EUROPE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023/24

European Elections, Europe’s Future and the Sustainable Development Goals

Includes the SDG Index for the European Union, its member states, and partner countries
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The Europe Sustainable Development Report is co-designed and co-created by and with civil society in Europe. This year's edition builds on three workshops and one online public consultation organized between April and November 2023. On 04 April 2023, the SDSN and EESC organized a hybrid workshop on 'How to Strengthen EU's leadership for the SDGs' which brought together more than 600 participants, including panelists from the European Parliament, the European Commission, current and incoming Council presidencies, civil society organizations, scientific institutions, and international organizations. Further workshops were held on 12 September 2023 (online) and on 8 November 2023 at the European Economic and Social Committee in Brussels (hybrid format), bringing together scientists, experts and practitioners from all over Europe. The opening chapter and joint statement also benefited from several rounds of consultations with partners.

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Part 1.

Towards a new European Deal for the Future: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in a Fragmented and Multipolar World

Ten priority actions for the upcoming European elections and the next leadership of the European Union

In June 2024, the citizens of the European Union (EU) will not only elect the new European Parliament and chart the way to the formation of the next European Commission, both in charge until 2029, but also lay the foundations for the future of the EU and its global role well into the next decade. Political parties campaigning for the European elections and the future leaders of the EU have historic responsibilities. European citizens and civil society, political parties and European institutions need to enhance European democracy, social cohesion and prosperity within planetary boundaries and strengthen the EU’s global engagement for a cooperative world order. Decisive actions must be taken in the EU and globally before 2030 to avoid irreversible environmental and dangerous social tipping points and to maintain a chance of attaining key global goals, including the 2030 Agenda with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement. The incoming EU leaders will also be responsible for determining the next EU seven-year budget (2028–2035) and negotiating the next global agenda for sustainable development to continue the SDGs beyond 2030.

In today’s fragmented and multipolar world, the EU’s leadership of global cooperation to achieve sustainable development is critical. We identify ten priority actions to accelerate SDG implementation in the EU and internationally and support a strong and unified EU response to today’s geopolitical, social, environmental, technological, and financial challenges. We call on the political parties competing for the European Parliament to embrace these ten priority actions in their respective campaigns and platforms. These priority actions are jointly directed at the next European Parliament, the next European Commission, the European Council, and the member states.

A world in crisis calls for a new European deal for the future

In a world experiencing multiple overlapping crises, sustainable development faces strong headwinds, globally and in Europe. Geopolitical tensions, wars, and security crises in Ukraine, the Middle East, the Sahel, South Sudan and many other parts of the world are causing humanitarian disasters and represent major impediments to global cooperation. Humanity is eroding the biological and physical resilience of the Earth’s systems. Scientific evidence points to increased likelihood of reaching dangerous and irreversible environmental tipping points during
this decade. Around the globe, social cohesion is under pressure. Inequality, poverty, and hunger are mounting, contributing to societal polarization, populism, and unrest. Civil society, including academic institutions, is becoming more constrained amid intensifying political tensions. Challenging economic conditions and fiscal-space issues make it particularly difficult for low- and middle-income countries to respond to crises, and roughly half of the countries in the world lack the fiscal space needed to adequately invest in the SDGs. Over 50 countries, comprising 3.3 billion people, are in the grip of debt crises, spending more annually on debt service than on health care. The international financial architecture is failing to channel global savings to SDG investments at the pace and scale needed.

Progress on sustainable development is strained in a world plagued by wars, terrorism, financial crises, and societal polarization. Yet the SDGs – adopted by all UN Member States in 2015 and oriented towards 2030 – provide a common agenda that can and should bring humanity together and help to chart a way out of these crises. The goals call for integrated actions to promote social and economic prosperity, environmental sustainability, and global cooperation. At the midpoint of the Agenda, however, none of the 17 SDGs are on track to be achieved globally by 2030. Of their 169 individual targets, 85% are declining or show insufficient progress.

Despite these challenges, the SDGs still garner political traction both internationally and locally. Multiple UN assessments and academic studies have found that the goals are still financially and technically attainable. They remain the world’s only globally accepted set of goals for sustainable development. In its September 2023 New Delhi Leaders’ Declaration, the G20 reaffirmed its commitment to full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to accelerating progress towards the SDGs. And at the UN SDG Summit later that month, all Member States similarly resolved that the 2030 Agenda remains their overarching roadmap for achieving sustainable development and overcoming the world’s current crises. In December 2023, at COP28 in Dubai, all countries present emphasized that the interconnected global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss must be addressed in the broader context of achieving the SDGs, including a call to transition energy systems away from fossil fuels to achieve net zero by 2050. Young generations all over the world are increasingly concerned about the consequences of climate change and want to hold governments and private companies accountable for their actions. The UN Summit of the Future: Multilateral Solutions for a Better Tomorrow, to take place in September 2024, aims to reinforce UN and global governance structures to better address old and new challenges and to formulate a ‘Pact for the Future’ to help advance achievement of the SDGs by 2030. The next UN SDG Summit is scheduled for September 2027.

What is really needed are coalitions of thought leaders who can build viable political coalitions to push for truly sustainable – and more-equitable – development, both globally and in Europe.

Back in 2015, the EU and its member states demonstrated this kind of thought leadership when they championed the negotiations and eventual adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, alongside the Paris Climate Agreement. Yet although some policy and technical agencies of the European Commission were mobilized to develop integrated SDG actions and monitoring processes, the EU and its member states initially dragged their feet when it came to implementing the SDGs. While the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) had called for a European ‘Green and Social Deal’ from the start, it wasn’t until after the European Parliament elections in 2019 and the formation of the current Commission that the EU launched a truly ambitious transformation agenda, becoming – via the European Green Deal – the first continent to commit to achieving net zero emissions by mid-century. In July 2023, the EU delivered to the UN its first
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voluntary review of the EU's progress towards implementing the 2030 Agenda, including civil society contributions coordinated by the EESC. European regulations on sustainability are now frequently regarded as a global benchmark, influencing the behaviour of institutions, consumers, investors, businesses, farmers, NGOs, and social organisations.

However, the EU still needs to develop a comprehensive plan if it is to truly integrate the European Green Deal for a climate-neutral Europe, as well as other transformations, into a broader overarching strategy to achieve the SDGs, including their social and international dimensions, as repeatedly called for by the European Parliament, the EESC, and civil society at large. Targets, timelines, roadmaps and integrated long-term planning are required to clarify how the EU proposes to achieve the 17 SDGs in a holistic manner – rather than segmenting the goals to tackle them individually. In a step in the right direction, on 22 November 2023, the European Parliament adopted a series of amendments to EU Treaties aimed at strengthening SDG implementation within the EU and in the Union’s external actions. These amendments incorporate more ambitious provisions to reduce global warming, safeguard biodiversity, promote non-discrimination and diversity, improve health and education outcomes, ensure full employment, and accelerate social progress.

As this report shows, insufficient progress has been made in Europe on the SDGs related to climate, sustainable food systems, and responsible production and consumption. The EU and its member states also score poorly on the International Spillover Index. For several years now, the SDSN and partners have documented the unequal progress on sustainable development across European countries – and convergence among them has stalled – while the Leave-No-One-Behind Index also highlights persistent gaps in living conditions and opportunities across population groups within European countries that must also be urgently addressed.

Not only have the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and geo-economic tensions shifted political priorities and financial resources in Europe, but societal fragmentation and political polarization are growing across the region, leading to pushbacks against more ambitious legislation in the EU to implement the European Green Deal and other policies that aim to promote social cohesion and equality. However, this is not the time to backtrack or water down what has already been agreed upon and accomplished. Instead, European citizens and political parties should use the upcoming elections to lay the groundwork for a new European Deal for the Future that responds to the multiple crises by deepening implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement and 2030 Agenda along with the SDGs in an ambitious, integrated, and coherent manner, including a longer-term perspective for the EU extending into mid-century.

We call on the incoming European Parliament, the next European Commission, and the European Council to adopt, within a year following the election, a Joint Political Statement reaffirming the EU’s Commitment for the SDGs and preparing for the next decades of global sustainable development.

In issuing this statement, the three pillars of EU governance would reaffirm their commitment to the 2030 Agenda towards achieving the SDGs in a fragmented multipolar world faced with multiple planetary, security, financial and societal crises. This would also send a clear and strong message to the rest of the world about the importance Europeans place on the universal SDG vision and framework. Furthermore, such a joint political statement should pave the way to outlining the EU’s position on the global agenda for sustainable development post-2030 ahead of the next SDG Summit in 2027. The tasks of sustainable development – ensuring human well-being and security, social inclusion and justice, environmental sustainability, global cooperation, and peace – are not just tasks towards 2030. The EU played a vital role leading up to the adoption of the SDGs, joining key developing
countries to push for a truly global agenda for sustainable development that would call on all nations to transform themselves and the world. It should similarly be clear now about the necessity of pursuing an ambitious global agenda for sustainable development beyond 2030, possibly aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement, and oriented towards 2050. Just as the Rio+20 Summit of 2012 kicked off negotiations on the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, the UN SDG Summit in 2027 will have to pave the way for a new deal on the future of people and the planet for the coming decades.

For the EU, we identify ten priority actions: addressing internal SDG priorities, the EU’s international leadership, and how to get the job done:

1. **Respond to the Grave Danger of Negative ‘Social Tipping Points’ – Significantly Reduce the Risk of Poverty and Social Exclusion of European Citizens.** Widespread public support is needed to carry out major transformations for sustainable development, including restructuring the economy towards sustainable and inclusive well-being and the transition to a more just society. Scientific evidence shows that humanity has breached safe planetary limits, necessitating urgent shifts in societal and economic structures to balance environmental stewardship with decent living conditions. Unless the SDGs are actively pursued, geophysical tipping points combined with technological disruptions could ignite disastrous social conflicts within and between nations. We must acknowledge the real risk of negative ‘social tipping points’, beyond which peaceful governance and co-existence break down, as they did during and between World Wars I and II. In this regard, a new European Deal for the future should incorporate ambitious climate and biodiversity targets as well as raising the ambition of social and economic targets – including to reduce at least by half the proportion of Europeans living in or at risk of poverty or social exclusion, as called for by SDG 1 (No Poverty) – as well as ensuring access for all to high-quality health care and education.

By building on the European Green Deal and the European Pillar of Social Rights, this strategy could lead to a truly integrated implementation of the SDGs and form a new ‘European social contract’. The EESC in particular has long advocated for a European Green and Social Deal. The effective functioning of European democracies and institutions, which are at the heart of the sustainable development transition, depends on the capacity of EU leadership and member states to provide equal opportunities, protect the most vulnerable, and boost education and skills for all. The latest OECD/PISA results show a decline in learning outcomes of 15-year-old students, with only 7% in OECD countries (including many EU member states) reaching the highest proficiency levels in reading – a level that enables them to clearly distinguish between fact and opinion. In this post-truth era, strengthening the European Education Area and enhancing science literacy should remain top priorities for the next European Commission, in combination with national education policy reforms. The new Social Partner Summit, to be jointly convened by the European Commission and the Belgian Presidency at Val Duchesse in the first half of 2024, should be used as a good opportunity to advance these strategic discussions and promote social inclusion as both an outcome and an enabler of sustainable development.

2. **Double down Efforts to Achieve Net-zero Emissions in the EU by 2050, with Major Breakthroughs by 2030.** The European Green Deal and the European Climate Law together established a clear pathway for decarbonizing the energy system in the EU: cut greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 (compared to 1990 levels) and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. In 2019, the EU became the first regional organization to adopt a bold commitment to achieving net zero emissions domestically by 2050. Today, 150+ countries have some form of net-zero target. Investments in renewable energy generation (primarily solar, wind, geothermal, and hydropower) combined with the expansion of integrated and digital power grids can support a clean, efficient, and reliable
energy transformation in the EU – one that addresses the base-load issue and promotes the EU’s strategic interests and security. Yet measures that delay or work against energy-system decarbonization, or that jeopardize the development of more sustainable food systems (farm-to-fork), weaken the EU’s position internationally and potentially hamper global efforts to achieve the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement. Scientific tools already exist that can support this transformation, including the latest generation of integrated assessment models and pathways.* Several guidelines and regulations have also been produced to help companies align with the SDGs, including those in the food and land sector, responsible globally for more than a quarter of total GHG emissions. In parallel, pathways and policy actions for climate adaptation and resilience within the EU should be strengthened.

3. Strengthen Regional and Local Authorities in Achieving the SDGs – Regularly Monitor and Report SDG Progress at All Levels.

The principle of ‘subsidiarity’ emphasizes the importance of tackling problems at the level closest to the intended outcomes. Sustainable development requires global cooperation and financing, for instance, to safeguard the Global Commons and deal with the costs of human-induced climate change in vulnerable countries. While nation-states still bear the greatest responsibilities for implementation of the SDGs, regional organizations such as the EU or ASEAN can support a massive scale-up of investments in major infrastructure, including in transportation and renewable energy grids, and reduce costs through increased regional integration and collaboration. According to UN estimates, 65% of the SDG targets cannot be achieved without the involvement of regional and local authorities, who manage a large share of public investments). The EU should encourage and develop the capacities of these subnational entities to implement the SDGs. Furthermore, it should push for monitoring progress on the SDGs at all levels. Ahead of the 2027 UN SDG Summit, the next European Commission should prepare a second voluntary review, based on participatory processes and extensive stakeholder engagement, to present the new European Deal for the Future to the international community as the EU’s SDG action plan. Building on the excellent work of the Committee of the Regions and urban organizations, more voluntary local reviews of European regions and cities should also be prepared: capitalising on robust data systems including geospatial technologies and identifying specific policy and financing challenges that these subnational authorities face in implementing the SDGs.


The EU’s unsustainable consumption and supply chains continue to generate negative spillover effects on other countries. For example, around 40% of the greenhouse gases caused by the EU are emitted abroad; the EU’s consumption can be linked to 1.2 million people in forced labour and more than 4,000 fatal workplace accidents each year; biofuel mandates in Europe and other major economies have accelerated tropical deforestation and land displacement in other parts of the world; and the export of toxic pesticides and waste lead to negative health impacts abroad. Macroeconomic and financial policies also generate negative spillovers, including through unfair tax competition, profit

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* The SDSN Global Climate Hub presented several reports during COP28 in December 2023 supporting the EU’s strategic approach to SDG implementation: Modelling Net-Zero Pathways (Koundouri et al., 2023b) offers crucial insights into achieving net-zero emissions across EU countries, the UK, and the Balkans, serving as a vital guide for tailored climate strategies; Twin Skills for the Twin Transition (Koundouri et al. 2023a) outlines essential green digital skills and jobs needed for the net-zero transition, aligning with the EU’s green and digital transformation goals; and the SDSN Senior Working Group’s report, Transforming Our World: Interdisciplinary Insights on the Sustainable Development Goals (Koundouri et al., 2023c) provides an in-depth interdisciplinary analysis, crucial for shaping policies for an inclusive, green and digital recovery post COVID-19. These three reports collectively offer a comprehensive framework to bolster the EU’s efforts in meeting the SDGs more effectively.
shifting and financial secrecy. Transformative policies under the European Green Deal must be designed in ways that are not harmful to other regions, and that allow for jointly designed co-transformation. Building on efforts made by the current European Parliament, Commission and Council, notably via the adoption and implementation of the EU Due Diligence Regulation, future EU leaders must acknowledge, measure and curb negative spillovers and work closely with businesses and partner countries to foster more responsible production and consumption. Guided by the Better Regulation guidelines and toolbox, the EU should also increase efforts to include the SDGs in policy design and evaluation. The adoption of time-bound targets on imported carbon-emissions (and other imported impacts) at the EU and member states levels would be an important step forward. Protective border measures should also be carefully designed to avoid the EU being accused of ‘hidden protectionism’. In general, the EU and its member states should take active roles in driving forward the reform of the World Trade Organization and developing shared, sustainable trade rules for global prosperity, people, and planet.

5. Leverage Team Europe for Global SDG Diplomacy – Strengthen Diverse and Universal Formats Especially the United Nations. In a world of multipolarity and multiple orders, the EU should turn its global role and broad networks into powerful tools of global transformation. Instead of pursuing narrow, short-sighted geopolitical and geo-economic narratives, the EU can bolster its long-term strategic autonomy by forging cooperative alliances with a diverse range of partners and aligning its external policies with the global common good, as exemplified and documented in the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs. As the EU’s external action should not operate in a strategic vacuum, the 2016 Global Strategy needs to be reviewed and reinvigorated. The ‘Team Europe’ approach must move beyond being an operational toolbox for the EU’s and member states’ engagement with partners, and be transformed into an instrument of global SDG diplomacy. As the mission of the SDGs calls for coalitions that work across geopolitical fault lines, effective alliances for the SDGs cannot be forged solely from within the EU and the G7. Instead, the EU and its member states should jointly strive to strengthen and reform diverse and global alliances and frameworks, and especially those of the United Nations. To ensure a successful 2024 UN Summit of the Future, the EU should work closely with its co-facilitators, the Permanent Representatives of Germany and Namibia to the UN, to advance multilateralism reform in support of sustainable development and future generations, foster enablers of SDG acceleration such as digitalization and access to finance, tackle obstacles to SDG implementation, and reinforce international standards conducive to the SDGs, including Beyond GDP. The African Union’s full membership in the G20, turning the G20 into a G21, is a significant step towards a more inclusive global governance. The EU should work closely with the G21 presidencies of Brazil (2024) and South Africa (2025) as well as the G7 Presidencies of Italy (2024) and Canada (2025), to bring the SDG agenda back on track. Within both groups, the EU, France, Germany and Italy should form a dedicated ‘Team Europe for the SDGs’ to work towards an open and cooperative international order that advances global sustainable development.

6. Step up Europe’s Multilateral Role – Lead Global Efforts to Reform the Global Financial Architecture. The EU should significantly step up its institutional role in the global financial architecture (the complex system of public and private finance that channels the world’s savings to its investments) now and in the run-up to the fourth international conference on financing for sustainable development – the 2025 ‘Addis +10’ conference. Although the EU and its member states provide close to USD 100 billion, or more than 45%, of global Official Development Assistance, EU institutions channel just 5 to 6 percent of this to the multilateral system, and almost exclusively as earmarked funding. If the EU wants to strengthen a cooperative
world order and live up to its ambition as a global player, it should gradually become a major, core contributor to the multilateral system, both politically and financially – from the UN Sustainable Development Group to the Multilateral Development Banks. In this context, Team Europe must take a leading role in reforming the global financial architecture. Crucial to this will be a significant increase in paid-in capital to multilateral development banks, including the World Bank, which will need to operate at a much higher scale. To ensure that existing as well as the required additional financial resources are used for sustainable investments, international finance institutions must fully integrate achieving the SDGs and safeguarding the planetary boundaries into their core mandates, and monitor these for all countries, rich and poor alike. To mobilize the financial means for a strengthened global financial architecture, global taxes to finance climate efforts and the SDGs should also be seriously considered. This idea has recently garnered some momentum, including among some European leaders and at the United Nations.36

7. Re-focus the EU’s International Partnerships on the SDGs – Move towards Mutually Transformative Cooperation. After initially committing to align its development cooperation with the SDGs, various challenges have since led the EU to deliver more short-term driven, piecemeal responses, with a shift in substantive focus that has brought its own objectives in other policy areas much more to the fore – from the external dimensions of the European Green Deal or the fight against COVID 19 to the Global Gateway Initiative as the hallmark of a ‘geopolitical Commission’. The EU has deployed significant financial, humanitarian, and emergency assistance in response to the war in Ukraine, the second-largest developing country in Europe, including creating a ‘Ukraine Facility’, while the energy crisis has led to a wave of new EU energy partnerships around the globe. Although it is commendable to see budgets being used flexibly to respond to crisis situations, this obviously undermines long-term strategic plans.37 Given the changing global landscape, it is critical to establish a new Consensus on the EU’s international partnerships towards achieving the SDGs.38 In an interconnected world, transformations both within the EU and in its relationships with global partners often depend on each other. Thus, future cooperation must progressively become mutually transformative, giving voice and means to all partners, including as part of the European financial architecture, as well as regarding policy initiatives and developments in the EU that have a significant impact on them.39 In doing so, the EU might live up to its objective of shifting from development cooperation to international partnership, and moving beyond postcolonial patterns of ‘donor-recipient relations’. Although budgets may become tighter, the EU should not walk away from its global commitments. The Global Gateway must meet its objective of mobilizing €300 billion by 2027 to support the financing of high-quality, sustainable, and SDG-focused infrastructures worldwide. Furthermore, the EU should follow the call of its High-level Expert Group for a new model for strategic engagement between the EU and partner countries to transform their respective sustainable development challenges into a mutual opportunity.40

8. Mobilize the Financial Means for Transformations toward a Sustainable Future. To finance the European Green Deal and respond to multiple crises and challenges (including the COVID pandemic, migration, the war in Ukraine and the impact of new technologies), the EU has redirected its current seven-year budget and complemented it with the NextGenerationEU financing instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility: amounting to a total package of more than two trillion euros.41 This financial firepower should be reinforced and used to implement the new European Deal for the Future, including enhancing its global dimension. The next Multiannual Financial Framework, for 2028–2035, must integrate, maintain, and even increase the total level of financing to sufficiently fund the required transformation deep into the next decade. Falling back to pre-pandemic budget levels would jeopardize the EU’s position as
a global sustainability trailblazer. In terms of its member states, the EU Council has so far reaffirmed the Stability and Growth Pact’s reference values of a 3% deficit and 60% of GDP debt level. This was also reaffirmed by EU finance ministers in December 2023, who also emphasized the importance of incremental fiscal consolidation pathways and the relevance of considering investments in debt sustainability analysis. The EU fiscal rules were not designed to deal with such multiple crises and shocks, which have necessitated long-term and targeted reforms. Current and future reforms, as well as the application of EU fiscal rules for member states, must also support their transformation towards a sustainable future and promote gradual fiscal consolidation, medium-term budget perspectives linked with sustainability pathways, and fiscal transparency.

