 2019 |
| status (%) | | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 24.8 2018 • 23.7 2018 • |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 49.4 2019 • 个 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 4.2 2018 |
| dult participation in learning (%) | 14.8 2019 🏾 🕇 | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.2 2018 |
| DG5 – Gender Equality | | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 85.3 2020 • |
| nadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 19.8 2018 😐 🎵 | SDG15 – Life on Land | |
| ender employment gap (p.p.) | NA NA 🔹 🔍 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 86.4 2020 😐 |
| opulation inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) | 26.6 2019 🔸 🕇 | Mean area that is protected in terestriar sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| 20 to 64) eats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 30.6 2020 😐 🎵 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2 /litre) | 1.4 2018 |
| ositions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 34.7 2020 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | NA NA 🔹 |
| oportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 17.1 2019 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.96 2021 🔎 |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports | 3.2 2018 • |
| opulation having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | | (per million population) | 212 2010 |
| in their household (%) | 0.1 2018 • 个 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | |
| opulation connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 100.0 2014 • • | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.1 2018 • |
| eshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 0.7 2017 • 🕇 | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 24.2 2018 |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 33.9 2013 😐 🎵 | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 1.9 2018 |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%) | 99.8 2020 • 🕇 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 2020 |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 98.1 2020 🏾 🕈 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.74 2020 • 0.81 2020 • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 77 2020 |
| opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 5.4 2018 😐 个 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 8.8 2018 |
| hare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 12.3 2019 😐 🎵 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | |
| O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | 1.1 2019 🔸 🕇 | per 100,000 population) | 1.38 2020 😐 |
| | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 21.6 2021 • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | CDC17 Doute auching fourths Cools | |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth rotection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.66 2020 😐 🕹 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | |
| rotection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.66 2020 • ↓ 25,155 2019 • ↑ | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.70 2020 ● |
| rotection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 25,155 2019 • 🕇 | | 0.70 2020 • -41.2 2018 • |
| rotection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) ross disposable income (€/capita) | | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | |

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

CANDIDATE COUNTRIES



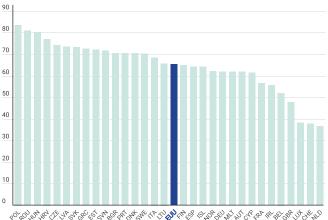
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

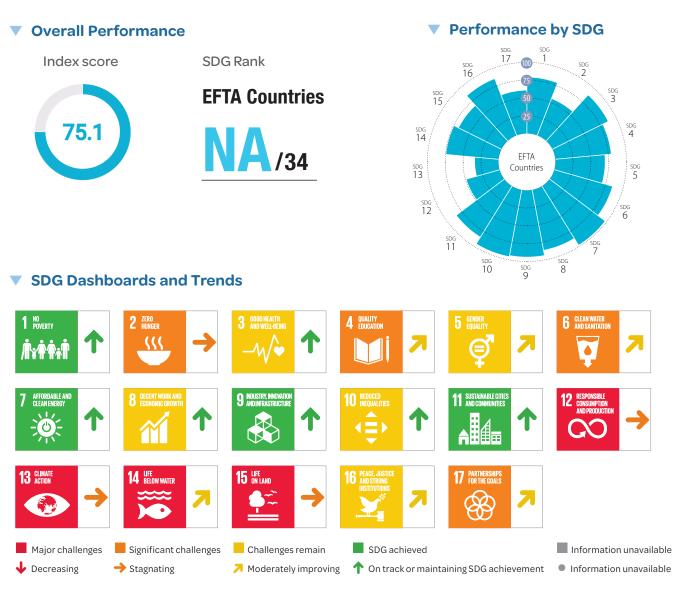
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