9. Institutionalize the Integration of the SDGs into Strategic Planning, Macroeconomic Coordination, Budget Processes, Research and Innovation Missions, and Other Policy Instruments. The next President of the European Commission should ask all new Commissioners to formally outline how they plan to implement the SDGs within their respective areas of responsibility, as the current President did at the beginning of her mandate. The adoption of a European Deal for the Future, with defined targets, timelines, and roadmaps to address environmental and social challenges, would provide clarity on how the EU intends to accomplish the SDGs by 2030, possibly incorporating a longer-term vision and ambitious headline targets for mid-century. As proposed in the EESC opinion on the SDGs adopted at the 25 October 2023 plenary meeting, this strategic document could be based on a more operational SDG framework focussing on a set of key transformations already foreshadowed in the European Green Deal and the EU’s voluntary review, supplemented by key transformations related to human and social development. The next European Parliament and Commission must build on and expand efforts to integrate the SDGs into various policy processes – including the European Semester (the EU’s main instrument for macroeconomic coordination), the Better Regulation agenda, European Parliament resolutions and sustainable investment directives – as well as further leveraging the excellent data and monitoring work conducted notably by Eurostat (including its environmental and ecosystem accounts) as well as the European Environment Agency and the Joint Research Centre. The SDGs should also be central to EU research and innovation strategies, particularly the EU Missions under Horizon Europe.

10. Set up New Permanent Mechanisms for Structured and Meaningful Engagement with Civil Society, Including Youth, and within the European Parliament on SDG Pathways and Policies. The Multi-Stakeholder Platform on the SDGs established for 2017 to 2019 was not renewed by the current Commission, leaving a void for constructive and meaningful dialogue on SDG implementation with civil society, including trade unions, business associations, youth organisations, NGOs, and scientists. The EESC was tasked with channelling and presenting the views of civil society during the preparation of the 2023 EU voluntary review. We urge the next Commission to establish, with the EESC, a convening space for regular and structured civil society dialogue – encouraging the participation of companies, trade unions, youth, and grassroots civil society organizations (EESC, 2023b). Such a space could contribute to strengthening the inclusivity of EU institutions and policymaking, while bolstering public support for the SDGs. Fostering dialogue and oversight on integrated SDG policies in the European Parliament will be equally important. Building on the efforts of the informal cross-parliamentary SDG Alliance, a special committee on the SDGs and on developing a new European Deal for the Future should be established. The European Parliament should also continue to monitor the EU’s progress on the SDGs on an annual basis, via a dedicated resolution.
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Performance of European Countries Against the SDGs
Part 2.
Performance of European Countries Against the SDGs

Since 2019, the Europe Sustainable Development Report has presented the SDG Index and Dashboards for Europe and provided an annual overview of the European Union’s progress towards the SDGs, as well as the progress of 38 individual European countries (including all EU countries, EU candidate countries, and regional partner countries). The report highlights areas of success as well as opportunities for further improvement and uses the data to compare the progress of European sub-regions. The data and findings build on several rounds of consultations with scientists, experts and practitioners from across Europe, made possible in large part through the strong cooperation between the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC).

This year’s edition covers the 27 EU member states, 6 EU candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Türkiye), the 4 countries of the European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland), and the United Kingdom. Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine are not included in this year’s edition due to their recent status as candidate countries and significant data gaps and lags. Detailed country profiles summarize the findings at EU and national levels.

The methodology of the ESDR is based on the global edition of the Sustainable Development Report. This methodology has been peer-reviewed by Cambridge University Press and Nature Geoscience, and statistically audited in 2019 by the European Commission Joint Research Centre. The 2023/24 SDG Index for Europe comprises 109 indicators, derived from official and non-official statistics: for 95 of these, we have been able to evaluate progress made towards the SDG targets over time – from 2015 until the most recent data point available. Annex 1 provides more details about the methodology.

The database and data visualisation portals, as well as other tools and analytics to explore SDG pathways, policies and financing, are accessible on SDSN’s SDG Transformation Center portal (www.sdgtransformationcenter.org).

2.1 The SDG Index score over time

The average SDG Index score of EU countries in 2023 is 72 percent (Figure 1). This highly aggregated average may be sensitive to outliers and does not reflect trends over time. It is therefore also interesting to look at the results in terms of targets achieved or on track to be achieved. Halfway into the SDGs, we estimate that the EU has achieved or is on track to achieve a little over two-thirds of the SDG targets (Figure 2).

The EU average masks important disparities across European sub-regions and countries. The average SDG Index score ranges from more than 80% in some of the Northern European countries to around 60% in some of the Eastern European countries and 50% in some of the candidate countries. Less than one-third of the SDG targets have been achieved or are on-track to be achieved in candidate countries.

SDG progress in Europe has stalled since 2020. Even before the pandemic hit, progress in the EU was too slow to achieve all of the SDGs by 2030. Still, progress on the SDG Index was three times as fast over the period 2015–2019 (0.73 points per year) than over the period 2019–2022 (0.24 points per year) (Figure 3). Global SDG progress has also stalled since 2020 due to multiple crises, with some of the poorest and most vulnerable regions in the world showing reversals in SDG progress.
**Figure 1 | Performance on the SDG Index: EU average and performance across European countries, 2010–2022**

Note: The colored dots correspond to the average SDG Index scores of the 34 countries included in this year’s Europe Sustainable Development Report.

Source: Authors

**Figure 2 | Status of SDG targets by Europe sub-region (% trend indicators)**

Source: Authors
2.2 The 2023/24 SDG index ranking and dashboards for Europe

The 2023/24 SDG Index for Europe is topped by Northern European countries. Finland ranks first for the fourth year in a row, followed by Sweden and Denmark – which all have scores close to or above 80 (out of 100). Finland also topped the 2023 global SDG Index and is, according to the World Happiness Report 2023, the happiest country in the world. Yet the SDG dashboards show that even these countries face major challenges (red dashboard rating) in achieving at least two goals.

Building on this year’s dashboards and previous editions, we underline five major SDG challenges faced by the EU:

1. Multiple crises since 2020, which have led to stagnation and even reversal of progress on Leave-No-One-Behind indicators, especially measuring within-country inequalities
2. Persisting challenges related to environmental and biodiversity goals, including sustainable food and land systems (SDG 2, SDGs 12–15)
3. Negative impacts from unsustainable consumption and supply chains via international spillover effects
4. Large gaps and a slow pace of convergence in SDG outcomes across European countries
5. Slow progress: although some headway has been made on SDG goals and targets since 2015, overall progress is too slow to achieve all of the SDGs by 2030 (progress was already too slow even before 2020)

2.3 The Leave-No-One-Behind Index and convergence process in Europe

The SDGs call for addressing inequalities within and across countries. The Leave no one behind principle, which is 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. In Europe and by EU leadership, this is generally referred to as ‘convergence’.
Figure 4 | The 2023/24 SDG Index Scores and Rankings by country

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Source: Authors
### Part 2. Performance of European Countries Against the SDGs

#### 2.3 The Leave-No-One-Behind Index and convergence process in Europe

**Figure 5 | The 2023/24 SDG Dashboards**

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<td>Central and Eastern Europe</td>
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<td>Northern Europe</td>
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</table>

- SDG achieved
- Challenges remain
- Significant challenges remain
- Major challenges remain
- Data not available

On track
- Moderately Increasing
- Stagnating
- Decreasing
- Data not available

Source: Authors
The case for addressing both types of inequalities, within and across countries, has been reinforced by the COVID-19 pandemic and by the threats posed by geopolitical tensions and climate change, including rising energy and food prices that disproportionally affect the most vulnerable countries and population groups. The promotion of economic and social convergence among EU member states is at the core of the European project. This is more important than ever in the context of increasing geopolitical tensions and major crises, where EU-wide unity and solidarity are needed for decisive and swift actions.

To measure inequalities within countries, including their evolution over time, SDSN has developed a ‘leave no one behind’ – or LNOB – index for European countries (Box 1). From a global perspective, the EU is among the most equal regions in the world, offering the most advanced social protection system and universal access to basic services. The European version of the LNOB Index aims to capture persisting gaps and differences across European countries and to identify areas where policymakers must remain vigilant, due for instance to stagnation or reversal of progress in recent years.

Northern European countries obtain the highest scores on the 2023/24 European LNOB Index (Figure 6). Norway, Iceland, and Finland are at the top of the index, with scores above 85 percent – mainly driven by low levels of income inequality and material deprivation in these countries. On the other hand, stark within-country inequalities are seen in the Baltic States and Central and Eastern European countries, which appear at the bottom of the 2023/24 Europe LNOB Index (with average scores of around 70). EU candidate countries face many difficulties in catching up with Europe in terms of the LNOB index, primarily due to their much higher rates of material deprivation and poverty.

Since the adoption of the SDGs, most European countries have made some progress in terms of the LNOB principle, although progress has stalled on a number of its dimensions since 2019. Central and Eastern European countries have advanced the most overall. Since 2019, however, only the LNOB sub-pillar related to gender equality has shown any significant progress. This shift has been driven by an increasing share of women in parliament and in management positions in many EU countries, including in countries starting from very low levels. Still, no EU country has fully achieved SDG 5 (Gender equality).

Box 1. The Leave-No-One-Behind Index (LNOB)

The LNOB Index measures inequalities within countries. It is composed of a subset of 32 indicators (all also used in the overall SDG Index and Dashboards) and reflects the progress of European countries on four main dimensions of inequality:

- **Extreme poverty and material deprivation** (e.g. poverty after social transfers, and disparities in health insurance coverage)
- **Income inequality and respect for fundamental labour rights**
- **Gender inequality** (e.g. gender pay and employment gaps, under-representation of women in leadership roles in the public and private sectors)
- **Access to and quality of services** (e.g. disparities across population groups in relation to key services including education and health)

The LNOB index is scored on a scale of 0 to 100, where higher scores represent better performance and therefore less inequality. More information on indicator sources and aggregation is accessible in the Methods’ summary section.
A majority of European countries show no progress, or even a reversal in progress, on three out of four LNOB sub-dimensions (Figure 7). The situation is particularly alarming with regards to ‘access and quality of services’, where 32 of the 34 European countries covered by the Index show no progress or reversal in progress. This is partly driven by unequal health, education, and safety outcomes across population groups. Even countries that have been performing rather well, however, should remain vigilant to potential reversals of progress on LNOB in 2024, in the context of rising inflation and uncertain geopolitical and economic conditions globally and in Europe. Previous editions of this report have discussed the relationship between LNOB and sustainable development at large.4

SDSN and its partners have been documenting territorial inequalities in SDG performance for some years now. The SDG Indices and Dashboards reports for individual cities and regions underline differences in SDG achievements within countries and territories (Figure 8). SDSN Networks have published assessments for Greek, Italian and Spanish cities, and also for cities and regions in Benin, Brazil, Malaysia and the United States, among others.5 These tools provide a more comprehensive overview of SDG gaps and challenges at the territorial level.

The spread in performance on certain goals across European countries is still significant, suggesting that the convergence process remains too slow (or is driven mainly by large cities). As an example, SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) is at once the goal for which the greatest number of countries score ‘green’ on the dashboards (very high performance) and the one showing the most ‘red’ scores (very poor performance). Strengthening EU performance on SDG 9 will be key to improving productivity and living standards across the continent.

2.4 The International Spillover Index

The climate and biodiversity crises are driven by domestic action, but they are also impacted by activities that extend beyond national borders: through trade and other cross-border activities. In addition to environmental spillovers, which are driven by international trade and domestic policies, countries also generate economic, financial, social, and security spillovers.

The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs recognize the importance of international spillovers in several crucial ways. 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 child labour and modern slavery. The SDSN, working with partners, has from the start incorporated international spillovers in our assessment of countries’ progress towards the SDGs. This can explain certain differences in SDG Index results compared with those of other SDG monitoring instruments.6

Compared with other world regions, the EU – and OECD countries in general – tends to generate relatively large negative spillover effects. These are driven primarily by unsustainable supply chains, which lead to deforestation and other negative environmental and social impacts, serving the consumption needs of EU and OECD countries. Figure 10 describes trade-related impacts that can be attributed to specific consumer goods or services across sectors, building on SDSN et al (2023). In some European countries, unfair tax competition, tax havens and shifted profits of multinationals also explain relatively low (poor) international spillover scores.
Figure 6 | Leave-No-One-Behind Index score for Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LNOB Index Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>LNOB Index Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>86.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>85.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>84.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>83.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>81.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>81.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>80.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>79.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>79.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>78.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>78.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>77.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>76.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>76.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>75.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Czechia</td>
<td>75.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>74.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>73.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>72.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>71.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>70.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>69.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>69.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>68.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>67.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>64.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>62.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>59.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>North Macedonia</td>
<td>57.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Türkiye</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

European Union        74.5

Source: Authors
Curbing trade-related spillovers is a matter of making trade more sustainable and more consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the Global Biodiversity Framework, the High Seas Treaty and the SDGs – rather than simply restricting trade, which plays such a massive role in enabling developing countries to generate employment and socioeconomic development. Success requires a combination of better metrics and policies in importing countries coupled with support to exporting countries (particularly tropical forest countries) to transition towards more environmentally sustainable technologies and development paths. Both sides – importers and exporters – must work closely together in partnership to tackle this shared challenge.\(^7\)

Since 2017, the SDSN, in collaboration with various partners, has published numerous scientific articles and policy briefs exploring possible policy pathways to curb the negative spillovers generated by specific supply chains and countries.\(^6\) In September 2023, the Villars Framework for a Sustainable Trade System\(^9\) made eight recommendations for a comprehensive reform agenda for the World Trade Organization and the international trade system.
Figure 8 | SDG Index and Dashboards: global, regional and subnational editions (2016–2023)
Box 2. The international spillover index.

The 2023/24 European Spillover Index comprises 14 indicators that are all included in the overall SDG Index. It measures Europe’s progress in reducing environmental and social spillovers embodied in trade, spillovers related to economic and financial flows across countries, and peacekeeping and security spillovers.

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, which measures countries’ impacts beyond domestic concerns and specific supply chains studies, focusing for instance on food, textile and minerals.

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

- **Environmental and social spillovers embodied in trade.** These cover international impacts related to pollution and the use of natural resources, as well as 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 the illegal wildlife trade. They are particularly connected to SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDGs 12 through 15 (related to responsible consumption, climate and biodiversity), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals). They also indirectly affect all other SDGs.

- **Spillovers related to economic and financial flows.** These include unfair tax competition, corruption, banking secrecy, profit shifting, tax havens and stolen assets, which all 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, justice and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals) – and indirectly to all other SDGs, notably through ODA.

- **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, justice 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.

- **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 they also concern many other goals, including SDG 3 (Good health and well-being).

Further details on indicator sources and aggregation for the International Spillover Index are provided in the methodology annex and online.
**Figure 9** | SDG Index scores versus International Spillover Index scores, by world regions

Source: Adapted from Sachs et al., 2023

![Figure 9](image-url)

**Figure 10** | Trade-related spillover impacts from EU demand, by impact area and final consumer goods or services (top ten, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHG Emissions</th>
<th>Deforestation</th>
<th>Water Stress</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Textiles &amp; Clothing (8%)</td>
<td>Forestry &amp; Logging (17%)</td>
<td>Textiles &amp; Clothing (12%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gas Extraction (6%)</td>
<td>Beverage Crops (13%)</td>
<td>Food Products &amp; Other Feeds (7%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles &amp; Trailers (5%)</td>
<td>Cattle (5%)</td>
<td>Vegetable Products (5%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electronics &amp; Precision Instruments (5%)</td>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts (4%)</td>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Other Manufacturing (4%)</td>
<td>Fruits &amp; Nuts (4%)</td>
<td>Leguminous Crops &amp; Oil Seeds (4%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering Construction (4%)</td>
<td>Hospitality (3%)</td>
<td>Fruit Products (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery &amp; Equipment (4%)</td>
<td>Textiles &amp; Clothing (3%)</td>
<td>Hospitality (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Social Work Activities (4%)</td>
<td>Building Construction (3%)</td>
<td>Sugar, Chocolate, Confection (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Construction (4%)</td>
<td>Civil Engineering Construction (3%)</td>
<td>Rice (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale &amp; Retail; Vehicle Repair (3%)</td>
<td>Sawmill Products (3%)</td>
<td>Furniture &amp; Other Manufacturing (2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SDSN, Yale University and the University of Tokyo (2023)
Endnotes

1. Sachs et al., 2022; Schmidt-Traub et al., 2017; Papadimitriou et al., 2019
2. Sachs et al., 2023
3. Helliwell et al, 2023
4. Lafortune et al., 2021
5. Andersen et al., 2020; Lafortune et al., 2019; Espey et al., 2018; Cavalli and Farnia, 2018; de la Mothe Karoubi et al., 2022
6. Lafortune et al., 2020
7. Ishii et al., 2023
8. Fuller and Bermont-Diaz, 2024; Malik et al., 2021a, 2012b and 2022
9. Trachtman et al., 2023

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Lafortune, G., G. Fuller, G. Schmidt-Traub and C. Kroll (2020). ‘How is progress towards the sustainable development goals measured? Comparing four approaches for the EU.’ Sustainability 2020, 12(18), 7675; https://doi.org/10.3390/su12187675


SDSN, Yale University and the University of Tokyo (2023). Global Commons Stewardship Index 2022: Tackling Environmental Spillovers. SDSN, Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, and Center for Global Commons at the University of Tokyo: https://gcsi.unsdsn.org/

Annex 1
Methodology
Annex 1. Methodology

Background

The Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24 provides a quantitative assessment of SDG priorities for the EU, EFTA countries, the UK and candidate countries. The data work was conducted between August and October 2023. Due to their recent accession to candidate-country status in December 2023 and limited data availability for now in European databases, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine are not covered in this year's edition but may be included in future editions. The 2023 SDG Index and Dashboards for Europe comprises 109 indicators, including 95 that permit an evaluation of progress over time. The same indicator set is used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings.

The SDG Index and Dashboards for Europe builds on the methodology of the Sustainable Development Report, developed by the SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung to track countries’ performance on the 17 SDGs. The methodology has been peer-reviewed by Cambridge University Press1 and Nature Geoscience2 and has been statistically audited – during development of the 2019 global edition – by the European Commission Joint Research Centre.3 The SDG Index has been listed among the ten composite indices useful for policymaking by the European Parliamentary Research Service.

This European edition builds on the findings of the 2018 SDSN-EESC study, which called for independent monitoring of SDG performance in Europe.4 The report is co-designed by civil society and aims to complement the European Commission’s reporting on the SDGs. Since 2016, the European Commission, via Eurostat, has released a dataset for the SDGs and published the annual report Sustainable Development in the European Union,5 which is the lead SDG monitoring report in the EU. The SDG Index and Dashboards for Europe complements the Eurostat report 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 for EFTA countries, the UK and candidate countries.
4. It uses more non-official data from peer-reviewed papers and civil society.
5. It covers extensively the issues of international spillovers and ‘leave no one behind’ principles (including via dedicated indices).

The selection of indicators and performance thresholds benefited from inputs submitted in various rounds of stakeholder consultations. A kick-off workshop was organized in September 2023, we then launched an online public consultation on preliminary data and results in November 2023, and held a workshop in Brussels on November 8, hosted by the EESC, to discuss the preliminary findings.
Changes to the 2023/24 edition

The **Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24** covers 38 European countries, including the 27 EU member states and 11 partner countries. This year, the report includes a new indicator issued from geographic information systems (GIS) to better track access to key urban services. This edition also includes updates to the SDG 4 indicators issued from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). These updates incorporate the results of the newly released PISA 2022 and reflect the most recent PISA’s focus on mathematics. The 2023/24 report also includes a refinement to the spillover indicator tracking imported GHG emissions (which previously tracked only CO₂ emissions). Our Codebook, available for download online, contains the full list of new and modified indicators as well as all indicator metadata. In addition to the indicator refinements, we present for the first time an estimation of the percentage of SDG targets that are on track to be met by 2030, for all countries with sufficient data in their respective country profiles.

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. This is due in large extent to the work of the European Statistical System, continued collaboration across National Statistical Offices, and the leadership of the European Commission (via Eurostat). However, despite the strengths of the EU and partner countries in terms of data, there are gaps that need to be filled to track the SDGs at the national level in a comprehensive and timely way. Table A1 summarizes these main data gaps.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Desired metric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 1</td>
<td>Robust international comparisons of homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 2</td>
<td>Resource use efficiency (nutrients, water) Food loss and food waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 3</td>
<td>More timely and better coverage for data on catastrophic health expenditure Government preparedness for pandemics and other critical risks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 4</td>
<td>Student knowledge of sustainable development Quality of tertiary education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 5</td>
<td>More timely data on violence against women (including domestic violence and feminicides)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 6</td>
<td>Transboundary water pollution flows (e.g. in rivers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 10</td>
<td>GINI coefficients adjusted for missing top income inequalities faced by people with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 11</td>
<td>Geospatial indicators of access to transports Transboundary air pollution flows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 12</td>
<td>Environmental impact of material flows Hazardous Chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 13</td>
<td>New registrations of free emissions vehicle Decarbonisation of new marginal gigawatts Headline indicator of climate resilience/ adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 14</td>
<td>Maximum sustainable yields for fisheries Impact of high-sea and cross-border fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 15</td>
<td>Publicly available annual terrestrial population counts (e.g. for birds and butterflies) and data for other species Measures of biodiversity degradation within the EU Measures of biodiversity degradation abroad stemming from EU imports and supply chains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 17</td>
<td>Lead internationally comparable indicator of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Authors
Methods summary

Data Sources and Indicator Selection

Approximately 70% of the indicators come from official statistics (primarily services of the European Commission) and 30% from non-official data sources (NGOs, academia). The full list of sources by indicator is presented in Table A5. Five major criteria were used 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 preferred, with straightforward policy implications.
3. Indicators must allow for high frequency monitoring.
4. Indicators must be statistically valid and robust.
5. Indicators must allow measurement of distance to targets (it must be possible to define optimal performance).

Method for defining performance thresholds (decision tree)

Performance thresholds (‘upper bound’) for each indicator were determined using the following decision tree:

1. Use absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets: e.g. zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality.
2. Apply the principle of ‘leave no one behind’ when no explicit SDG target is available.
3. When available, use science-based or technical targets that must be achieved by 2030 or later (for example, net-zero greenhouse gas emissions from energy by 2050, 80% yield gap closure).
4. For all other indicators, use the average of the top performers.

The lower bound (0%) was defined by the lowest 2.5th percentile, either from the global Sustainable Development Report or from the European countries included in the Europe-specific datasets.

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 between 0 and 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 the raw data value, \( \max/min \) denote the bounds for best and worst performance, respectively, and \( x' \) is the normalized value after rescaling. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100, and values below the lower bound scored 0. The rescaling equation ensured that higher values indicated better performance. In this way, the rescaled data became easy to interpret: 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 calculate scores for each goal using the arithmetic mean of the scores of the indicators for that goal. These goal scores are then averaged across all 17 SDGs to obtain the SDG Index score. Equal weights were used for aggregating indicator scores into the goal scores, and for aggregating goal scores into the overall index score.

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 SDG Dashboards are based only on the two variables on which a country performed worst – except for Goal 3, where the three worst indicators are used. 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. A red rating was applied only if both of the worst-performing indicators scored red. Similarly, in order to score green, all indicators under the goal must be green.

**Trends**

Using panel data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether – if continued into the future – this pace will suffice to achieve the SDG by 2030. To estimate SDG trends, we calculated the linear annual growth rates needed to achieve the goal (green threshold) by 2030 (2015–2030), which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period starting from the year of the adoption of the SDGs (e.g. 2015–2022). A green arrow denotes ‘on track or maintaining performance above goal achievement’, the intermediate yellow and orange arrows denote insufficient progress, and a red arrow indicates movement away from the target. Countries that have already achieved an SDG target, but whose performance has worsened since 2015 are assigned an orange arrow ‘stagnation.’

**Europe’s subregions**

The EU aggregate includes the 27 EU Member States and is a population-weighted average. To calculate population-weighted averages for European subregions, countries are grouped as shown in Table A2.

The 2023 International Spillover Index for European countries tracks impacts generated by Europe on the rest of the world. The Index comprises 14 indicators, organized in three categories of international spillovers. The International Spillover Index score is calculated as an arithmetic average of a country’s scores on all of the indicators, weighted equally. The score was not generated for candidate countries.

**Table A2 | Groupings of European countries by subregion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baltic States</th>
<th>Central and Eastern Europe</th>
<th>Candidate Countries</th>
<th>EFTA Countries</th>
<th>Northern Europe</th>
<th>Southern Europe</th>
<th>Western Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Czechia</td>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>North Macedonia</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Türkiye</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Bosnia and Herzegovina is included in the report but is not yet included in the average for candidate countries due to its recent change of status and report production constraints. Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine have similarly only recently attained candidate status and are not yet included in the candidate countries’ average.

Source: Adapted from Euvoc.
The Leave-No-One-Behind (LNOB) Index aims to measure countries' efforts to address material deprivation and inequalities across population groups. This year’s LNOB index includes a subset of 32 indicators used in the SDG Index, grouped into four categories: poverty and material deprivation; income inequality; access to and quality of services for all; gender inequalities. Each LNOB category is calculated as the arithmetic average of each indicator. The LNOB Index is calculated as an arithmetic average of scores obtained in each category.

Table A3 displays the complete indicator set used for the Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24. For the full metadata of all indicators included in the report, please consult the Codebook available online, or our interactive data visualization at sdgtransformationcenter.org.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPILLOVER CATEGORIES</th>
<th>SPILLOVER INDICATORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Environmental and social impacts embodied into trade | • Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)  
• Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  
• Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  
• Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  
• Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)  
• Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)  
• Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  
• GHG 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)* |

* The inclusion of an indicator on exports of major conventional weapons should not be interpreted as a value judgment in the context of current conflicts, but rather as an effort to evaluate more generally the trend towards disarmament recognized by the United Nations and by civil society organizations as an important priority for peace, socioeconomic stability, and sustainable development.7

Source: Authors
# Annex 1. Methodology

Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LNOB CATEGORIES</th>
<th>LNOB INDICATORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Access to and quality of services** | • Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)  
• Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)  
• Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  
• Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)  
• Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)  
• Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)  
• Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)  
• Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  
• Population with at least basic digital skills (%)  
• Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)  
• 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) |
| **Gender inequality**          | • Gender employment gap (p.p.)  
• Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)  
• Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)  
• Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)  
• Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)  
• Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) |
| **Income inequality**          | • Gini Coefficient  
• Palma ratio  
• Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) |
| **Poverty and material deprivation** | • Housing cost overburden rate (%)  
• In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)  
• Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)  
• People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)  
• 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 living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)  
• Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)  
• Poverty headcount ratio at $6.85/day (%)  
• Severely materially deprived people (%) |

*Source: Authors*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Optimum</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Lower bound</th>
<th>Reference Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at $6.85/day (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>World Poverty Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Severely materially deprived people (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Eurostat (EHS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yield gap closure (%)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Global Yield Gap Atlas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Bonhommeau et al (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>EEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Public Eye &amp; Unearthed (2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNICEF et al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>DG MOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Eurostat (EHS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>WHO/UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Smoking prevalence (%)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>DG SANTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>OECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>OECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Gallup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-LFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PISA score (worst 0–600 best)</td>
<td>525.6</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>OECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-LFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>OECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adult participation in learning (%)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-LFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%)</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>OECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gender employment gap (p.p.)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-LFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat (SES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-LFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>European Institute for Gender Equality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table A5 | Indicators used in the Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Optimum</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Lower bound</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>European Institute for Gender Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-LFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>11000</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Population using safely managed water services (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>WHO/UNICEF JMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>WHO/UNICEF JMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>IEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gross disposable income (€/capita)</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>World Justice Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>ILO &amp; Lenzen et al (2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%) of population aged 15 to 29</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-LFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unemployment Rate (% labour force)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-LFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Malik et al (2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking; Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Times Higher Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>European Patents Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (% of GDP)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Households with broadband access (%)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>R&amp;D personnel (% of active population)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Population with at least basic digital skills (%)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Scimago Journal Rank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gini Coefficient</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Palma ratio</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>OECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>EEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Housing cost overburden rate (%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>SDSN (2023), based on Nicoletti, L., Sirenko, M., &amp; Verma, T. (2023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UN Comtrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Circular material use rate (%)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Optimum</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Lower bound</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lenzen et al. (2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lenzen et al. (2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lenzen et al. (2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lenzen et al. (2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>44000</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UN Comtrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Global Carbon Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂equiv/capita)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Lenzen et al. (2022), EDGAR 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Sea Around Us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Fish caught that are then discarded (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Sea Around Us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lenzen et al. (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>IUCN and Birdlife International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>EEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Lenzen et al. (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>EEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Reporters sans frontières</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Transparency International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Population reporting crime in their area (%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Stockholm International Peace Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Eurostat (EU-SILC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>UNODC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>World Justice Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>World Justice Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>World Justice Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Official development assistance (% of GNI)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>OECD (DAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>-70</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Zucman (2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Tax Justice Network (2021)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Authors

*The inclusion of an indicator on exports of major conventional weapons should not be interpreted as a value judgment in the context of current conflicts, but rather as an effort to evaluate more generally the trend towards disarmament recognized by the United Nations and by civil society organizations as an important priority for peace, socio-economic stability, and sustainable development.*
Endnotes

1. Sachs et al., 2021
2. Schmidt-Traub et al., 2017
3. Papadimitriou et al., 2019
4. Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub, 2018
5. Eurostat, 2023
6. Lafortune et al., 2020
7. UNODA, 2018; Amnesty International, 2008
8. UNODA, 2018; Amnesty International, 2008

References


Annex 2

Country profiles for the EU, its Member States and partner countries
## Performance by Indicator

### SDG 1 – No Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)</th>
<th>21.8</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely materially deprived people (%)</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)</th>
<th>21.7</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yield gap closure (%)</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)</th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross disposable income (€/capita)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 4 – Quality Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)</th>
<th>17.0</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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</table>

### SDG 5 – Gender Equality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender employment gap (p.p.)</th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>NA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)</th>
<th>2,528.02</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population using safely managed water services (%)</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)</th>
<th>35.8</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross disposable income (€/capita)</th>
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<th>NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate (% labour force)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)</th>
<th>26.9</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gini Coefficient</th>
<th>33.2</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palma ratio</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overcrowding rate among people living below 60% of median equivalized income (%)</th>
<th>66.1</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost overburden rate (%)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with access to points of interest within a 15-min walk (%)</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)</th>
<th>0.9</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circular material use rate (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production-based CO₂ emissions (kg/capita)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 13 – Climate Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)</th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO₂/capita)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG emissions embodied in imports (TCO₂eq/capita)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 14 – Life Below Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)</th>
<th>67.2</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish caught that are then discarded (%)</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 15 – Life on Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)</th>
<th>0.83</th>
<th>2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre)</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)</th>
<th>57.9</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population reporting crime in their area (%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official development assistance (% of GNI)</th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

* Imputed data point
AUSTRIA

Overall Performance

Index Rank 4/34

Index Score 77.7

Status of SDG Targets (%)

SDG Dashboards and Trends

1. No poverty
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 and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals

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

Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 1 – No Poverty</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at $1.95/day (%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely materially deprived people (%)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield gap closure (%)</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)</td>
<td>235.4</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate, under-5 (% per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence (%)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence (%)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 4 – Quality Education</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PISA score (top 0–500 best)</td>
<td>486.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult participation in learning (%)</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%)</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 5 – Gender Equality</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender employment gap (p.p.)</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged less than 75)</td>
<td>235.4</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)</td>
<td>3,598.2</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population using safely managed water services (%)</td>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross disposable income ($/capita)</td>
<td>28,252</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>28,252</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate (% labour force)</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Belgium

**Overall Performance**

Index Rank: **15/34**

Index Score: **71.0**

**Status of SDG Targets (%)**

- **Worsening**
- **Limited progress**
- **Achieved or on track**
- **Insufficient data**

**Performance by SDG**

**SDG Dashboards and Trends**

1. **Poverty**
   - Major challenges
   - Increasing

2. **Zero Hunger**
   - Significant challenges
   - Moderately improving

3. **Health and wellbeing**
   - Challenges remain
   - On track or maintaining SDG achievement

4. **Quality education**
   - SDG achieved
   - Information unavailable

5. **Gender equality**
   - Information unavailable

6. **Clean water and sanitation**
   - Information unavailable

7. **Affordable and clean energy**
   - Information unavailable

8. **Decent work and economic growth**
   - Information unavailable

9. **Industry innovation and infrastructure**
   - Information unavailable

10. **Reduced inequalities**
    - Information unavailable

11. **Sustainable cities and communities**
    - Information unavailable

12. **Responsible consumption and production**
    - Information unavailable

**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

**Leave No One Behind Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Spillover Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
Belgium

SDG 1 – No Poverty
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) 13.2 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%) 0.7 2023
Severely materially deprived people (%) 3.9 2020

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 16.3 2019
Yield gap closure (%) 71.2 2021
Human Tragic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2.38 2017
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 45.0 2021
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) 482.7 2019

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
Life expectancy at birth (years) 81.8 2022
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) 4.6 2021
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75) 239.8 2020
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) 75.3 2022
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 8.1 2021
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) 15.2 2020
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 29.6 2022
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 4.1 2021
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 15.3 2019
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 2.8 2021
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) 4.5 2021
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) 7.6 2019
Survivors involving who received a WHO-recommended vaccine (%) 96 2021
Smoking prevalence (%) 21 2020
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) 98.6 2021
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%) 46.2 2017
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) 17.5 2021
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.9 2022

SDG 4 – Quality Education
Early leavers from education and training (per 18 population aged 18 to 24) 6.4 2022
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) 97.9 2021
PISA score (worst 0–600 best) 486.3 2022
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 51.4 2021
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15) 25.0 2022
Adult participation in learning (%) 10.3 2022
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%) 21.8 2022

SDG 5 – Gender Equality
Gender employment gap (p.p.) 7.6 2022
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 5.0 2021
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 0.6 2022
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 43.8 2022
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) 39.3 2022
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 18.7 2022

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.1 2020
Scarc water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 6,802.1 2018
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 5.8 2019
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 840.2 2021
Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.7 2022
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 94.9 2022

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (% of households) 5.1 2022
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 18.3 2021
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (Mtoe/TWh) 1.1 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
Gross disposable income (€/capita) 27,726 2021
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.81 2022
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 1.1 2021
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 16.6 2018
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 9.2 2022
Unemployment Rate (% labour force) 5.6 2020

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
The Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 62.6 2021
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 224.1 2022
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 3.2 2021
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 4.0 2018
Households with broadband access (%) 94.4 2022
Gap in internet access, urban vs. rural areas (p.p.) 1.2 2022
R&D personnel (% of active population) 2.3 2021
Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 56.9 2021
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 3.1 2022

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
Gini Coefficient 24.9 2022
Palma ratio 0.90 2019

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%) 20.5 2022
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 55.5 2021
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) 11.1 2019
Housing cost overburden rate (%) 7.7 2022
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) 15.7 2020
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 95.3 2022

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 39.7 2021
Circular material use rate (%) 205.5 2021
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) 1.7 2020
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 15.4 2018
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 407.8 2018
Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 119.9 2018
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 614.8 2018

SDG 13 – Climate Action
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 4.8 2021
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (T/kt) 8.3 2021
GHG emissions embodied in imports (GtCO₂eq/capita) 12.8 2021

SDG 14 – Life Below Water
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) 76.6 2022
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) 76.6 2022
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 96.9 2022
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.2 2018

SDG 15 – Life on Land
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.98 2023
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 75.9 2022
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) 2.3 2020
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 4.7 2018
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 85.7 2022
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre) 28.7 2020

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 67.5 2023
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 73 2021
Population reporting crime in their area (%) 76.2 2020
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 0.7 2020
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 US dollars per 1,000 population) 0.30 2021
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) 5.2 2020
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 35.6 2018
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.73 2022
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) 0.61 2022

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.49 2022
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 82.4 2019
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) -37.8 2019
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 73 2021

SDG 8 – (continued)
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 138.2 2018
In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) 3.6 2022

Performance by Indicator

ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES
**Overall Performance**

Index Rank: **NA/34**
Index Score: **NA**

**SDG Dashboards and Trends**

1. **No Poverty**
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 and Communities**
12. **Climate Action**
13. **Life Below Water**
14. **Life on Land**
15. **Peace and Justice**
16. **Partnerships for the Goals**

**Leave No One Behind Index**
100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**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
- Insufficient data is indicated by “NA”.
- Information unavailable is indicated by “Information unavailable”.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Candidate Countries
**SDG 1 – No Poverty**

| People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) | NA | NA | 1.8 | 2023 | NA | NA |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%) | NA | NA |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | NA | NA |

**SDG 2 – Zero Hunger**

| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | * 17.9 | 2016 |
| Yield gap closure (%) | 67.5 | 2021 |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.26 | 2017 |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | NA | NA |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | NA | NA |

**SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being**

| Life expectancy at birth (years) | NA | NA |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | NA | NA |
| Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75) | NA | NA |
| Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) | NA | NA |
| New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 25.0 | 2021 |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA |
| Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) | 5.6 | 2021 |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 113.9 | 2019 |
| Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA |
| Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) | NA | NA |
| People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA |
| Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) | NA | NA |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 68 | 2021 |
| Smoking prevalence (%) | NA | NA |
| People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) | NA | NA |
| Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%) | 5.9 | 2022 |

**SDG 4 – Quality Education**

| Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) | NA | NA |
| Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) | 402.6 | 2018 |
| PISA score (score 0–600 best) | NA | NA |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | NA | NA |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15) | NA | NA |
| Adult participation in learning (%) | NA | NA |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%) | NA | NA |

**SDG 5 – Gender Equality**

| Gender employment gap (p.p.) | NA | NA |
| Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) | NA | NA |
| Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged less than 75) | NA | NA |
| Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) | 15.1 | 2022 |
| Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) | NA | NA |

**SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation**

| Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) | NA | NA |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) | 2,518.9 | 2018 |
| Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) | 0.4 | 2019 |
| Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) | 29.6 | 2019 |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 87.0 | 2022 |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 54.6 | 2018 |

**SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy**

| Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) | 36.6 | 2021 |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) | 5.8 | 2021 |
| CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MTCO₂/TWh) | 1.4 | 2019 |

**SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth**

| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | NA | NA |
| Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) | 0.62 | 2022 |
| People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) | 0.05 | 2018 |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) | NA | NA |
| Unemployment Rate (% labour force) | NA | NA |

**SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**

| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 16.2 | 2023 |
| Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 0.3 | 2018 |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2020 |
| Logistcs performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2018 |
| Households with broadband access (%) | 75.5 | 2021 |
| Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) | NA | NA |
| R&D personnel (% of active population) | NA | NA |
| Population with at least basic digital skills (%) | 36.3 | 2021 |

**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities**

| Gini Coefficient | 33.0 | 2011 |
| Palma ratio | 1.27 | 2011 |

**SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities**

| Overcrowding rate among people living below 60% of median equalized income (%) | NA | NA |
| Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 0.0 | 2017 |
| Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) | NA | NA |
| Housing cost overburden rate (%) | NA | NA |
| Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames, or floor (%) | NA | NA |
| Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | 75.4 | 2022 |

**SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production**

| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.8 | 2021 |
| Circular material use rate (%) | NA | NA |
| Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) | NA | NA |
| Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 49.0 | 2018 |
| Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 404.8 | 2018 |
| Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 1.7 | 2018 |
| Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 17.8 | 2018 |

**SDG 13 – Climate Action**

| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 68.8 | 2021 |
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO₂/capita) | 4.1 | 2021 |
| GHGs emissions embodied in imports (TCO₂eq/capita) | 1.9 | 2021 |

**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**

| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA |
| Marine area that is protected in marine protected areas (%) | NA | NA |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 32.4 | 2022 |
| Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 1.2 | 2019 |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | NA | NA |

**SDG 15 – Life on Land**

| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.90 | 2023 |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 37.1 | 2022 |
| Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) | NA | NA |
| Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.5 | 2018 |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 100.0 | 2022 |
| Nitrate in groundwater (mg N/litre) | NA | NA |

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 65.4 | 2023 |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 34 | 2022 |
| Population reporting crime in their area (%) | NA | NA |
| Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) | 0.23 | 2013 |
| Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) | NA | NA |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 31.8 | 2019 |
| Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.57 | 2022 |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.42 | 2022 |
| Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2022 |

**SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals**

| Official development assistance (% of GDP) | NA | NA |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.2 | 2019 |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) | NA | NA |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 0 | 2021 |
BULGARIA

Overall Performance

Index Rank 33/34
Index Score 59.5

Performance by SDG

SDG Dashboards and Trends

Leave No One Behind Index
100 (best) to 0 (worst)

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.sdigindex.org/EU
ANNEX 2. COUNTRY Profiles

BULGARIA

SDG 1 – No Poverty
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)
22.9 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at $6.85/day (%) 1.4 2023
Severely materially deprived people (%) 19.4 2020

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 13.6 2019
Yield gap closure (%) 56.2 2021
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2.36 2017
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 7.6 2021
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) 541.7 2019

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
Life expectancy at birth (years) 74.3 2022
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) 2.5 2021
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75) 529.4 2020
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) 68.2 2022
New reported cases of tuberculosus (per 100,000 population) 17.0 2021
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) 8.0 2020
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 31.0 2022
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 6.3 2021
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 62.9 2019
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 3.0 2022
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) 8.2 2021
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) 1.7 2019
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 89.0 2021
Smoking prevalence (%) 38.0 2020
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) NA NA

SDG 4 – Quality Education
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) 10.5 2022
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) 79.4 2021
PISA score (worst 0–600 best) 414.2 2022
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 33.8 2022
Underscoriers in mathematics (% of population aged 15) 53.6 2022
Adult participation in learning (%) 1.7 2022
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%) 17.2 2022

SDG 5 – Gender Equality
Gender employment gap (p.p.) 7.7 2022
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 12.2 2021
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 0.9 2022
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 23.8 2022
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) 14.8 2022
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 28.9 2022

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 7.0 2020
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 2,296 2018
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 1.6 2019
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (water) 65.1 2020
Population using safely managed water services (%) 95.7 2022
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 73.5 2022

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 22.5 2022
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 17.0 2021
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (m³/capita) 1.0 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
Gross disposable income (€/capita) 16,508 2017
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.63 2022
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 2.9 2021
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 0.1 2018
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 15.1 2022
Unemployment Rate (% labour force) 5.1 2020

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 19.3 2023
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 10,000 population) 6.6 2022
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 0.8 2021
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 2.8 2018
Houses with broadband access (%) 87.3 2022
Gap in internet access, urban vs. rural areas (p.p.) 9.4 2022
R&D personnel (% of active population) 0.8 2021
Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 31.1 2022
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 1.0 2022

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
Gini Coefficient 38.4 2022
Palma ratio 1.89 2019

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) 43.5 2022
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 28.2 2021
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) 19.6 2019
Housing cost overburden rate (%) 15.1 2022
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames, or floor (%) 11.0 2020
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 88.6 2022

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 1.9 2021
Circular material use rate (%) 4.9 2021
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) 2.5 2020
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 46.3 2018
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 46.8 2018
Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 2.3 2018
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 13.0 2018

SDG 13 – Climate Action
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 24.4 2021
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO₂/capita) 6.1 2021
NGS emissions embodied in imports (TCO₂eq/capita) 3.1 2021

SDG 14 – Life Below Water
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) 92.7 2022
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) NA NA
Marine area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 99.7 2022
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 73.2 2019
Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 56.0 2018
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (% per million population) 0.0 2018

SDG 15 – Life on Land
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.94 2023
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) 3.0 2020
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 1.1 2018
Marine area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 98.7 2022
Nitrate in groundwater (mg N/litre) 30.5 2020

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 63.0 2023
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 43.2 2022
Population reporting crime in their area (%) 19.1 2020
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 0.7 2020
Population reporting armed conflict violence (per 10,000 population) 0.1 2021
Population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) 4.1 2020
Unsatisfied detainees (% of prison population) 9.7 2019
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.64 2022

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.27 2022
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 82.3 2019
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) NA NA
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 58.2 2021

Performance by Indicator
CROATIA

Overall Performance

Status of SDG Targets (%)

Index Rank 19/34

Index Score 70.0

SDG Dashboards and Trends

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 “Zero Hunger” is “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”.

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Detailed results and methodology available online at: https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
### SDG 1 – No Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>6.9</td>
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#### Indicators
- People at risk of poverty or severe deprivation (at current prices and at national income poverty line) (% of population aged 16 or over)
- Income poverty rate (% of population aged 16 or over)
- Severe material deprivation (% of population aged 16 or over)

### SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

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#### Indicators
- Prevalence of undernourishment (persons suffering from energy deficiency (% of population aged 16 or over)
- Food insecurity (persons with food insecurity accessing food assistance as a result of food insecurity (% of population aged 16 or over)

### SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

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<tr>
<td>2022</td>
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#### Indicators
- Expected years of life at birth (years)
- Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)
- Population with very good or good perceived health (% of population aged 0–64)

### SDG 4 – Quality Education

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<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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#### Indicators
- Participation in early childhood education (% of children between 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)
- Primary completion rate (net, %)
- Mean years of schooling for the adult population

### SDG 5 – Gender Equality

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<td>2022</td>
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#### Indicators
- Gender inequality index (GII)
- Number of women in professional jobs (% of total)
- Women in senior positions (%)

### SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

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<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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#### Indicators
- Proportion of population not using safely managed sanitation services (%)
- Proportion of population using safely managed water services (%)
- Proportion of population not having access to safe drinking water (%)

### SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

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<th>Value</th>
<th>Rating</th>
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<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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#### Indicators
- Proportion of population using modern energy services (%)
- CO2 emissions from electricity production (g CO2/kWh)
- Renewable energy consumption (% of total energy consumption)

### SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>16,433</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicators
- Number of unemployed (% of labour force)
- Employment to population ratio (%)
- Unemployment rate (% of labour force)

### SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicators
- Proportion of population using fixed broadband internet (%) (urban areas vs. rural areas)
- R&D personnel (% of active population)
- Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)

### SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicators
- R&D personnel (% of active population)
- Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)
- Proportion of advanced ICT specialists (%)

### SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicators
- Proportion of population living in slums (%)
- Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)
- Public transport accessibility (% of urban population)

### SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>25.4</td>
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<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicators
- Proportion of municipal waste recycled (%)
- Proportion of municipal waste composted (%)
- Proportion of municipal waste incinerated (%)

### SDG 13 – Climate Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicators
- Non-renewable energy consumption (% of total energy consumption)
- Proportion of renewable energy (% of total energy consumption)
- Proportion of energy from renewable sources (% of gross inland energy consumption)

### SDG 14 – Life Below Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicators
- Proportion of marine protected areas (% of marine area)
- Proportion of marine protected areas that are effectively managed (% of marine area)
- Proportion of marine protected areas that are effectively and equitably managed (% of marine area)

### SDG 15 – Life on Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicators
- Proportion of forest area (% of land area)
- Proportion of forest area that is protected (% of forest area)
- Proportion of forest area that is protected in protected areas (% of forest area)

### SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicators
- Proportion of population living in households that meet the basic sanitation criterion (%)
- Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water (%)
- Proportion of population with access to improved water sources (%)

### SDG 18 – Partnerships for the Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicators
- Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (% of population with access to improved water sources)
- Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access to improved water sources)
- Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access to improved water sources)
**Overall Performance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Rank</th>
<th>Index Score</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32/34</td>
<td>61.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Status of SDG Targets (%)**

- **Worsening**
- **Limited progress**
- **Achieved or on track**
- **Insufficient data**

**SDG Dashboards and Trends**

1. **END POVERTY**
2. **ZERO HUNGER**
3. **GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**
4. **QUALITY EDUCATION**
5. **GENDEREquality**
6. **CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**
7. **DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**
8. **DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**
9. **REDUCED INEQUALITY AND INTEGRATION**
10. **REASONABLE INCOME AND OPPORTUNITIES**
11. **SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**
12. **RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**

- **Major challenges**
- **Significant challenges**
- **Challenges remain**
- **Moderately improving**
- **On track or maintaining SDG achievement**
- **Information unavailable**

**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](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals)

Detailed results and methodology available online at [https://www.sdgindex.org/EU](https://www.sdgindex.org/EU)

**Leave No One Behind Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Spillover Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
SDG 1 – No Poverty
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) 13.9 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.95/day (%) 0.2 2023
Severely materially deprived people (%) 8.3 2020

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 15.2 2019
Yield gap closure (%) 39.3 2021
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2.38 2017
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 45.9 2020
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) 0.0 2019

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
Life expectancy at birth (years) 81.7 2022
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (%) NA NA
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75) 182.7 2020
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) 77.8 2022
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 4.4 2021
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) 3.5 2020
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 26.7 2022
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 2.8 2021
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 15.8 2019
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 0.3 2022
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) 5.0 2021
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 86 2021
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) 0.4 2019

SDG 4 – Quality Education
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) 8.1 2022
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) 85.8 2021
PISA score (best 0–600 worst) 403.4 2022
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 59.2 2020
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15) 53.2 2019
Adult participation in learning (%) 10.5 2022
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%) 10.9 2022

SDG 5 – Gender Equality
Gender employment gap (p.p.) 12.1 2022
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 9.7 2021
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 16 or over) 8.0 2022
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 14.3 2021
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) 10.2 2022
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 21.6 2022

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.4 2020
Sacred water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 9,197.4 2018
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 113.0 2019
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 83.5 2020
Population using safely managed water services (%) 98.8 2022
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 76.8 2022

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 19.2 2022
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 18.4 2021
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MTCO₂/TWh) 1.2 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
Gross disposable income (€/capita) 21,545.0 2021
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.63 2022
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 1.3 2021
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 0.3 2018
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 14.7 2022
Unemployment Rate (% labour force) 7.6 2020

SDG 8 – (continued)
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 161.3 2018
In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) 7.9 2022

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 39.4 2023
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 46.4 2022
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 0.9 2021
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 2.9 2018
Households with broadband access (%) 94.0 2022
R&D personnel (% of active population) 0.5 2021
Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 48.3 2021
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 5.0 2022

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
Gini Coefficient 29.4 2022
Palm ratio 1.20 2019

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Overcrowding rate among people living below 60% of median equalized income (%) 5.5 2022
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 15.3 2021
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) 13.4 2019
Housing cost overburden rate (%) 2.5 2022
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) 39.1 2020
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 91.0 2022

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 10.2 2021
Circular material use rate (%) 28.2 2021
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) 19.0 2020
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 17.8 2018
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 35.3 2018
Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 6.5 2018
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 84.5 2018

SDG 13 – Climate Action
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2018
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO₂/t) 85.0 2021
GHG emissions embodied in imports (TCO₂eq/capita) 8.6 2021

SDG 14 – Life Below Water
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) 1.2 2020
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (%) of total catch 99.2 2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 49.6 2022
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) 22.3 2019
Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 21.4 2019
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.3 2018

SDG 15 – Life on Land
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.99 2023
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) 1.2 2020
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 74.3 2022
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 36.6 2018
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre) 7.8 2020

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 68.6 2023
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 52.0 2021
Population reporting crime in their area (%) 10.4 2020
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 1.4 2020
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD) 0.0 2019
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 13.0 2018
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 36.6 2018

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.07 2021
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 80.8 2019
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) NA NA
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 85 2021

Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24
European Elections, Europe’s Future and the Sustainable Development Goals
ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES
CZECHELIA

Overall Performance

Index Rank 7/34

Index Score 74.4

Status of SDG Targets (%)

SDG Dashboards and Trends

1. No poverty
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 and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life on land
15. Life below water
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals

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

Leave No One Behind Index
100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index
100 (best) to 0 (worst)
SDG 1 – No Poverty
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) 10.2 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at $6.85/day (%) 0.2 2023
Severely materially deprived people (%) 2.4 2020

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 19.8 2019
Yield gap closure (%) 57.9 2021
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2.38 2017
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 17.5 2019
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) 0.0 2019

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
Life expectancy at birth (years) 79.1 2022
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) 4.2 2021
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75) 340.0 2020
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) 68.0 2022
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 3.9 2021
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) 11.5 2020
Gap in self-reported health, by sex (p.p.) 39.5 2022
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 2.8 2021
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 32.5 2019
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 0.3 2022
Populations engaged in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) 3.9 2019
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 94 2021
Smoking prevalence (%) 30 2020
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) 100.0 2022

SDG 4 – Quality Education
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) 6.2 2022
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) 84.2 2021
PISA score (worst 0–600 best) 491.1 2022
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 34.6 2022
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15) 25.5 2021
Adult participation in learning (%) 9.4 2022
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) 22.0 2022

SDG 5 – Gender Equality
Gender employment gap (p.p.) 14.9 2022
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 15.0 2021
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 0.2 2022
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 15.0 2021
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) 23.0 2022
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 20.8 2022
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.1 2020
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 2,226.9 2018
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 12.1 2019
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (% of population with access to an improved drinking water source) 84.7 2021
Population using safely managed water services (%) 79.7 2021
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 89.7 2022

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 2.9 2022
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 17.7 2021
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MTCO₂/TWh) 1.2 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
Gross disposable income (€/capita) 21,926 2022
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 2.7 2022
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 1.9 2021
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 1.5 2018
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 11.4 2022
Unemployment Rate (% labour force) 2.6 2020

SDG 8 – (continued)
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 38.4 2018
In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) 3.4 2022

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 40.5 2021
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 20.8 2022
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 2.0 2021
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 3.5 2018
Housesholds with broadband access (%) 91.5 2022
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) 4.3 2022
R&D personnel (% of active population) 1.6 2021
Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 59.7 2021
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 2.4 2022

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
Gender Coefficient 24.8 2022
Palma ratio 0.84 2019

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%) 29.3 2022
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 43.3 2021
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) 14.4 2019
Housing cost overburden rate (%) 6.9 2022
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) 6.8 2020
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 94.2 2022

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 9.7 2021
Circular material use rate (%) 11.4 2021
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) 2.7 2020
Production-based CO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 20.3 2018
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 46.3 2018
Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 4.2 2018
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 21.6 2018

SDG 13 – Climate Action
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 463.7 2021
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO₂/capita) 9.2 2017
GHG emissions embodied in imports (TCO₂eq/capita) 4.7 2021

SDG 14 – Life Below Water
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) 76.9 2022
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) NA NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) NA NA
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 2018

SDG 15 – Life on Land
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.97 2023
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 94.7 2022
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) 2.5 2020
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 1.6 2018
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 92.1 2022
Nitrates in groundwater (mg NNO₃/litre) 18.7 2020

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 83.6 2023
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 56 2022
Population reporting crime in their area (%) 6.1 2020
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 0.6 2020
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD) 20.5 2022
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) 0.2 2020
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 85.9 2019
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.65 2022
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) 0.62 2022

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Official development assistance (% of GDP) 0.36 2022
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 85.1 2019
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) 2.8 2019
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 58 2021
The full title of Goal 2 “Zero Hunger” is “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”.

Notes: 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
SDG 1 – No Poverty
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) 12.4 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%) 0.9 2023
Severely materially deprived people (%) 2.4 2020

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 16.5 2019
Yield gap closure (%) 76.6 2021
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2.4 2017
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 22.8 2021
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) 1.8 2019

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
Life expectancy at birth (years) 83.1 2022
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) 1.4 2021
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75) 209.3 2020
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) 63.0 2022
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 3.8 2021
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) 10.0 2020
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 22.7 2022
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 3.6 2021
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 12.9 2019
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 2.2 2021
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) 2.2 2021
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) 9.1 2019
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 95 2021
Smoking prevalence (%) 16 2020
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) 100.0 2022
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) 12.9 2022
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 7.5 2022

SDG 4 – Quality Education
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) 10.0 2022
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) 97.0 2021
PIAAC score (worst 0–4 best) 490.6 2022
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 49.0 2022
Underachivers in mathematics (% of population aged 15) 20.4 2022
Adult participation in learning (%) 27.9 2022
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%) 12.2 2022

SDG 5 – Gender Equality
Gender employment gap (p.p) 5.4 2022
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 14.2 2021
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 16 to 64) 6.0 2022
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 42.5 2022
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) 40.8 2022
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 22.0 2022

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.4 2020
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 3,552.9 2018
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 2.7 2019
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 97.8 2021
Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.9 2022
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 98.8 2022

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 5.1 2022
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 34.7 2021
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MTCO₂/TWh) 0.9 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
Gross disposable income (€/capita) 27,123 2022
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.95 2022
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 1.4 2021
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 2.7 2018
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 10.0 2022
Unemployment Rate (% labour force) 5.6 2020

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
The Ten Most Competitive Universities Ranking: Average score of top 5 universities (worst 0–100 best) 65.6 2023
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 4.9 2022
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 2.8 2021
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 4.0 2018
Households with broadband access (%) 95.2 2022
Internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p) 2.5 2022
R&D personnel (% of active population) 2.1 2021
Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 71.5 2022
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 5.4 2022

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
Gini Coefficient 27.7 2022
Palma ratio 0.95 2019

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%) 24.7 2022
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 57.6 2021
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) 100.0 2019
Housing cost overburden rate (%) 14.7 2022
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) 16.8 2020
Population with access to points of interest within a 15 min walk (%) 97.6 2022

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 9.8 2021
Circular material use rate (%) 7.8 2021
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) 3.5 2021
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 11.7 2018
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 800.0 2021
Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 10.2 2018
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 46.1 2018

SDG 13 – Climate Action
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 1,090.0 2021
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TgCO₂/capita) 5.1 2021
GHG emissions embodied in imports (TgCO₂equiv/capita) 10.1 2021

SDG 14 – Life Below Water
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) 94.3 2022
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 86.7 2021
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) 29.8 2019
Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 22.9 2019
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 2018

SDG 15 – Life on Land
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.97 2023
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 88.6 2022
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) NA NA
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 1.7 2018
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 99.5 2022
Nitrate in groundwater (mg N/litre) NA NA

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 895.2 2023
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 90.0 2022
Population reporting crime in their area (%) 73.0 2020
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 0.6 2020
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) 0.38 2021
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p) 2.4 2020
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 23.8 2019
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.78 2022
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2022

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.70 2022
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 86.1 2019
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) 5.6 2019
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 56.2 2021

Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24
European Elections, Europe’s Future and the Sustainable Development Goals
### Overall Performance

- **Index Rank**: 10/34
- **Index Score**: 73.0

### SDG Dashboards and Trends

**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

### Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

### Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
**SDG 1 – No Poverty**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)
- Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)
- Severe material deprivation (p.p.)