Performance by Indicator

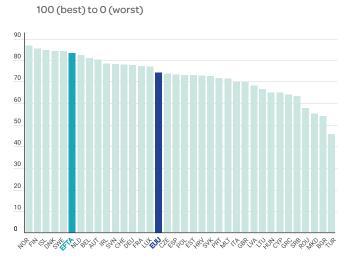
ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

| DG1 – No Poverty | | | SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Rating |
|--|---|-----|--|----------------------------|
| ople at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) verely materially deprived people (%) | 22.3 2020 25.6 2020 | | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | NA NA 12.8 2020 |
| verty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 8.4 2021 | | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.2 2015 |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger | | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | |
| evalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 21.6 2019 | • | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 1.0 2019 😐 |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.27 2017 | • 7 | R&D personnel (% of active population) | 0.6 2019 🔸 |
| ld gap closure (%) | NA NA | • • | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 6.1 2020 |
| oss nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) nmonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | NA NA 25.0 2018 | | Households with broadband access (%) Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 90 2020 • 4 2020 • |
| ports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | NA NA | • | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 7 2019 |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 3.1 2018 |
| e expectancy at birth (years) | 78.8 2020 | • 1 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 5.1 2010 |
| p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 2.9 2019 | • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 36.9 2021 🏾 🗨 |
| pulation with good or very good perceived health (% of population | 66.4 2020 | • 1 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 2018 😐 |
| ged 16 or over) p in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 11.2 2020 | • 1 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | |
| p in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | | | Gini Coefficient | 40.9 2020 🔎 |
| y income (p.p.) | 8.7 2020 | - 1 | Palma ratio | 1.78 2018 🔎 |
| w reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 15.7 2019 | • 1 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | |
| indardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population ged less than 75) | 314.7 2018 | • • | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 23.1 2018 • |
| icide rate (per 100,000 population) | 5.3 2018 | • • | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) | 65.7 2020 • |
| e-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 50 2016 | • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 10.2 2019 🔸 |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 9.4 2019 | . 1 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | 34.5 2020 • |
| ople killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 9.4 2019 8.2 2019 | • | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 95 2019 | • 1 | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³) | NA NA 🔍 |
| pulation engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 0.5 2019 | • • | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Circular material use rate (%) | NA NA 🔍 |
| noking prevalence (%) | NA NA | | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | 0.9 2019 |
| ople covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) are of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 98.9 2020 22.1 2020 | | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 26.4 2015 |
| pjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.0 2021 | • | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 13.3 2015 🔸 |
| lividuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 24 2020 | • | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 14.3 2015 😐 |
| racticioner (%) | 24 2020 | • | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 3.3 2015 • |
| OG4 – Quality Education | | | SDG13 – Climate Action | 10.0010 |
| ticipation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 nd starting age of compulsory primary education) | 45.4 2019 | • - | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 4.9 2019 • 0.5 2015 • |
| ly leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 24.2 2020 | • 1 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (CO ₂ /Capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 29.1 2020 |
| | 458.0 2018 | • 1 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | |
| derachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 27.7 2018 | • 1 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 58.8 2019 😐 |
| riation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic tatus (%) | 10.7 2018 | • • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 57.5 2018 • |
| tiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 35.9 2020 | • 1 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 27.5 2018 🔎 |
| ult participation in learning (%) | 5.5 2020 | | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 6.2 2018 |
| DG5 – Gender Equality | | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 2018 • 6.1 2020 • |
| adjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 0.2 2019 | • | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.1 2020 - |
| nder employment gap (p.p.) | 35.3 2020 | • - | SDG15 – Life on Land | 6 E 2020 |
| oulation inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 0 to 64) | 54.7 2020 | • - | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 6.5 2020 • 10.7 2020 • |
| its held by women in national parliaments (%) | 20.1 2020 | • - | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | 2.2 2018 • |
| itions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 18.0 2020 | | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | NA NA 🔹 |
| portion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 17.8 2020 | • 7 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.89 2021 • |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 1.0 2018 🔍 |
| bulation having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 1.1 2020 | • 1 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | |
| n their household (%) | | | Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 1.5 2018 ● |
| oulation connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) shwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 55.6 2018 22.3 2017 | | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 10.5 2020 |
| rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 12.6 2013 | | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 0.0 2020 • |
| oulation using safely managed water services (%) | 74.9 2020 | | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.56 2020 |
| oulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 70.6 2020 | • 7 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 2020 • 0.30 2020 • |
|)G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 40 2020 |
| Anordable and clean Energy | 19.1 2020 | | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 29.3 2018 |
| pulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 19.1 2020 | | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | |
| pulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) are of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 24.5 2019 | | | 0.24 2020 |
| bulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) are of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) | | | per 100,000 population) | 0.24 2020 |
| pulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) are of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) by emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | 24.5 2019 1.3 2019 | • - | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 0.24 2020 • 47.2 2021 • |
| pulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) are of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) be emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth stection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 24.5 2019 1.3 2019 0.46 2020 | • - | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | 47.2 2021 • |
| pulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) are of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 12 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Detection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) Doss disposable income (€/capita) | 24.5 2019 1.3 2019 0.46 2020 NA NA | • - | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) | |
| pulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) are of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) be emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth stection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 24.5 2019 1.3 2019 0.46 2020 | • - | per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | 47.2 2021 • NA NA • |