**SDG 2 – Zero Hunger**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)
- Yield gap closure (% of the potential yield gap)
- Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)
- Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)
- Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)

**SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Life expectancy at birth (years)
- Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)
- Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (% of 100,000 people aged less than 75)
- Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)

**SDG 4 – Quality Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>2022</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)
- Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)
- Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)
- Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)
- Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)
- Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)
- People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)
- Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week
- Surplus survivors who received 25+ WAP-recommended vaccines
- Smoking prevalence (%)
- People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)
- Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)
- Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)
- Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)

**SDG 5 – Gender Equality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Gender employment gap (p.p.)
- Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)
- Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)
- Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
- Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)
- Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)
- In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)

**SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>↑</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m3/capita)
- Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)
- Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)
- Population using safely managed water services (%)
- Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)

**SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- 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)

**SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17,576</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Gross disposable income (€/capita)
- Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)
- People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)
- Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)
- Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)
- Unemployment Rate (labour force)

**SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↑</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)
- Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)
- Households with broadband access (%)
- R&D personnel (% of active population)
- Population with at least basic digital skills (%)

**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↑</td>
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</table>

- Gini Coefficient
- Palma ratio

**SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↑</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%)
- Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)
- Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³)
- Housing cost overburden rate (%)
- Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)
- Population with access to points of interest within a 15 min walk (%)

**SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>117.7</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↑</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Imports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
- Circular material use rate (%)
- Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)
- Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)
- Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)
- Imported SO2 emissions (kg/capita)
- Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)

**SDG 13 – Climate Action**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)
- CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO2t)
- GHG emissions embodied in imports (TCO2eq/capita)

**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↑</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Fish caught from over-exploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
- Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
- Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)
- Fish caught that are then discarded (%)
- Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)

**SDG 15 – Life on Land**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
- Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)
- Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre)
- Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
- Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>2023</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)
- Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)
- Population reporting crime in their area (%)
- Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)
- Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 USD per 100,000 population)
- Population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)
- Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
- Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)
- Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)

**SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↑</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Official development assistance (% of GNI)
- Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)
- Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)
- Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)
Overall Performance

Index Rank 1/34

Index Score 80.6

Status of SDG Targets (%)

SDG Dashboards and Trends

Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
# Annex 2: Country Profiles

## Finland

### SDG 1 – No Poverty
- **Value**
  - Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% of population): 10.0 in 2020
  - Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% of population): 11.2 in 2020
  - Severe poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (% of population): 2.2 in 2020

### SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
- **Value**
  - Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): 4.5 in 2019

### SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
- **Value**
  - Life expectancy at birth (years): 81.2 in 2020
  - Population with access to safe water: 98.2 in 2019

### SDG 4 – Quality Education
- **Value**
  - Gross value added in education (% of GDP): 3.6 in 2018

### SDG 5 – Gender Equality
- **Value**
  - Ratio of female to male secondary school teachers: 0.8 in 2020

### SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
- **Value**
  - Population with access to improved drinking water sources (% of population): 99.9 in 2019

### SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
- **Value**
  - Energy consumption per capita (kWh/capita): 7,500 in 2018

### SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
- **Value**
  - Employment rate (% of population aged 15-24): 30.5 in 2020

### SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- **Value**
  - Number of patent applications to the European Patent Office per million population: 598 in 2020

### SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
- **Value**
  - Gini coefficient: 23.6 in 2020

### SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- **Value**
  - Proportion of urban population living in slums: 0.0 in 2020

### SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
- **Value**
  - Circular economy rate (%): 20.0 in 2020

### SDG 13 – Climate Action
- **Value**
  - Emissions per capita (tons CO₂eq/capita): 6.4 in 2018

### SDG 14 – Life Below Water
- **Value**
  - Proportion of marine protected areas (%): 60.9 in 2020

### SDG 15 – Life on Land
- **Value**
  - Proportion of land with good or very good ecosystem services (%): 70.0 in 2020

### SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- **Value**
  - Number of police officers per 10,000 population: 12.8 in 2020

### SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
- **Value**
  - Number of partnerships for the goals: 500 in 2020

---

### Performance by Indicator

#### SDG 8 – (continued)
- **Value**
  - Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population): 0.2 in 2020

#### SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- **Value**
  - The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: 30.0 in 2020

#### SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- **Value**
  - Proportion of urban population living in slums: 0.0 in 2020

#### SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
- **Value**
  - Circular economy rate (%): 20.0 in 2020

#### SDG 13 – Climate Action
- **Value**
  - Emissions per capita (tons CO₂eq/capita): 6.4 in 2018

#### SDG 14 – Life Below Water
- **Value**
  - Proportion of marine protected areas (%): 60.9 in 2020

#### SDG 15 – Life on Land
- **Value**
  - Proportion of land with good or very good ecosystem services (%): 70.0 in 2020

#### SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- **Value**
  - Number of police officers per 10,000 population: 12.8 in 2020

#### SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
- **Value**
  - Number of partnerships for the goals: 500 in 2020
The full title of Goal 2 “Zero Hunger” is “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”.

Notes: 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
### FRANCE

**SDG 1 – No Poverty**
- People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%): 15.6 (2022)
- Poverty headcount ratio at $6.85/day (%): 0.3 (2023)
- Severely materially deprived people (%): 5.0 (2020)

**SDG 2 – Zero Hunger**
- Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population): 15.0 (2019)
- Yield gap closure (%): 77.3 (2021)
- Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare): 17.6 (2021)
- Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population): 121.3 (2019)

**SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being**
- Life expectancy at birth (years): 82.3 (2022)
- Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years): 3.4 (2021)
- Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75): 2017.0 (2020)
- Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over): 65.2 (2022)
- New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population): 7.7 (2022)
- Suicide rate (per 100,000 population): 13.5 (2020)
- Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.): 4.1 (2021)
- People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population): 4.3 (2021)
- Population engaged in unhealthy work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%): 7.5 (2022)

**SDG 4 – Quality Education**
- Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24): 7.6 (2022)
- Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education): 100.0 (2021)
- Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34): 478.3 (2022)
- Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15): 28.8 (2022)
- Adult participation in learning (%): 31.3 (2022)
- Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%): 21.5 (2022)

**SDG 5 – Gender Equality**
- Gender employment gap (p.p.): 5.8 (2022)
- Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings): 15.4 (2021)
- Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64): 0.7 (2022)
- Seats held by women in national parliaments (%): 36.6 (2022)
- Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%): 19.0 (2022)

**SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation**
- Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%): 0.4 (2020)
- Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita): 27,872.2 (2018)
- Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water): 2.6 (2019)
- Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%): 79.9 (2020)
- Population using safely managed water services (%): 99.7 (2022)
- Population using safely managed sanitation services (%): 89.7 (2022)

**SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy**
- Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%): 10.7 (2022)
- Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%): 19.3 (2021)
- CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh): 0.6 (2019)

**SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth**
- Gross disposable income ($/capita): 27,247.2 (2020)
- Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0 – 1 best): 0.78 (2022)
- People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers): 3.3 (2021)
- Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population): 0.2 (2018)
- Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29): 12.0 (2020)
- Unemployment rate (% labour force): 8.0 (2020)

**SDG 8 – (continued)**
- Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population): 67.7 (2018)
- In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%): 7.5 (2022)

**SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**
- The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0 – 100 best): 74.7 (2023)
- Patents applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population): 160.6 (2022)
- Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP): 2.2 (2021)
- Households with broadband access (%): 92.3 (2022)
- Gap in internet access, urban vs. rural areas (p.p.): 2.3 (2022)
- R&D personnel (% of active population): 1.7 (2021)
- Population with at least basic digital skills (%): 61.2 (2021)
- Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population): 1.7 (2022)

**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities**
- Gini Coefficient: 29.8 (2022)
- Palma ratio: 1.08 (2019)

**SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities**
- Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%): 23.6 (2022)
- Recycling rate of municipal waste (%): 43.8 (2021)
- Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³): 10.4 (2019)
- Housing cost overburden rate (%): 6.5 (2022)
- Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or roof foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%): 18.0 (2020)
- Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%): 97.4 (2022)

**SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production**
- Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita): 6.1 (2021)
- Circular material use rate (%): 198.1 (2020)
- Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP): 2.0 (2020)
- Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita): 6.9 (2018)
- Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita): 47.3 (2018)
- Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita): 19.9 (2018)

**SDG 13 – Climate Action**
- CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita): 1.3 (2021)
- CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO₂/ha): 4.7 (2021)
- GHG emissions embodied in imports (TCO₂eq/capita): 5.1 (2021)

**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**
- Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch): 75.9 (2022)
- Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%): 81.9 (2022)
- Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%): 26.6 (2019)
- Fish caught that are then discarded (%): 12.9 (2019)
- Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population): 0.4 (2018)

**SDG 15 – Life on Land**
- Red List Index of species survival (worst 0 – 1 best): 0.83 (2023)
- Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%): 81.1 (2022)
- Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre): NA NA
- Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%): 78.0 (2022)
- Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre): 19.2 (2020)

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**
- Press Freedom Index (worst 0 – 100 best): 78.7 (2023)
- Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0 – 100 best): 72.2 (2019)
- Population reporting crime in their area (%): 17.7 (2020)
- Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population): 0.7 (2020)
- Exports of major conventional weapons (TVF constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population): 4.5 (2021)
- Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.): 10.8 (2020)
- Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population): 29.8 (2019)
- Access to justice (worst 0 – 1 best): 0.63 (2022)
- Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 – 1 best): 0.67 (2022)
- Constraints on government power (worst 0 – 1 best): 0.72 (2022)

**SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals**
- Official development assistance (% of GNI): 0.56 (2022)
- Statistical Performance Index (worst 0 – 100 best): 86.3 (2019)
- Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD): 42.6 (2019)
- Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0 – 100 worst): 67.2 (2021)
Overall Performance

Index Rank 6/34

Index Score 75.4

Status of SDG Targets (%)

SDG Dashboards and Trends

Major challenges

Decreasing

Stagnating

Significant challenges

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable

Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

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

#### GERMANY

**SDG 1 – No Poverty**
- People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%): 14.7 (2022)
- Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%): 0.5 (2023)
- Severely materially deprived people (%): 5.6 (2020)

**SDG 2 – Zero Hunger**
- Yield gap closure (%): 77.2 (2021)
- Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare): 25.5 (2021)
- Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population): 96.7 (2019)

**SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being**
- Life expectancy at birth (years): 80.7 (2022)
- Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years): 3.8 (2021)
- Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75): 238.1 (2020)
- Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over): 64.3 (2022)
- New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population): 5.0 (2021)
- Suicide rate (per 100,000 population): 10.3 (2020)
- Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.): 26.4 (2022)
- Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births): 3.6 (2021)
- Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population): 14.7 (2019)
- Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.): 0.2 (2022)
- People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population): 3.1 (2021)
- Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%): 5.0 (2019)
- Survivors of accidents who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%): 91 (2021)
- Smoking prevalence (%): 23 (2020)
- People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%): 99.9 (2021)

**SDG 4 – Quality Education**
- Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24): 17.6 (2021)
- Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education): 93.1 (2021)
- PISA score (worst 0–600 best): 482.3 (2022)
- Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15): 116.6 (2022)
- Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best): 6.6 (2022)

**SDG 5 – Gender Equality**
- Gender employment gap (p.p.): 7.8 (2022)
- Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings): 17.6 (2021)
- Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64): 1.0 (2022)
- Seats held by women in national parliaments (%): 35.1 (2022)
- Positions held by women in senior management positions (%): 37.2 (2022)
- Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%): 19.0 (2022)

**SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation**
- Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%): 0.0 (2020)
- Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita): 3,304 (2018)
- Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water): 2.6 (2019)
- Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%): 96.3 (2019)
- Population using safely managed water services (%): 99.9 (2022)
- Population using safely managed sanitation services (%): 96.9 (2022)

**SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy**
- Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%): 6.6 (2022)
- Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%): 19.2 (2021)
- CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh): 1.1 (2019)

**SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth**
- Gross disposable income (€/capita): 32,197 (2022)
- Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best): 0.85 (2022)
- People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers): 0.8 (2021)
- Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population): 0.3 (2018)
- Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29): 8.6 (2022)
- Unemployment Rate (% labour force): 3.9 (2020)

**SDG 8 – (continued)**
- Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population): 100.5 (2018)
- In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%): 7.0 (2022)

**SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**
- The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best): 124.2 (2022)
- Patents applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population): 296.6 (2022)
- Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP): 3.1 (2021)
- Households with broadband access (%): 91.4 (2022)
- Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.): 0.0 (2022)
- R&D personnel (% of active population): 1.8 (2021)
- Population with at least basic digital skills (%): 52.1 (2021)
- Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population): 2.2 (2022)

**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities**
- Gini Coefficient: 28.8 (2022)
- Palma ratio: 1.09 (2019)

**SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities**
- Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%): 24.2 (2022)
- Recycling rate of municipal waste (%): 67.8 (2021)
- Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³): 10.9 (2019)
- Housing cost overburden rate (%): 11.8 (2022)
- Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames, or floor (%): 12.0 (2020)
- Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%): 97.5 (2022)

**SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production**
- Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita): 12.5 (2021)
- Circular material use rate (%): 12.7 (2021)
- Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP): 24.0 (2020)
- Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita): 34.4 (2018)
- Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita): 7.9 (2018)

**SDG 13 – Climate Action**
- CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita): 176.4 (2021)
- CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita): 81.1 (2021)
- GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂eq/capita): 7.2 (2021)

**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**
- Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch): 25.6 (2018)
- Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%): 80.8 (2021)
- Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch): 25.6 (2018)
- Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%): 80.8 (2021)
- Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch): 25.6 (2018)

**SDG 15 – Life on Land**
- Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best): 0.98 (2023)
- Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre): 79.1 (2022)
- Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%): 79.1 (2022)
- Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population): 0.3 (2018)

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**
- Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best): 81.9 (2023)
- Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best): 79.2 (2022)
- Population reporting crime in their area (%): 82.0 (2022)
- Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population): 0.4 (2020)
- Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD): 1.48 (2021)
- Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.): 3.4 (2020)
- Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%): 79.1 (2022)
- Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre): 25.1 (2020)

**SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals**
- Official development assistance (% of GNI): 0.83 (2022)
- Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best): 87.5 (2019)
- Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD): 75.6 (2019)
- Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst): 58.2 (2021)
**Overall Performance**

**Index Rank** 28/34

**Index Score** 65.2

**Status of SDG Targets (%)**

- **Worsening**
- **Limited progress**
- **Achieved or on track**
- **Insufficient data**

**SDG Dashboards and Trends**

1. **Peace**
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 and Communities**
12. **Climate Action**
13. **Life on Land**
14. **Life Below Water**
15. **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**
16. **Partnerships for the Goals**

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Detailed results and methodology available online at: https://www.sdgindex.org/EU

**Leave No One Behind Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Spillover Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
Greece

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SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

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SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

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SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

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SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

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SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

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SDG 13 – Climate Action

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SDG 14 – Life Below Water

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SDG 15 – Life on Land

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SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

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**Overall Performance**

Index Rank **24/34**

Index Score **69.0**

**SDG Dashboards and Trends**

1. **No Poverty**
   - **Major challenges**
   - **Decreasing**

2. **Zero Hunger**
   - **Significant challenges**
   - **Stagnating**

3. **Good Health and Well-being**
   - **Challenges remain**
   - **Moderately improving**

4. **Quality Education**
   - **SDG achieved**
   - **On track or maintaining SDG achievement**

5. **Gender Equality**

6. **Clean Water and Sanitation**

7. **Affordable and Clean Energy**
   - **Information unavailable**

8. **Decent Work and Economic Growth**
   - **Information unavailable**

9. **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**

10. **Reduced Inequalities**

11. **Sustainable Cities and Communities**

12. **Responsible Consumption and Production**

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](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals)

Detailed results and methodology available online at: [https://www.sdgindex.org/EU](https://www.sdgindex.org/EU)

**Leave No One Behind Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Spillover Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
SDG 1 – No Poverty
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) 12.1 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%) 1.6 2023
Severely materially deprived people (%) 8.0 2020

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
Prevalence of undernourishment, BMI < 18.5 (%) of adult population 24.5 2019
Yield gap closure (%) 65.1 2021
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2.42 2017
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 13.9 2021
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 100,000 population) 15.8 2019

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
Life expectancy at birth (years) 76.2 2022
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (%) 4.6 2021
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75) 53.0 2020
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) 63.1 2022
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 3.7 2021
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) 17.1 2020
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 26.5 2022
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 4.0 2021
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 42.3 2019
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 1.2 2022
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) 2.2 2021
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) 0.5 2021
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 99 2021
Smoking prevalence (%) 28 2020
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) 95.0 2020

SDG 4 – Quality Education
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) 12.4 2022
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) 93.4 2021
PISA score (worst 0–500 best) 472.7 2022
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 31.9 2022
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15) 29.5 2022
Adult participation in learning (%) 7.9 2020
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) 25.1 2022

SDG 5 – Gender Equality
Gender employment gap (p.p.) 9.8 2022
Unadjusted gender pay gap (%) of gross male earnings 17.3 2021
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 0.6 2022
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 13.1 2022
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 95.9 2022
Propotion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 13.6 2022

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 1.5 2020
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m3/capita) 1,437.2 2018
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 1.3 2019
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 84.2 2021
Population using safely managed water services (%) 100.0 2022
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 13.6 2022

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 4.7 2022
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 14.1 2021
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 1.5 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
Gross disposable income (£/capita) 17,170 2021
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.67 2021
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 2.0 2021
Fatality work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 0.1 2018
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 0.1 2022
Unemployment Rate (% labour force) 4.3 2020
ICELAND

▼ Overall Performance

<table>
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<th>Index Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>73.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Status of SDG Targets (%)

- worsening
- Limited progress
- Achieved or on track
- Insufficient data

▼ SDG Dashboards and Trends

1. Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Wellbeing
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. Peace and Justice
12. Climate Action
13. Life on Land
14. Clean Air
15. Peaceful and Strong Institutions
16. Partnerships for the Goals

- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- Information unavailable

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

▼ Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

▼ Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
ICELAND

**SDG 1 – No Poverty**
- People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) 1.0 2018
- Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%) 0.1 2018
- Severely materially deprived people (%) 0.7 2018

**SDG 2 – Zero Hunger**
- Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 22.3 2019
- Yield gap closure (%) NA NA
- Human Trophic Level (best 2 – 3 worst) 2.58 2017
- Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 2.8 2019
- Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) 0.00 2019

**SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being**
- Life expectancy at birth (years) 82.1 2022
- Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) NA NA
- Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75) 156.3 2020
- Population with good or very good perceived health (%) of population aged 16 or over 76.7 2018
- New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 2.9 2021
- Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) 12.6 2020
- Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 20.1 2018
- Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 2.6 2021
- Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 8.2 2019
- Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 5.3 2018
- People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) 2.4 2021
- Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) 1.5 2019
- Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 92 2021
- Smoking prevalence (%) 3.0 2018
- People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) 100.0 2021
- Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%) 37.8 2020
- Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) 4.9 2022
- Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0 – 10 best) 7.4 2022

**SDG 4 – Quality Education**
- Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) 16.5 2022
- Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) 96.7 2021
- Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 40.2 2022
- Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15) 34.1 2022
- Adult participation in learning (%) 27.1 2022
- Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%) 9.3 2022

**SDG 5 – Gender Equality**
- Gender employment gap (p.p.) 5.2 2022
- Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 10.4 2021
- Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 0.3 2022
- Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 47.6 2022
- Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) 44.8 2022
- Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 20.3 2022

**SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation**
- Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.0 2018
- Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m3/capita) 0.0 2018
- Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 0.0 2019
- Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 100.0 2022
- Population using safely managed water services (%) 100.0 2022
- Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) NA NA

**SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy**
- Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 0.1 2018
- Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 85.8 2021
- CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MTCO₂/TWh) 0.1 2019

**SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth**
- Gross disposable income (€/capita) 19,033 2014
- Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0 – 1 best) NA NA
- People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 0.0 2018
- Fatality work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 0.0 2018
- Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 5.3 2022
- Unemployment Rate (% labour force) 5.5 2020

**SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**
- Patents applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 127.6 2022
- Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 2.8 2021
- Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1 – 5 best) 3.2 2018
- Households with broadband access (%) 98.4 2021
- R&D personnel (% of active population) 2.2 2022
- Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 81.5 2021

**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities**
- Gini Coefficient 23.2 2018
- Palma ratio 0.87 2017

**SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities**
- Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%) 27.5 2018
- Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 26.4 2021
- Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) 5.9 2019
- Housing cost overburden rate (%) 8.9 2018
- Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames, or floor (%) 19.1 2018
- Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 97.2 2022

**SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production**
- Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 19.3 2021
- Circular material use rate (%) NA NA
- Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) 4.0 2020
- Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 29.4 2018
- Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 480.8 2018
- Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 13.1 2018
- Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 128.4 2018