EFTA COUNTRIES



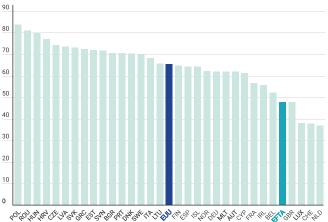
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals. Detailed results and methodology available online at https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

EFTA COUNTRIES

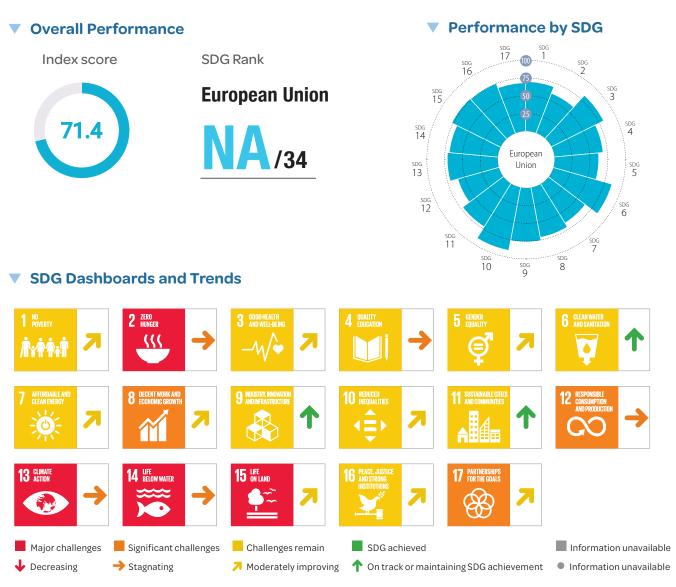
Performance by Indicator

| DG1 – No Poverty | | SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Rati |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| eople at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 14.6 2020 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 1.2 2019 |
| everely materially deprived people (%) overty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 1.9 2020 • ↑ 0.3 2021 • ↑ | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 7.2 2020 |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger | 0.5 2021 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | |
| revalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population) | 17.5 2019 🔎 🌒 | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 2.8 2019 |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.49 2017 • → | R&D personnel (% of active population) | 1.8 2019 |
| ield gap closure (%) | NA NA 🔍 🔴 | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | |
| iross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 72.9 2019 🔸 🦊 | Households with broadband access (%) | 96 2020 |
| Immonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 31.8 2018 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 3 2020 |
| xports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.0 2019 • • | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | 63 2019 |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being | 83 2 2020 • 🛧 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 3.9 2018 |
| ife expectancy at birth (years) ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 83.2 2020 • ↑ 1.6 2019 • ↑ | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 66.0 2021 |
| opulation with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 2.4 2018 |
| aged 16 or over) | 78.7 2020 • 个 | | 2.4 2010 |
| ap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 18.8 2020 • 个 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient | 28.5 2020 |
| ap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) | 1.5 2020 🌒 🕇 | Palma ratio | 1.02 2018 |
| ew reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 4.6 2019 • 🛧 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | 1.02 2010 |
| tandardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 populatio | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 3.2 2018 |
| aged less than 75) | | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | |
| uicide rate (per 100,000 population) ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | 12.3 2018 😐 🕇 | equivalized income (%) | 18.1 2020 |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 10 2016 • • | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 47.2 2019 |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 3.4 2019 🏾 🕇 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 9.2 2020 |
| eople killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 2.1 2019 • 🕇 | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μ g/m ³) | 8.1 2019 |
| irviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 96 2019 • 个 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| pulation engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (% noking prevalence (%) |) 10.5 2019 • • NA NA • • | Circular material use rate (%) | NA NA 🕨 |
| ople covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 100.0 2020 • ↑ | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | 2.9 2019 |
| are of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 25.6 2020 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 69.0 2015 (|
| ibjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 7.3 2021 🌒 🕇 | Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita) | 56.3 2015 |
| dividuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | 33 2020 • • | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 9.7 2015 |
| practicioner (%) | | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 19.9 2015 (|
| DG4 – Quality Education articipation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | | SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 5.8 2019 |
| anticipation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 68.4 2019 🔹 🔶 | CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (t CO_2 /capita) | 4.4 2019 |
| arly leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24 |) 6.5 2020 • 个 | | 31,274.3 2020 |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best) | 497.1 2018 🔹 🕇 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | |
| nderachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 20.5 2018 😐 🕹 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 82.1 2019 |
| ariation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 13.3 2018 😐 🖊 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 18.8 2018 (|
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 51.9 2020 🔹 🛧 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 33.2 2018 (|
| dult participation in learning (%) | 23.2 2020 • 🕇 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.5 2018 |
| DG5 – Gender Equality | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.5 2018 |
| nadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 16.3 2019 😐 🎵 | | JZ.0 2020 |
| ender employment gap (p.p.) | 6.9 2020 🏾 🕈 | SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 44.0 2020 |
| ppulation inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | 16.3 2020 🔹 🛧 | Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| 20 to 64) eats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 40.5 2020 • 🕇 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | NA NA |
| ositions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 40.6 2020 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | 13.9 2018 |
| oportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 17.6 2020 🏾 🔶 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.96 2021 (|
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 4.9 2018 |
| opulation having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toile | t 0.0 2020 • ↑ | | |
| in their household (%) | | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.4 2018 |
| opulation connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 84.0 2018 | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 5.8 2020 |
| eshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 1.2 2017 ● ↑ 52.1 2013 ● → | Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | 2.0 2020 |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m-/capita) opulation using safely managed water services (%) | 96.0 2020 • ↑ | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.72 2020 |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 86.4 2020 • 7 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.80 2020 |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.94 2020 |
| opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 0.5 2020 • 🕇 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 84 2020 (35.6 2018 (|
| nare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 74.8 2019 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | |
| D_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | per 100,000 population) | 2.02 2020 (|
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 9.3 2021 |
| rotection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.88 2020 • • | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | |
| ross disposable income (€/capita) | 30,212 2019 • 个 | Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.71 2020 |
| puth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population | 6.4 2020 • 个 | Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | -61.4 2018 |
| aged 15 to 29) nemployment Rate (% labour force) | 17.0000 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 53 2021 (88.0 2019 (|
| | $4 / (1) / (1) = \mathbf{T}$ | | |

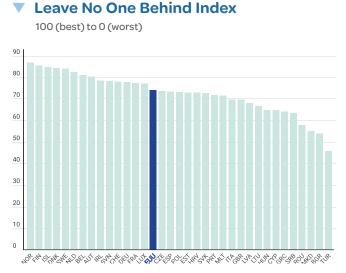
ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

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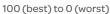


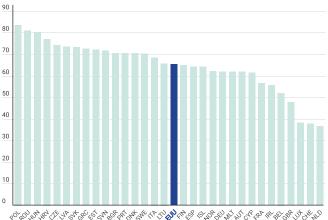
Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals



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Spillover Index





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Performance by Indicator

| DG1 – No Poverty | | SDG8 – (continued) | Value Year Rat |
|---|--|---|------------------------|
| eople at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | 17.1 2020 🔸 🔶 | People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population) | 1.9 2019 |
| everely materially deprived people (%) | 5.6 2020 | In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 9.4 2020 |
| overty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) | 1.6 2021 😐 🕇 | | 1.2 2015 |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger | | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 2.0.2010 |
| revalence of obesity, BMI \ge 30 (% of adult population) | 16.5 2019 | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 2.0 2019 |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.43 2017 • ↓ 63.2 2015 • • | R&D personnel (% of active population) Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 1.4 2019 |
| ield gap closure (%) ross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare) | 63.2 2015 • • 59.4 2019 • ↓ | Households with broadband access (%) | 91 2020 |
| mmonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 24.1 2018 | Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | 4 2020 |
| | 113.1 2019 | Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) | 33 2019 |
| | | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related | |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being fe expectancy at birth (years) | 80.5 2020 • 个 | infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 3.8 2018 |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 3.0 2019 | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 55.1 2021 |
| opulation with good or very good perceived health (% of population | | universities (worst 0–100 best) | |
| aged 16 or over) | 68.4 2020 • 个 | Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) | 1.2 2018 |
| ap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 21.7 2020 🔸 🦊 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | |
| ap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, | 2.4 2020 • 个 | Gini Coefficient | 30.0 2020 |
| by income (p.p.) | | Palma ratio | 1.13 2018 |
| ew reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 11.0 2019 😐 🕇 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | |
| andardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75) | 250.5 2018 • 个 | Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) | 5.7 2018 |
| icide rate (per 100,000 population) | 10.4 2018 • 🕇 | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median | 28.1 2020 |
| ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and | | equivalized income (%) Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 45.8 2019 |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 20 2010 - 0 | Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or | |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 3.9 2019 • 🕇 | foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 13.7 2020 |
| cople killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | 5.1 2019 | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μ g/m ³) | 12.7 2019 |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 93 2019 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | |
| pulation engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | 3.7 2019 ● ↑ 24 2020 ● ↑ | Circular material use rate (%) | 13.1 2019 |
| noking prevalence (%) ople covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | 98.6 2020 | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector | 2.1 2019 |
| are of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) | 22.0 2020 | Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 39.6 2015 (|
| ibjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.6 2021 | Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 25.3 2015 |
| dividuals that use the internet to make appointments with a | | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 16.0 2015 |
| practicioner (%) | 21 2020 😐 🕇 | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 11.3 2015 (|
| DG4 – Quality Education | | SDG13 – Climate Action | |
| articipation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 | 02 7 2010 | CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) | 6.6 2019 |
| and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 92.7 2019 • 个 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) | 1.8 2015 |
| arly leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | 10.0 2020 • 🕇 | CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 155.0 2020 |
| | 488.9 2018 😐 🖊 | SDG14 – Life Below Water | |
| nderachievers in science (% of population aged 15) | 22.2 2018 😐 🕹 | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 70.3 2019 |
| ariation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) | 14.6 2018 🔸 🔶 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 36.6 2018 |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 40.4 2020 • 个 | Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 28.7 2018 |
| dult participation in learning (%) | 9.2 2020 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 10.1 2018 |
| DG5 – Gender Equality | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.3 2018 (|
| nadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | 12.9 2019 • 个 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 81.5 2020 |
| ender employment gap (p.p.) | 11.0 2020 • 7 | SDG15 – Life on Land | |
| opulation inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged | | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 77.5 2020 (|
| 20 to 64) | 20.7 2020 😐 🦊 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | |
| eats held by women in national parliaments (%) | 33.5 2020 🔸 🕇 | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre) | 2.1 2018 |
| ositions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 32.1 2020 • 个 | Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre) | 23.5 2018 |
| oportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | 18.6 2020 🔹 🔶 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.91 2021 |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation | | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 3.9 2018 |
| ppulation having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet | 1.5 2020 🔸 🕇 | | |
| n their household (%) | | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.6 2010 |
| pulation connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 80.0 2018 • ↑ | Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 0.6 2018 |
| eshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 9.8 2017 • ↑ | Gap in population reporting crime in their area (%) | 3.7 2020 |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita) | 31.2 2013 | Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.69 2020 |
| pulation using safely managed water services (%) | 97.7 2020 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.63 2020 |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 90.3 2020 • 个 | Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.73 2020 |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 65 2020 |
| | 7.0 2020 😐 🕇 | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 20.2 2018 |
| | 10 2 2010 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD | 1.49 2020 |
| are of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 19.2 2019 🔸 🎵 | | 1.17 2020 |
| are of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 1.2 2019 ● 7 | per 100,000 population) | |
| hare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) | 20.3 2021 |
| opulation unable to keep home adequately warm (%) hare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth rotection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals | 20.3 2021 |
| hare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth rotection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 1.2 2019 • → | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.40 2020 |
| The provided and the p | 1.2 2019 • → 0.74 2020 • ↑ 23,350 2019 • ↑ | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | 0.40 2020 -7.3 2018 |
| hare of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth rotection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 1.2 2019 ● → 0.74 2020 ● ↑ | Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.40 2020 |

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December 2021

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