**SDG 13 – Climate Action**
- CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2017
- CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO₂/tco₂) 91.0 2021
- GHG emissions embodied in imports (TCO₂eq/capita) 8.5 2021

**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**
- Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 2.2 2019
- Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 16.1 2022
- Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 480.8 2018
- Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 13.1 2018
- Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) NA NA

**SDG 15 – Life on Land**
- Land use Index of species survival (worst 0 – 1 best) 0.8 2013
- Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 19.6 2022
- Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) NA NA
- Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 35.9 2022
- Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) NA NA

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**
- Press Freedom Index (worst 0 – 100 best) 83.2 2023
- Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0 – 100 best) 74.2 2022
- Population reporting crime in their area (%) 2.8 2018
- Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 0.6 2020
- Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 19.6 2022
- Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) 0.00 2021
- Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 35.9 2022
- Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) 0.4 2018
- Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 7.4 2018
- Access to justice (worst 0 – 1 best) NA NA
- Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 19.6 2022
- Time lost through administrative proceedings (worst 0 – 1 best) NA NA

**SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals**
- Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.34 2022
- Statistical Performance Index (worst 0 – 100 best) 77.8 2019
- Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) 0.7 2019
- Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0 – 100 worst) 0 2021

* Imputed data point

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**SDG 8 – (continued)**
- Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 194.4 2018
- In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) 7.0 2018

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**ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES**

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**Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24** European Elections, Europe’s Future and the Sustainable Development Goals

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**Annex 2 Country Profiles**
IRELAND

**Overall Performance**

Index Rank: 14/34

Index Score: 71.4

**Performance by SDG**

Status of SDG Targets (%)

**SDG Dashboards and Trends**

- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable

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

**Leave No One Behind Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Spillover Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
IRELAND

Youth not in employment, education or training (% of population aged 14-29) 1.4 2021

People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 1.4 2021

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.86 2022

Gross disposable income (€/capita) 23,433 2021

SDG 8 – (continued)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 160.7 2018

In at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) 5.3 2022

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 53.8 2023

Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 225.3 2022

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 1.1 2021

Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 3.3 2018

Households with broadband access (%) 93.7 2022

R&D personnel (% of active population) 5.5 2022

Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 69.1 2021

Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 3.7 2020

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient 27.9 2022

Palma ratio 1.07 2018

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living below 60% of median equalized income (%) 8.4 2022

Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 408.2 2020

Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) 8.8 2019

Housing cost overburden rate (%) 3.9 2022

Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation rot in window frames or floor (%) 16.6 2020

Population with access to points of interest within a 15 min walk (%) 97.5 2020

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 10.1 2021

Circular material use rate (%) 2.0 2021

Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) 1.0 2020

Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) 18.1 2018

Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 120.3 2018

Imported SO2 emissions (kg/capita) 13.6 2018

Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 63.7 2018

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 23.1 2021

CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO2p) (kg/capita) 7.6 2021

GHG emissions embodied in imports (TCO2equivalent/kg/capita) 14.1 2021

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (%) of total catch 25.2 2018

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 83.2 2018

Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) 17.0 2019

Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 9.9 2019

Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 2018

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.92 2023

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 83.4 2022

Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre) 1.2 2020

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 1.7 2018

Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 98.7 2022

Nitrates in groundwater (mg NN03/litre) 13.9 2020

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 89.9 2023

Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 77.2 2022

Population reporting crime in their area (%) 11.3 2020

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 1.0 2020

Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD) 0.39 2021

Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) 2.9 2020

Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 20.1 2019

Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.61 2022

Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) 0.61 2022

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.64 2022

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 87.0 2019

Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) 1296.0 2019

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 77.2 2021

ANNEX 2: COUNTRY PROFILES

Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24  European Elections, Europe’s Future and the Sustainable Development Goals 75
ITALY

Overall Performance

Index Rank 21

Index Score 69.9

SDG Dashboards and Trends

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.

Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
ITALY

SDG 1 – No Poverty

- People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%): 20.1 (2022)
- Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%): 2.9 (2023)
- Severely materially deprived people (%): 5.9 (2020)

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

- Prevalence of undernourishment: 11.7 (2019)
- Yields gap closure (%): 58.9 (2021)
- Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare): 24.7 (2021)
- Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population): 15.69 (2019)

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

- Life expectancy at birth (years): 83.0 (2022)
- Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years): 3.3 (2021)
- Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 1,000 persons aged less than 75): 197.1 (2020)
- Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over): 72.9 (2022)
- Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%): 93.4 (2022)

SDG 4 – Quality Education

- Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24): 11.5 (2022)
- Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education): 91.0 (2021)
- LSAS score (0–500 best): 476.8 (2022)
- Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34): 29.2 (2022)
- Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15): 29.6 (2022)
- Adult participation in learning (%): 9.6 (2022)
- Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%): 13.5 (2022)

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

- Gender employment gap (p.p.): 19.7 (2022)
- Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings): 5.0 (2021)
- Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64): 1.8 (2022)
- Seats held by women in national parliaments (%): 33.0 (2022)
- Positions held by women in senior management positions (%): 42.6 (2022)
- Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%): 16.0 (2022)

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

- Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%): 0.5 (2020)
- Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m3/capita): 3,056.8 (2018)
- Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water): 7.3 (2019)
- Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%): 59.6 (2015)
- Population using safely managed water services (%): 92.7 (2022)
- Population using safely managed sanitation services (%): 79.0 (2022)

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

- Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%): 8.8 (2022)
- Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%): 19.0 (2021)
- CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MCO2/TWh): 1.2 (2019)

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Gross disposable income ($/capita): 23,460.1 (2022)
- Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best): 0.59 (2022)
- People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers): 2.7 (2017)
- Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population): 2018.2
- Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29): 19.0 (2022)
- Unemployment Rate (% labour force): 9.2 (2020)
- Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population): 50.7 (2018)
- In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%): 11.5 (2022)

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best): 82.4 (2022)
- Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population): 8.0 (2018)
- Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP): 1.5 (2021)
- Households with broadband access (%): 91.5 (2022)
- R&D personnel (% of active population): 4.6 (2022)
- Population with at least basic digital skills (%): 48.2 (2021)

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

- Gini Coefficient: 32.7 (2022)
- Palma ratio: 12.6 (2018)

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Overcrowding rate among people living below 60% of median equalized income (%): 33.4 (2022)
- Recycling rate of municipal waste (%): 51.9 (2019)
- Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³): 15.1 (2019)
- Housing cost overburden rate (%): 6.6 (2012)
- Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%): 19.6 (2020)
- Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%): 93.4 (2022)

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

- Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita): 3.5 (2021)
- Circular material use rate (%): 18.4 (2012)
- Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP): 2.5 (2020)
- Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita): 7.7 (2018)
- Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita): 29.9 (2018)
- Imported SO2 emissions (kg/capita): 4.0 (2018)
- Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita): 20.2 (2018)

SDG 13 – Climate Action

- CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita): 48.3 (2021)
- CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (GtCO2): 5.5 (2021)
- GHG emissions embodied in imports (GtCO2eq/capita): 4.6 (2021)

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

- Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch): 89.6 (2022)
- Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%): 78.0 (2022)
- Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best): 0.89 (2023)
- Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre): 1.6 (2020)
- Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%): 85.4 (2022)
- Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre): NA

SDG 15 – Life on Land

- Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best): 72.1 (2023)
- Population reporting crime in their area (%): 56.2 (2022)
- Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%): 76.6 (2022)
- Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre): 1.6 (2020)
- Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%): 85.4 (2022)

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best): 72.1 (2023)
- Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best): 56.2 (2022)
- Population reporting crime in their area (%): 84.0 (2020)
- Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population): 0.4 (2020)
- Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population): 1.4 (2020)
- Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.): 11.0 (2020)
- Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population): 17.4 (2019)
- Access to justice (worst 0–1 best): 0.61 (2022)
- Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best): 0.45 (2022)

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

- Official development assistance (% of GNI): 0.32 (2022)
- Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best): 898.4 (2019)
- Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD): 28.9 (2019)
- Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst): 58.2 (2021)
**Overall Performance**

Index Rank: **23/34**

Index Score: **69.5**

**Status of SDG Targets (%)**

- **Worsening**
- **Limited progress**
- **Achieved or on track**
- **Insufficient data**

**SDG Dashboards and Trends**

1. **No Poverty**
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 Inequality**
11. **Sustainable Cities and Communities**
12. **Climate Action**
13. **Life on Land**
14. **Life below Water**
15. **Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions**
16. **Partnerships for the Goals**

- **Major challenges**
- **Significant challenges**
- **Challenges remain**
- **SDG achieved**
- **On track or maintaining SDG achievement**
- **Information unavailable**

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

**Leave No One Behind Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Spillover Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Tend.</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Tend.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 1 – No Poverty</td>
<td>People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td>SDG 1 – No Poverty</td>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at $&lt;6.85/day (%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2023</td>
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<td>SDG 1 – No Poverty</td>
<td>Severely materially deprived people (%)</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</td>
<td>Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)</td>
<td>23.0</td>
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<td>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</td>
<td>Yield gap closure (%)</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<td>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</td>
<td>Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<td>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</td>
<td>Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<td>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</td>
<td>Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)</td>
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<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Unemployment Rate (% labour force)</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Rate of life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
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<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)</td>
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<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75) (%)</td>
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<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Population with very good or good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)</td>
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<td>New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>16.0</td>
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<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>15.6</td>
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<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<td>Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Smoking prevalence (%)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>2022</td>
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LIECHTENSTEIN

Overall Performance

Index Rank
NA / 34

Index Score
NA

Status of SDG Targets (%)

Performance by SDG

SDG Dashboards and Trends

Leave No One Behind Index
100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index
100 (best) to 0 (worst)

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<th>SDG 1 – No Poverty</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>SDG 8 – (continued)</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
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<tr>
<td>People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)</td>
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<td>Poverty headcount ratio at $6.85/day (%)</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Severely materially deprived people (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</td>
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<td>Yield gap closure (%)</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Gap in life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td>Life expectancy at birth (%)</td>
<td>184.9</td>
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<td>Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)</td>
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<td>Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)</td>
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<td>New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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<td>Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)</td>
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<td>Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)</td>
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<td>SDG 4 – Quality Education</td>
<td>Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)</td>
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<td>Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)</td>
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<td>2021</td>
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<td>PISA score (worst 0–600 best)</td>
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<td>Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)</td>
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<td>Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)</td>
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<td>Adult participation in learning (%)</td>
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<td>Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%)</td>
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<td>SDG 5 – Gender Equality</td>
<td>Gender employment gap (p.p.)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)</td>
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<td>Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)</td>
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<td>Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td>Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td>Population using safely managed water services (%)</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td>SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy</td>
<td>Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
<td>Gross disposable income (€/capita)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate (% labour force)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Imputed data point

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**ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES**

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

**Performance by Indicator**

**SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**

- The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)
- Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)
- Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)
- Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)
- Households with broadband access (%)
- Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)
- R&D personnel (% of active population)
- Population with at least basic digital skills (%) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)

**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities**

- Gini Coefficient
- Palma ratio

**SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities**

- Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%)
- Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)
- Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³)
- Housing cost burden rate (%)
- Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)
- Population with access to points of interest within a 15 min walk (%)

**SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production**

- Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
- Circular material use rate (%)
- Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)
- Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)
- Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)
- Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)
- Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)

**SDG 13 – Climate Action**

- CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)
- CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)
- GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂equiva/capita)

**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**

- Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
- Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
- Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)
- Fish caught that are then discarded (%)
- Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)

**SDG 15 – Life on Land**

- Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
- Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre)
- Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
- Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)
- Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre)

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

- Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)
- Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)
- Population reporting crime in their area (%)
- Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)
- Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD)
- Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)
- Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
- Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)
- Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)
- Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)

**SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals**

- Official development assistance (% of GNI)
- Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)
- Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)
- Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

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**Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24**

**European Elections, Europe’s Future and the Sustainable Development Goals**

81
LITHUANIA

Overall Performance

Index Rank 26/34
Index Score 67.7

Performance by SDG

SDG Dashboards and Trends

Leave No One Behind Index
100 (best) to 0 (worst)

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
LITHUANIA

Youth not in employment, education or training (% of population aged 16 or over) 48.1 2022

Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 0.4 2018

People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 3.8 2021

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.74 2022

Gross disposable income (€/capita) 20,999 2021

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 6.4 2020

Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m3/capita) 4,420 2018

Freshwater abstraction (m3 of long-term average available water) 0.7 2019

Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 76.0 2021

Population using safely managed water services (%) 95.0 2022

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 17.5 2022

Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 28.2 2021

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MTCO2/TWh) 4.7 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
Gross disposable income (€/capita) 20,999 2021

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.74 2022

People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 3.8 2021

Fatality work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 0.4 2018

Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 10.7 2022

Unemployment Rate (% labour force) 8.5 2020

SDG 9 – Innovation, Industry and Infrastructure
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 31.7 2023

Patents applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 27.8 2022

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 1.1 2021

Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 2.7 2018

Households with broadband access (%) 87.7 2020

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
Gini Coefficient 36.2 2022

Palma ratio 1.48 2019

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%) 20.6 2021

Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 44.3 2021

Housing cost burden rate (%) 3.5 2022

Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) 2.5 2020

Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 86.7 2022

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 12.1 2021

Circular material use rate (%) 4.0 2021

Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) 2.9 2020

Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) 8.5 2018

Imports of SO2 emissions (kg/capita) 7.4 2018

SDG 13 – Climate Action
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 4.0 2021

CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO2/capita) 4.9 2021

GHG emissions embodied in imports (GTC02eq/capita) 7.8 2021

SDG 14 – Life Below Water
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) 89.3 2022

Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) NA NA

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 91.7 2022

Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre) 2.1 2020

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.8 2018

Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 95.2 2022

Nitrate in groundwater (mg N/litre) NA NA

SDG 15 – Life on Land
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.99 2023

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 91.7 2022

Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre) 2.1 2020

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 2.0 2018

Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 2018

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 86.8 2023

Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 62.0 2019

Population reporting crime in their area (%) 3.3 2020

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 2.5 2020

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 91.7 2022

Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 95.2 2022

Nitrate in groundwater (mg N/litre) NA NA

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.36 2022

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 84.9 2020

Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) NA NA

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 57.0 2021
The full title of Goal 2 “Zero Hunger” is “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”.

Spillover Index
100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Leave No One Behind 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.

Information unavailable

Major challenges

Decreasing

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Significant challenges

Stagnating

SDG achieved

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

Information unavailable

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable

Major challenges

Decreasing

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Significant challenges

Stagnating

SDG achieved

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

Information unavailable

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

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On track or maintaining SDG achievement

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On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable
LUXEMBOURG

Performance by Indicator

SDG 1 – No Poverty
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)
17.4 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)
0.0 2023
Severely materially deprived people (%)
1.7 2020

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)
16.5 2019
Yield gap closure (%)
65.3 2021
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)
2.3 2017
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)
42.5 2021
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)
0.0 2019

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
Population at risk of severe health consequences (% of population aged 15 or over)
74.4 2022
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)
6.1 2021
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)
10.0 2020
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)
12.1 2022
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)
2.7 2021
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)
12.5 2019
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)
0.8 2022
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)
3.7 2021
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (% of population aged 20 to 64)
0.7 2022
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (% of population aged less than 75)
99 2021

SDG 4 – Quality Education
Students who are left behind in primary education (%
8.2 2022
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age 15 to 29)
48.6 2022
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)
48.6 2022
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)
88.9 2021
PSA score (worst 0–600 best)
476.7 2018
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)
61.0 2022
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)
27.2 2018
Adult participation in learning (%)
18.1 2022
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%)
18.9 2018

SDG 5 – Gender Equality
Gender employment gap (p.p.)
6.5 2022
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)
–0.2 2021
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)
0.7 2022
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
35.0 2022
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)
22.0 2022
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)
20.7 2022

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)
0.0 2020
Scarc water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)
9,563.0 2018
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)
0.5 2019
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)
97.0 2017
Population using safely managed water services (%)
99.5 2022
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)
95.8 2022

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)
2.1 2022
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)
11.7 2021
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MgCO₂/TWh)
11.9 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
Gross disposable income (€/capita)
36,319 2021
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)
0.01 2022
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)
1.7 2017
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)
16.0 2018
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)
6.8 2022
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)
6.8 2020

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)
57.3 2023
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)
531.5 2022
Domestic expenditure on R&D (per GDP)
1.0 2021
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)
3.6 2018
Households with broadband access (%)
97.6 2022
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)
0.9 2022
R&D personnel (% of active population)
1.9 2021
Population with at least basic digital skills (%)
69.1 2021
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)
4.3 2022

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
Gini Coefficient
29.5 2022
Palma ratio
1.19 2021

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Overcrowding rate among people living below 60% of median equalized income (%)
14.5 2022
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)
55.3 2021
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³)
10.2 2019
Housing cost overburden rate (%)
15.3 2022
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames, or floor (%) NA
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)
99.4 2022

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
18.1 2021
Circular material use rate (%)
3.8 2021
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)
3.0 2020
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)
17.4 2018
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)
57.2 2018
Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)
7.7 2018
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)
89.7 2018

SDG 13 – Climate Action
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)
0.0 2020
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO₂/t)
13.2 2021
NGS emissions embodied in imports (TCO₂eq/capita)
20.7 2021

SDG 14 – Life Below Water
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)
76.5 2022
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) NA
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)
NA
Fish caught that are discarded (%)
NA
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
0.7 2018

SDG 15 – Life on Land
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
0.99 2023
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre)
18.3 2022
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
7.9 2018
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (per million population)
37.1 2022
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre)
NA

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)
82.0 2023
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)
77.2 2022
Population reporting crime in their area (%)
58.0 2022
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)
0.3 2020
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)
0.00 2021
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)
20.0 2020
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
49.8 2019
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)
0.72 2022
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)
0.88 2022

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Official development assistance (% of GNI)
1.00 2022
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)
78.2 2019
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)
–64.4 2019
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)
74.2 2021

Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24 - European Elections, Europe's Future and the Sustainable Development Goals
**Overall Performance**

Index Rank: 27/34

Index Score: 65.9

**SDG Dashboards and Trends**

- **Index Rank**: 27/34
- **Index Score**: 65.9

**Leave No One Behind Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 1 – No Poverty</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at $6.85/day (%)</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely materially deprived people (%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield gap closure (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Trophic Level (best 2 – 3 worst)</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)</td>
<td>12.04</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross disposable income (€/capita)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross disposable income (€/capita)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patents applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)</td>
<td>138.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross domestic expenditure on RD (as % of GDP)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1 – 5 best)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with broadband access (%)</td>
<td>93.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D personnel (as % of active population)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with at least basic digital skills (%)</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>2021</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gini Coefficient</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palma ratio</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost overburden rate (%)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population with access to points of interest within a 15 min walk (%)</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports of plastic waste (kg/capita)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Circular material use rate (%)</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported SO2 emissions (kg/capita)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 13 – Climate Action</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2eq/capita)</td>
<td>15.9</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 14 – Life Below Water</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fish caught that are then discarded (%)</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2018</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 15 – Life on Land</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Press Freedom Index (worst 0 – 100 best)</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0 – 100 best)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population reporting crime in their area (%)</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to justice (worst 0 – 1 best)</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 – 1 best)</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Official development assistance (% of GNI)</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistical Performance Index (worst 0 – 100 best)</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)</td>
<td>-10.2</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0 – 100 worst)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Montenegro

Overall Performance

Index Rank

NA / 34

Index Score

NA

SDG Dashboards and Trends

1. Zero Poverty

2. Zero Hunger

3. Good Health and Well-Being

4. Quality Education

5. Gender Equality

6. Ocean Water and Agriculture

7. Affordable and Clean Energy

8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

9. Industry Innovation and Infrastructure

10. Reduced Inequalities

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

12. Responsible Consumption and Production

13. Climate Action

14. Life Below Water

15. Life on Land

16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

17. Partnerships for the Goals

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

Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
SDG 1 – No Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% of population) 17.9 2020

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

- Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 23.3 2016
- Yield gap closure (%) NA NA
- Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2.48 2017
- Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) NA NA
- Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) NA NA

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

- Life expectancy at birth (years) 73.8 2021
- Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) NA NA
- Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75 years) NA NA
- Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) 73.0 2021
- New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 16.0 2021
- Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) NA NA
- Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 9.8 2021
- Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 3.5 2021
- Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 115.2 2019
- Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 1.7 2021
- People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) NA NA
- Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) NA NA
- Smoking prevalence (%) NA NA
- People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) NA NA
- Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) NA NA
- Population with access to points of interest within a 15 min walk (%) 5.6 2022

SDG 4 – Quality Education

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) 3.6 2020

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) NA NA

PIA score (worst 0–500 best) 404.6 2022

Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 40.4 2020

Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15) 59.5 2022

Adult participation in learning (%) 2.7 2020

Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%) 9.2 2016

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender employment gap (p.p.) 12.9 2020

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 7.7 2014

Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 3.7 2020

Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 27.2 2021

Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) 22.4 2022

Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 21.5 2019

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.9 2020

Scarce water consumption embodied in exports (m³/capita) NA NA

Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) NA NA

Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) NA NA

Population using safely managed water services (%) 85.1 2022

Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 57.4 2022

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 18.0 2021

Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 39.9 2021

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (m³CO₂/TWh) 0.8 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Gross disposable income ($/capita) NA NA

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.72 2022

People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) NA NA

Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) NA NA

Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 26.0 2020

Unemployment Rate (% labour force) 17.9 2020

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 10.2 2022

Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 0.5 2022

Global domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 0.5 2018

Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 2.9 2018

Households with broadband access (%) 81.0 2022

R&D personnel (% of active population) 0.2 2019

Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 0.8 2022

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient 32.5 2021

Palma ratio 1.55 2018

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) 76.6 2021

Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 4.7 2021

Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m³) NA NA

Housing cost overburden rate (%) 8.0 2021

Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) 22.4 2020

Population with access to points of interest within a 15 min walk (%) 88.4 2022

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 0.8 2021

Circular material use rate (%) NA NA

Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) NA NA

Production-based CO₂ emissions (kg/capita) NA NA

Imports of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) NA NA

SDG 13 – Climate Action

CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 213.2 2021

CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (CO₂eq/capita) 2.8 2021

GHG emissions embodied in imports (CO₂eq/capita) NA NA

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) NA NA

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 17.8 2021

Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) NA NA

Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.80 2021

Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) NA NA

Imports of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) NA NA

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 49.2 2021

Nitrates in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre) NA NA

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 74.3 2021

Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 45.2 2021

Population reporting crime in their area (%) 3.7 2020

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) NA NA

Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD) NA NA

Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) NA NA

Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 5.2 2018

Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 49.2 2021

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Vulnerable population (% of population living in poverty) 9.5 2020

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) NA NA

In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) 6.5 2021

The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 16.2 2023

Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 0.0 2022

Global domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 0.5 2018

Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 2.6 2018

Households with broadband access (%) 81.0 2022

R&D personnel (% of active population) 0.2 2019

Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 0.8 2022

Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 48.5 2021

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * 0.2021
Performance by SDG

INDEX RANK: 18/34

INDEX SCORE: 70.1

Overall Performance

Status of SDG Targets (%)

- Achieved or on track
- Limited progress
- Insufficient data
- Worsening

SDG Dashboards and Trends

1. No poverty
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 and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals

Notes:
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Leave No One Behind Index

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Information unavailable
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 1 – No Poverty</td>
<td>People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severely materially deprived people (%)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</td>
<td>Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yield gap closure (%)</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Human Tropic Level (best 2–3 worst)</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<td>Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>468.5</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</td>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>81.7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)</td>
<td>200.4</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoking prevalence (%)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 4 – Quality Education</td>
<td>Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<td></td>
<td>PISA scores (score on 0–600)</td>
<td>480.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult participation in learning (%)</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%)</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 5 – Gender Equality</td>
<td>Gender employment gap (p.p.)</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)</td>
<td>6,241.6</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term available available water)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>✅</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population using safely managed water services (%)</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy</td>
<td>Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MTCO₂/TWh)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
<td>Gross disposable income (€/capita)</td>
<td>30,283</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unemployment Rate (% labour force)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Imputed data point

SDG 8 – (continued) | Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 121.2 | 2018 | ✅ |
| | In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | 5.0 | 2022 | ✅ |

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 74.3 | 2023 | ✅ |
| | Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 386.9 | 2022 | ✅ |
| | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 23.2 | 2021 | ✅ |
| | Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 4.2 | 2018 | ✅ |

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities | Gini Coefficient | 26.3 | 2022 | ✅ |
| | Palma ratio | 1.15 | 2020 | ✅ |

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities | Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%) | 8.6 | 2022 | ✅ |
| | Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 57.8 | 2021 | ✅ |
| | Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) | 10.4 | 2019 | ✅ |
| | Housing cost overburden rate (%) | 21.7 | 2020 | ✅ |

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 24.5 | 2021 | ✅ |
| | Circular material use rate (%) | 33.8 | 2021 | ✅ |
| | Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) | 26.0 | 2020 | ✅ |
| | Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 15.0 | 2018 | ✅ |
| | Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 474.8 | 2021 | ✅ |
| | Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) | 8.8 | 2018 | ✅ |
| | Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 45.4 | 2018 | ✅ |

SDG 13 – Climate Action | CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ✅ |
| | CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (GtCO₂/capita) | 8.1 | 2021 | ✅ |
| | GHS emissions embodied in imports (GtCO₂equivalent/capita) | 11.4 | 2021 | ✅ |

SDG 14 – Life Below Water | Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 75.0 | 2022 | ✅ |
| | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 53.1 | 2018 | ✅ |

SDG 15 – Life on Land | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 79.6 | 2022 | ✅ |

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.94 | 2023 | ✅ |
| | Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) | NA | NA | ✅ |
| | Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 6.0 | 2018 | ✅ |
| | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 87.3 | 2022 | ✅ |

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 74 | 2021 | ✅ |

* Imputed data point
**NORTH MACEDONIA**

**Overall Performance**

Index Rank: **31/34**

Index Score: **62.2**

**Performance by SDG**

**Leave No One Behind Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Spillover Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

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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 at: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals)
- Detailed results and methodology available online at [https://www.sdgindex.org/EU](https://www.sdgindex.org/EU)
### NORTH MACEDONIA

#### SDG 1 – No Poverty
- People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%): 21.8 in 2020
- Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%): 13.6 in 2020
- Severe materially deprived people (%): 28.6 in 2020

#### SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
- Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population): 10.5 in 2017
- Yield gap closure (%): 22.5 in 2017
- Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare): NA in 2018
- Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population): 5.3 in 2021

#### SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
- Gap in life expectancy at birth (years): 73.2 in 2021
- Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75): 76.6 in 2020
- People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population): NA in 2020
- Smoking prevalence (%): NA in 2018
- People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population): NA in 2018
- Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%): NA in 2019

#### SDG 4 – Quality Education
- Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24): 5.7 in 2020
- Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education): 35.1 in 2021
- Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34): 37.7 in 2020
- Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15): 66.2 in 2022

#### SDG 5 – Gender Equality
- Gender employment gap (p.p.): 19.9 in 2020
- Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings): 9.1 in 2014
- Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64): 1.7 in 2020
- Seats held by women in national parliaments (%): 40.2 in 2021

#### SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
- Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%): 1.6 in 2020
- Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita): 2,348,918 in 2018
- Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water): 3.2 in 2019
- Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%): 80.4 in 2022
- Population using safely managed water services (%): 12.2 in 2022

#### SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
- Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%): 23.8 in 2020
- Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%): 17.3 in 2021
- CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (Mt CO₂/TWh): 1.4 in 2019

#### SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Gross disposable income (€/capita): NA in 2020
- Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best): NA in 2020
- People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers): 0.57 in 2022
- Fat work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population): 26.5 in 2020
- Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29): 16.4 in 2020

#### SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best): 16.2 in 2023
- Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population): 1.1 in 2022
- Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP): 0.4 in 2020
- Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best): 2.5 in 2018
- Households with broadband access (%): 83.7 in 2021
- Population with at least basic digital skills (%): 38.1 in 2021

#### SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
- Gini Coefficient: 31.4 in 2020
- Palma ratio: 1.24 in 2018

#### SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%): 54.7 in 2020
- Recycling rate of municipal waste (%): 0.0 in 2011
- Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³): NA in 2018
- Housing cost overburden rate (%): 8.5 in 2020
- Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames, or floor (%): 13.0 in 2020
- Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%): 70.7 in 2022

#### SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
- Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita): 2.5 in 2021
- Circular material use rate (%): NA in 2020
- Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP): 0.7 in 2021
- Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita): 24.0 in 2018
- Imported NOₓ emissions (kg/capita): 1.8 in 2018
- Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita): 17.0 in 2018

#### SDG 13 – Climate Action
- CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita): 0.9 in 2021
- CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO₂/capita): 3.3 in 2021
- GHG emissions embodied in imports (TCO₂eq/capita): 2.5 in 2021

#### SDG 14 – Life Below Water
- Fishing effort (t of fish caught): NA in 2018
- Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch): NA in 2018
- Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%): NA in 2018
- Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch): NA in 2018
- Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch): NA in 2018
- Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%): NA in 2018

#### SDG 15 – Life on Land
- Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best): 0.97 in 2023
- Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre): 33.3 in 2020
- Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per 100,000 population): 0.7 in 2018
- Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%): 93.6 in 2022
- Nitrate in groundwater (mg N/litre): NA in 2018

#### SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best): 74.4 in 2023
- Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best): 40.2 in 2022
- Population reporting crime in their area (%): 5.5 in 2020
- Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population): 2.4 in 2010

#### SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
- Official development assistance (% of GNI): NA in 2021
- Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best): 72.0 in 2019
- Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD): NA in 2018
- Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst): 0 in 2021

* Imputed data point
### Overall Performance

**Index Rank** 5/34

**Index Score** 77.0

![Status of SDG Targets (%)](image)

#### SDG Dashboards and Trends

1. **No poverty**
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. **Peace, justice and strong institutions**
12. **Sustainable cities and communities**
13. **Climate action**
14. **Life below water**
15. **Life on land**
16. **Peace, justice and strong institutions**
17. **Partnerships for the goals**

- **Major challenges**
- **Significant challenges**
- **Challenges remain**
- **Moderately improving**
- **On track or maintaining SDG achievement**
- **Information unavailable**

**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](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals)

**Detailed results and methodology** available online at [https://www.sdgindex.org/EU](https://www.sdgindex.org/EU)

### Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Norway**

**EU**

### Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Norway**

**EU**
**Performance by Indicator**

**SDG 1 – No Poverty**
- Value: 12.7
- Year: 2020
- Rating: 5.0
- Trend: ↓
- Poverty headcount ratio at $1.95/day (% of population aged less than 75)

**SDG 2 – Zero Hunger**
- Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population): 14.1
- Year: 2019
- Trend: ↓
- Yield gap closure (%): 1.3
- Year: 2021
- Trend: ↓
- Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst): 2.5
- Year: 2017
- Trend: ↓
- Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare): 35
- Year: 2020
- Trend: ↓
- Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population): 0.0
- Year: 2019

**SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being**
- Value: 82.6
- Year: 2022
- Trend: ↓
- Gap in life expectancy at birth (years):
  - Population aged 16 or over: 74.0
  - Year: 2020
  - Trend: ↓
  - Population aged 65 or over: 20.0
  - Year: 2020
  - Trend: ↓
- Standardized preventable and treatable mortality (% of persons aged less than 75):
  - People aged 15 to 29: 6.8
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓
- Population with very good or good perceived health (% of population over 75):
  - People aged 75 or over: 69.2
  - Year: 2020
  - Trend: ↓
  - People aged 85 or over: 29.0
  - Year: 2020
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 4 – Quality Education**
- Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24): 13.2
- Year: 2022
- Trend: ↓
- Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education):
  - Population aged 3 to 5: 97.3
  - Year: 2021
  - Trend: ↓
- PISA scores (worst 0–500 best):
  - Mathematics: 513.2
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓
- Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34):
  - Population aged 25 to 34: 55.6
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓
- Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15):
  - Population aged 15: 30.3
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓
- Adult participation in learning (%):
  - Population aged 65 or over: 7.3
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓
- Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%):
  - Population aged 15: 9.6
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 5 – Gender Equality**
- Gender employment gap (p.p.):
  - Population aged 20 to 64: 5.7
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓
- Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings):
  - Population aged 20 to 64: 2.1
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓
- Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64):
  - Population aged 20 to 64: 4.3
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓
- Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%):
  - Population aged 20 to 64: 19.8
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation**
- Water source (% of population): 96.2
- Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓
- Sanitation (% of population): 78.2
- Year: 2022
- Trend: ↓

**SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy**
- Value: 0.3
- Year: 2019
- Trend: ↓
- Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: 1.0
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth**
- Value: 30,036
- Year: 2020
- Trend: ↓
- Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best):
  - Population aged 5 to 14: 0.0
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓
- People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: 1.3
  - Year: 2017
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**
- The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best):
  - Population aged 15 to 29: 56.9
  - Year: 2023
  - Trend: ↓
- Patents applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population):
  - Population aged 15 to 29: 121.7
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓
- Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP):
  - Population aged 15 to 29: 1.9
  - Year: 2021
  - Trend: ↓
- Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best):
  - Population aged 15 to 29: 3.7
  - Year: 2018
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities**
- Value: 25.3
- Year: 2020
- Trend: ↓
- Gini Coefficient:
  - Population aged 15 to 29: 9.1
  - Year: 2020
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities**
- Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: 24.0
  - Year: 2020
  - Trend: ↓
- Recycling rate of municipal waste (%):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: 38.2
  - Year: 2021
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production**
- Value: 12.2
- Year: 2021
- Trend: ↓
- Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: NA
  - Year: 2021
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 13 – Climate Action**
- Value: 853.762
- Year: 2021
- Trend: ↓
- CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: 7.6
  - Year: 2021
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**
- Value: 17.7
- Year: 2023
- Trend: ↓
- Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (% of total catch):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: 18.3
  - Year: 2018
  - Trend: ↓
- Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: 55.1
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 15 – Life on Land**
- Value: 56.9
- Year: 2022
- Trend: ↓
- Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–100 best):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: 56.9
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓
- Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: 56.2
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**
- Value: 65.5
- Year: 2022
- Trend: ↓
- Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: 59.2
  - Year: 2023
  - Trend: ↓
- Population reporting crime in their area (%):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: 18.3
  - Year: 2018
  - Trend: ↓

**SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals**
- Value: 0.86
- Year: 2022
- Trend: ↓
- Official development assistance (% of GNI):
  - Population aged 20 to 29: 0.86
  - Year: 2022
  - Trend: ↓

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*Imputed data point*
The full title of Goal 2 “Zero Hunger” is “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”.

Notes:
- 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

**Overall Performance**

**Index Rank**
13/34

**Index Score**
72.8

**SDG Dashboards and Trends**

1. **SDG 2: Zero Hunger**
   - Status: Increasing

2. **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being**
   - Status: Increasing

3. **SDG 4: Quality Education**
   - Status: Increasing

4. **SDG 5: Gender Equality**
   - Status: Increasing

5. **SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation**
   - Status: Increasing

6. **SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**
   - Status: Increasing

7. **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**
   - Status: Increasing

8. **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**
   - Status: Increasing

9. **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities**
   - Status: Increasing

10. **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities**
    - Status: Increasing

11. **SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production**
    - Status: Decreasing

12. **SDG 13: Climate Action**
    - Status: Increasing

13. **SDG 14: Life Below Water**
    - Status: Increasing

14. **SDG 15: Life on Land**
    - Status: Increasing

15. **SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**
    - Status: Increasing

16. **SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals**
    - Status: Increasing

**Leave No One Behind Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Spillover Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
SDG 1 – No Poverty

| People at risk of poverty after social transfers (%) | 13.7 | 2022 | 📈 |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%) | 1.4 | 2023 | 📈 |
| Severely materially deprived people (%) | 2.6 | 2020 | 📈 |

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 19.0 | 2019 | 📈 |
| Yield gap closure (%) | 47.5 | 2021 | 📈 |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.35 | 2021 | 📈 |
| Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) | 19.2 | 2017 | 📈 |
| Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) | 0.09 | 2019 | 📈 |

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 0.1 | 2018 | 📈 |
| Gross disposable income (€/capita) | 17,940 | 2021 | 📈 |

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

| GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂equiv/capita) | 3.5 | 2021 | 📈 |
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) | 8.6 | 2021 | 📈 |

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

| The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 39.4 | 2023 | 📈 |
| Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) | 16.3 | 2022 | 📈 |
| Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 1.4 | 2021 | 📈 |
| Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) | 3.2 | 2018 | 📈 |
| Households with broadband access (%) | 93.3 | 2022 | 📈 |
| R&D personnel (% of active population) | 1.1 | 2021 | 📈 |
| Population with at least basic digital skills (%) | 45.0 | 2021 | 📈 |

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

| Gini Coefficient | 26.3 | 2022 | 📈 |
| Palma ratio | 0.99 | 2018 | 📈 |

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

| Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%) | 45.7 | 2022 | 📈 |
| Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) | 403.1 | 2021 | 📈 |
| Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) | 19.3 | 2019 | 📈 |
| Housing cost overburden rate (%) | 5.6 | 2022 | 📈 |
| Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) | 6.0 | 2020 | 📈 |
| Population with access to points of interest within a 15 min walk (%) | 95.4 | 2022 | 📈 |

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 4.2 | 2021 | 📈 |
| Circular material use rate (%) | 9.1 | 2021 | 📈 |
| Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (%) of GDP | 2.5 | 2020 | 📈 |
| Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 44.7 | 2018 | 📈 |
| Import emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) | 13.4 | 2018 | 📈 |

SDG 13 – Climate Action

| CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) | 331.7 | 2021 | 📈 |
| CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TgCO₂) | 86.1 | 2021 | 📈 |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports (TgCO₂equivalents) | 3.5 | 2021 | 📈 |

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

| Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) | 55.9 | 2022 | 📈 |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 87.3 | 2022 | 📈 |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 3.2 | 2018 | 📈 |

SDG 15 – Life on Land

| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.98 | 2018 | 📈 |
| Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) | 2.7 | 2020 | 📈 |
| Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 1.0 | 2018 | 📈 |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 91.7 | 2022 | 📈 |

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 67.3 | 2023 | 📈 |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.2 | 2022 | 📈 |
| Population reporting crime in their area (%) | 4.4 | 2019 | 📈 |
| Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) | 0.6 | 2020 | 📈 |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 88.7 | 2022 | 📈 |
| Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) | 2.7 | 2020 | 📈 |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 1.0 | 2018 | 📈 |

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

| Official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.51 | 2022 | 📈 |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 89.1 | 2019 | 📈 |
| Shifting of multinationals (billion USD) | 5.4 | 2019 | 📈 |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 46.2 | 2021 | 📈 |
PORTUGAL

Overall Performance

Index Rank 20/34
Index Score 70.0

SDG Dashboards and Trends

- Major challenges
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Challenges remain
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable

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

Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
### SDG 1 – No Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely materially deprived people (%)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>![arrow-down]</td>
<td>![arrow-down]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield gap closure (%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>![arrow-down]</td>
<td>![arrow-down]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>![arrow-down]</td>
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### SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

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<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate (% labour force)</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 8 – (continued)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 1,000,000 population)</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
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### SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

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<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (% of GDP)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses with broadband access (%)</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D personnel (% of active population)</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with at least basic digital skills (%)</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2018</td>
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### SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

<table>
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gini Coefficient</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palma ratio</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
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### SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%)</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³)</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost overburden rate (%)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with access to points of interest within a 15 min walk (%)</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular material use rate (%)</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production-based CO2 emissions (kg/capita)</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported SO2 emissions (kg/capita)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 13 – Climate Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCo2/capita)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG emissions embodied in imports (TCo2eq/capita)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 14 – Life Below Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish caught that are then discarded (%)</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 15 – Life on Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population reporting crime in their area (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHS emissions embodied in imports (TCo2eq/capita)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental health burdens in urban areas (1,000 people per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Official development assistance (% of GNI)</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>![arrow-up]</td>
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**Note:** The data presented are illustrative and may not reflect the exact figures reported in the original document. The trends are indicated by箭头 markers: up, down, or stable.
## Overall Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Rank</th>
<th>Index Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29/34</td>
<td>62.6</td>
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</table>

## Performance by SDG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Status of SDG Targets (%)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Worsening] [Limited progress] [Achieved or on track] [Insufficient data]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SDG Dashboards and Trends

### Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

### 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
**SDG 1 – No Poverty**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
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<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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**SDG 2 – Zero Hunger**

<table>
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<td>10.9</td>
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**SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being**

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<td>75.3</td>
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**SDG 4 – Quality Education**

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**SDG 5 – Gender Equality**

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**SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation**

<table>
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**SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy**

<table>
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**SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
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**SDG 8 – (continued)**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>30.6</td>
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**SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**

<table>
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<td>2023</td>
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**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities**

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
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**SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities**

<table>
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<td>513.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
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**SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production**

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
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**SDG 13 – Climate Action**

<table>
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
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**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**

<table>
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**SDG 15 – Life on Land**

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**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

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**SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals**

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**Performance by Indicator**

**Annex 2: Country Profiles**
**Overall Performance**

Index Rank 30/34

Index Score 62.5

**Performance by SDG**

**SDG Dashboards and Trends**

1. **SDG 1: No Poverty**
   - Status: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
   - Notes: Information unavailable

2. **SDG 2: Zero Hunger**
   - Status: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
   - Notes: The full title of Goal 2 “Zero Hunger” is “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”.

3. **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being**
   - Status: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
   - Notes: Limited progress

4. **SDG 4: Quality Education**
   - Status: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
   - Notes: Information unavailable

5. **SDG 5: Gender Equality**
   - Status: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
   - Notes: Information unavailable

6. **SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation**
   - Status: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
   - Notes: Information unavailable

7. **SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**
   - Status: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
   - Notes: Information unavailable

8. **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**
   - Status: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
   - Notes: Information unavailable

9. **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**
   - Status: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
   - Notes: Information unavailable

10. **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities**
    - Status: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
    - Notes: Information unavailable

11. **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities**
    - Status: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
    - Notes: Information unavailable

12. **SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production**
    - Status: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
    - Notes: Information unavailable

**Leave No One Behind Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Spillover Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
**SERBIA**

**Youth not in employment, education or training (% of population)**
- 2018: NA

**Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)**
- 2018: 0.1

**People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)**
- 2018: NA

**Gross disposable income (€/capita)**
- 2021: 11,821

**CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)**
- 2019: 1.7

**Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)**
- 2021: 25.3

**Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)**
- 2022: 25.4

**Population using safely managed water services (%)**
- 2022: 75.1

**Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)**
- 2021: 14.7

**Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)**
- 2022: 23.3

**Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)**
- 2022: 19.2

**Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)**
- 2021: 39.6

**Unemployment Rate (% labour force)**
- 2020: 9.1

---

**SDG 1 – No Poverty**

- **Value**: 21.2
- **Year**: 2023
- **Rating Trend**: Up

**SDG 2 – Zero Hunger**

- **Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)**
  - 2019: 17.3

**SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being**

- **Gap in life expectancy at birth (years)**
  - 2021: 7.2

**SDG 4 – Quality Education**

- **Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)**
  - 2020: 5.0

**SDG 5 – Gender Equality**

- **Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)**
  - 2019: 6.8

**SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation**

- **Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)**
  - 2020: 1.6

**SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy**

- **CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)**
  - 2019: 1.7

**SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth**

- **Gross disposable income (€/capita)**
  - 2021: 11,821

---

**SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**

- **The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)**
  - 2023: 27.2

**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities**

- **Gender employment gap (p.p.)**
  - 2022: 13.9

**SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities**

- **Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)**
  - 2022: NA

**SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production**

- **Imports of plastic waste (kg/capita)**
  - 2021: 1.1

**SDG 13 – Climate Action**

- **CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)**
  - 2021: 12.6

**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**

- **Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)**
  - 2020: NA

**SDG 15 – Life on Land**

- **Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)**
  - 2022: 24.8

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

- **Population reporting crime in their area (%)**
  - 2020: 9.5

**SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals**

- **Shifted profits of multinationals (billon USD)**
  - 2021: 75.8

---

* Imputed data point
**Overall Performance**

**Index Rank** 17/34

**Index Score** 70.1

**Status of SDG Targets (%)**

- **Worsening**
- **Limited progress**
- **Achieved or on track**
- **Insufficient data**

**Performance by SDG**

**Slovak Republic**

**Central and Eastern Europe**

**SDG Dashboards and Trends**

1. **Zero poverty** →
2. **Zero hunger** →
3. **Good health and well-being** →
4. **Quality education** →
5. **Gender equality** →
6. **Peace, justice and strong institutions** →
7. **Affordable and clean energy** →
8. **Decent work and economic growth** →
9. **Industry innovation and infrastructure** →
10. **Reduced inequalities** →
11. **Responsible consumption and production** →
12. **Climate action** →
13. **Life below water** →
14. **Life on land** →
15. **Peace, justice and strong institutions** →
16. **Partnerships for the goals** →

**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

**Leave No One Behind Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Spillover Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24**

European Elections, Europe’s Future and the Sustainable Development Goals
SDG 1 – No Poverty
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) 13.7 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%) 1.0 2023
Severely materially deprived people (%) 5.9 2020

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
Prevalence of undernourishment, BMI ≤ 30 (%) 19.7 2019
Yield gap closure (%) 49.2 2021
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2.40 2017
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 11.8 2021
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) 0.00 2019

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
Life expectancy at birth (years) 77.2 2022
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) 3.2 2021
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 people aged less than 75) 433.1 2020
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) 66.1 2022
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 2.8 2021
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) 6.9 2020
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 14.1 2022
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 5.6 2021
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 30.3 2019
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 4.1 2022
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) 4.5 2021
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) 1.4 2019
Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 58.1 2021
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 1.6 2022

SDG 4 – Quality Education
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) 7.4 2022
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) 77.4 2021
PISA score (worst 0–600 best) 527.7 2019
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 59.1 2021
Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15) 33.2 2022
Adult participation in learning (%) 18.7 2022
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%) 25.7 2022

SDG 5 – Gender Equality
Gender employment gap (p.p.) 8.1 2022
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 16.6 2021
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 5.0 2022
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 22.0 2022
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) 30.3 2022
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 14.9 2022

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.7 2020
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 2,626.2 2018
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 1.2 2019
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 69.9 2021
Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.2 2022
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 82.5 2022

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 7.1 2022
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 17.4 2021
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MTCO₂/TWh) 11.1 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
Gross disposable income ($/capita) 17,313 2022
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.74 2022
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 1.5 2021
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 0.3 2018
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 12.3 2022
Unemployment Rate (% labour force) 6.7 2020

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 28.8 2023
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 9.0 2022
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 0.9 2021
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 3.0 2018

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
Gender Coefficient 21.2 2022
Palmra ratio 0.71 2019

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%) 57.9 2022
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 48.9 2021
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) 13.8 2019
Housing cost overburden rate (%) 2.2 2022
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames, or floor (%) 4.9 2020
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 96.2 2022

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 7.4 2021
Circular material use rate (%) 8.3 2021
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 82.9 2021
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂equivalent/capita) 6.5 2021

SDG 13 – Climate Action
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 82.9 2021
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂equivalent/capita) 6.5 2021

SDG 14 – Life Below Water
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) 59.4 2022
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) 59.4 2022
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 86.3 2022
Fish caught that are then discarded (%) NA NA

SDG 15 – Life on Land
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.95 2023
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 85.8 2022
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) 2.1 2020
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 1.4 2018
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (per capita) 86.3 2022

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 83.2 2023
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 53.1 2022
Population reporting crime in their area (%) 4.3 2020
Population reporting crime in their area (per million population) 0.6 2020
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 86.3 2022

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.15 2022
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 85.6 2019
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) 1.0 2019
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 55.2 2021
The full title of Goal 2 “Zero Hunger” is “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”.

Notes:
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

For more information, visit: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals)

Detailed results and methodology available online at [https://www.sdgindex.org/EU](https://www.sdgindex.org/EU)
SLOVENIA

SDG 1 – No Poverty
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) 12.1 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.95/day (%) 0.8 2023
Severely materially deprived people (%) 3.0 2020

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (%) of adult population 19.9 2019
Yield gap closure (%) 57.9 2021
Human Trophic Level (best 2 – 3 worst) 2.4 2017
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 35.7 2021
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) 0.0 2019

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
Life expectancy at birth (years) 81.3 2022
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) 2.4 2021
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75) 68.3 2020
Population with good or very good perceived health (%) of population aged 16 or over 67.8 2022
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 4.3 2021
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) 17.0 2020
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 26.0 2022
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 2.2 2021
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 18.8 2019
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 1.1 2022
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) 5.4 2021
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) 4.5 2019

SDG 4 – Quality Education
Early leavers from education and training (per 100% of population aged 18 to 24) 4.0 2022
Participation in early childhood education (per 100% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) 92.3 2021
PISA score (worst 0–600 best) 484.3 2022
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 17.6 2022
Gender employment gap (p.p.) 6.8 2022
Unadjusted gender pay gap (%) of gross male earnings 3.8 2021
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (per 100% population aged 20 to 64) 0.4 2022
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 29.5 2022
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) 32.3 2022
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 17.6 2022

SDG 5 – Gender Equality
Gender employment gap (p.p.) 6.9 2022
Unadjusted gender pay gap (%) of gross male earnings 3.8 2021
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (per 100% population aged 20 to 64) 0.4 2022
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 29.5 2022
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) 32.3 2022
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 17.6 2022

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.1 2020
Scarcity water consumption embodied in imports (m3/capita) 5,146 2018
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 0.4 2019
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 98.0 2021
Population using safely managed water services (%) 98.9 2021
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 84.0 2021

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 2.6 2022
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 25.0 2021
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MTCO2/TWh) 0.8 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
Gross disposable income (€/capita) 21,183 2021
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.74 2021
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 1.5 2017
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 0.3 2018
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%) of population aged 15 to 29 8.4 2022
Unemployment Rate (%) labour force 5.0 2020

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 58.4 2022
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 0.00 2016
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 2.1 2021
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 3.3 2018
Households with broadband access (%) 92.6 2022
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) 1.6 2022
R&D personnel (% of active population) 1.7 2021
Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 50.7 2021
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 3.5 2022

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
Gini Coefficient 23.1 2022
Palma ratio 0.83 2019

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Overcrowding rate among people living below 60% of median equalized income (%) 18.9 2022
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 60.8 2021
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) 15.3 2019
Housing cost overburden rate (%) 4.1 2021
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) 20.8 2020
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 97.1 2022

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 63.7 2021
Circular material use rate (%) 11.0 2021
Weighted value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) 1.7 2020
Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) 11.6 2018
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 33.0 2018
Imported SO2 emissions (kg/capita) 8.0 2018
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 43.0 2018

SDG 13 – Climate Action
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 16.3 2021
CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO2/capita) 5.9 2021
GHG emissions embodied in imports (TCO2eq/capita) 6.7 2021

SDG 14 – Life Below Water
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%) 78.7 2022
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (per 100,000 population) NA NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 62.7 2022

SDG 15 – Life on Land
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.93 2023
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre) 0.7 2020
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 2.2 2018
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (per million population) 84.1 2022

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 70.6 2023
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 56.2 2021
Population reporting crime in their area (%) 7.3 2020
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 0.7 2020
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 97.1 2022

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Official development assistance (%) of GNI 0.27 2022
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 88.9 2019
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) 0.4 2019
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 52.0 2021

Annex 2: Country Profiles
**Overall Performance**

Index Rank: 22/34

Index Score: 69.6

**SDG Dashboards and Trends**

- **Major challenges**: Decreasing
- **Significant challenges**: Stagnating
- **Challenges remain**: Moderately improving
- **SDG achieved**: On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- **Information unavailable**: Information unavailable

**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

**Leave No One Behind Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

**Spillover Index**

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
### ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES

#### Performance by Indicator

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<td>People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely materially deprived people (%)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>↓</td>
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<table>
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<th>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tr>
<td>Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield gap closure (%)</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>110.9</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>↓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 4 – Quality Education</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PISA score (worst 0–600 best)</td>
<td>477.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult participation in learning (%)</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%)</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 5 – Gender Equality</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender employment gap (p.p.)</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scarcity water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)</td>
<td>2,384.5</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames, or floor (%)</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with at least basic digital skills (%)</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon intensity (%)</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross disposable income (€/capita)</td>
<td>20,504</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate (% labour force)</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–10 worst)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse gas emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂eq/capita)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (GDP)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gini Coefficient</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palma ratio</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% median equalized income (%)</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap in indoor access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with access to points of interest within a 15 min walk (%)</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports of plastic waste (kg/capita)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular material use rate (%)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross value added in environmental and services sector (% of GDP)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 13 – Climate Action</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)</td>
<td>97.2</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TtCO₂/capita)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG emissions embodied in imports (TtCO₂eq/capita)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 14 – Life Below Water</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 15 – Life on Land</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (per million population)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population reporting crime in their area (%)</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (per million population)</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Official development assistance (% of GNI)</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shuffled profits of multinationals (billion USD)</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
SWEDEN

SDG 1 – No Poverty
People at risk of poverty or social transfers (% of population aged 15+ or 16 or over) 16.0 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%) 2.0 2023
Severely materially deprived people (%) 1.8 2020

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 15.3 2019
Yield gap closure (%) 68.8 2021
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2.53 2017
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 1.47 2021
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) 0.09 2019

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
Life expectancy at birth (years) 83.1 2022
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) 1.9 2021
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 10,000 persons aged less than 75) 185.4 2020
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) 66.7 2022
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 3.8 2021
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) 11.9 2020
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 20.3 2022
Mortality rate, under-5 (% of live births) 2.5 2021
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 8.1 2019
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 2.1 2021
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) 2.0 2021
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) 3.8 2019
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 97 2021
Smoking prevalence (%) 7 2020
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) 100.0 2021
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%) 48.7 2022
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%) 13.1 2022
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 93.8 2022

SDG 4 – Quality Education
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) 8.8 2022
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) 96.1 2021
PSA score (worst 0–600 best) 487.4 2022
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 52.4 2022
Underachieves in mathematics (% of population aged 15) 27.2 2022
Adult participation in learning (%) 36.2 2017
Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%) 15.0 2022

SDG 5 – Gender Equality
Gender employment gap (p.p.) 5.8 2022
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 11.2 2021
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 18–64 years) 0.4 2022
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 24.6 2022
Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 35.2 2022
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 22.9 2022

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 0.0 2020
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m3/capita) 2,676.0 2018
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 0.2 2019
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 96.0 2020
Population using safely managed water services (%) 99.7 2022
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 95.6 2022

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 3.3 2022
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 62.6 2021
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MTCO2/TWh) 0.2 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
Gross disposable income (€/capita) 26,866 2022
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2022
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 0.8 2021
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 0.3 2018
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 5.6 2022
Unemployment rate (% labour force) 8.3 2020

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) 7.5 2022

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
Gini Coefficient 27.6 2022
Palma ratio 0.98 2020

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Overcrowding rate among people living below 60% of median equalized income (%) 39.0 2022
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 39.5 2021
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) 5.8 2019
Housing cost overburden rate (%) 9.1 2022
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) 7.1 2020
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 93.8 2022

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 9.5 2021
Circular material use rate (%) 6.6 2016
CO2 emissions from fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 3.9 2022
CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (CO2eq/capita) 3.4 2021
GHG emissions embodied in imports (CO2eq/capita) 7.2 2021

SDG 13 – Climate Action
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) 74.8 2022
Trade of goods that are likely to cause deforestation (%) 39.2 2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 60.5 2022
Fish catch from bottom trawling or dredging (%) 21.6 2019
Fish catch that are then discarded (%) 7.6 2019
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 2018

SDG 14 – Life Below Water
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.99 2023
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O2/litre) NA NA
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 1.6 2018
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 59.4 2022
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre) NA NA

SDG 15 – Life on Land
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 88.2 2023
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 83 2022
Population reporting crime in their area (%) 13.8 2020
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 1.3 2020
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) 2.08 2021
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) 0.3 2020
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 28.1 2019
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.75 2022
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) 0.80 2022

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.89 2022
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 88.5 2019
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) 12.6 2019
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 61 2021

SDG 8 – (continued)
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 87.8 2018

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ANNEX 2. COUNTRY PROFILES
SWITZERLAND

Overall Performance

Index Rank 11/34

Index Score 72.9

SDG Dashboards and Trends

1. No poverty
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 and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals

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

Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
### SDG 1 – No Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SWITZERLAND

- **Unemployment Rate (% labour force)**: 4.8 2020
- **Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)**: 6.3 2020
- **Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)**: 165.0 2018
- **In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)**: 7.3 2021

### SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

- **Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)**: 19.5 2016
- **Yield gap closure (%)**: 64.5 2021
- **Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)**: 0.0 2019
- **Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 100,000 population)**: 1.4 2018

### SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164.9</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SDG 4 – Quality Education

- **Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)**: 6.3 2022
- **Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)**: 49.8 2021
- **Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)**: 95 2021
- **Population with at least basic digital skills (%)**: 78.8 2021

### SDG 5 – Gender Equality

- **Gender employment gap (p.p.)**: 8.1 2022
- **New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)**: 81.9 2022
- **Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)**: 81.9 2022

### SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

- **Population with a proper sanitation facility (%)**: 0.0 2020
- **Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)**: 0.4 2019
- **Population using safely managed water services (%)**: 99.8 2022
- **Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)**: 15.9 2022

### SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

- **Electricity access (% of population)**: 0.0 2020
- **Global carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion (MtCO2)**: 4.8 2020
- **% of total energy produced from renewable sources (% of total energy produced)**: 0.0 2020
- **% of total energy produced from renewable sources (% of total energy produced)**: 0.0 2020

### SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

- **GDP per capita (current international USD)**: 0.0 2020
- **Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)**: NA NA
- **Population with at least basic digital skills (%)**: 78.8 2021

### SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- **Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)**: 84.4 2023
- **Internet users (% of population aged 16 or over)**: 0.0 2020
- **R&D personnel (% of active population)**: 1.8 2019
- **Contributions of scientific and technological achievements (%)**: 81.9 2021

### SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

- **Inequalities in income and remuneration (%)**: 1.21 2019
- **Inequalities in income and remuneration (%)**: 1.21 2019
- **Inequality in outcomes (%)**: 13.0 2021
- **Inequality in outcomes (%)**: 13.0 2021

### SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

- **Carbon dioxide emissions from land-use change and agriculture (MtCO2)**: 0.0 2020
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from land-use change and agriculture (MtCO2)**: 0.0 2020
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from land-use change and agriculture (MtCO2)**: 0.0 2020
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from land-use change and agriculture (MtCO2)**: 0.0 2020

### SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

- **New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)**: 81.9 2022
- **New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)**: 81.9 2022
- **New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)**: 81.9 2022
- **New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)**: 81.9 2022

### SDG 13 – Climate Action

- **New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)**: 81.9 2022
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### SDG 14 – Life Below Water

- **New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)**: 81.9 2022
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### SDG 15 – Life on Land

- **New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)**: 81.9 2022
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### SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- **New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)**: 81.9 2022
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### SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

- **New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)**: 81.9 2022
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- **New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)**: 81.9 2022
- **New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)**: 81.9 2022

* Imputed data point
The full title of Goal 2 “Zero Hunger” is “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.”

Notes:
- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Challenges remain
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
**SDG 1 – No Poverty**

- People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%): 22.4 (2023)
- Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%): 5.9 (2020)

**SDG 2 – Zero Hunger**

- Children under 5 years stunted (%): 34.9 (2019)
- Children under 5 years wasted (%): 13.2 (2020)

**SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being**

- Life expectancy at birth (years): 79.1 (2019)
- Life expectancy at birth among women (years): 83.3 (2019)
- Underweight children under 5 years (% of population): 22.4 (2021)
- Prevalence of smoking (%): 22.4 (2021)

**SDG 4 – Quality Education**

- Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age 2 and 4): 74.3 (2021)
- Share of tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34): 36.2 (2020)

**SDG 5 – Gender Equality**

- Gender gap in ICT specialists (%): 16.8 (2020)
- Gender gap in work participation (%): 6.8 (2021)
- Women in senior management (% of senior managers): 17.3 (2022)

**SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation**

- SDS: NA
- SDG: 280.8 (2019)

**SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy**

- CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita): 5.3 (2021)
- GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂equiv/capita): 2.7 (2021)

**SDG 8 – (continued)**

- Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population): 20.1 (2018)
- MDG Goals: 12.7 (2021)

**SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**

- Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population): 8.7 (2021)
- Patents per million population: 8.7 (2021)

**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities**

- Gini Coefficient: 42.6 (2021)
- Palma ratio: 2.01 (2019)

**SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities**

- Overcrowding rate among people living below 60% of median equalized income (%): 65.3 (2021)
- Recycling rate of municipal waste (%): 12.3 (2021)

**SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production**

- Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita): 0.2 (2021)
- Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita): 33.7 (2018)

**SDG 13 – Climate Action**

- CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita): 1.3 (2021)

**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**

- Fish caught that are then discarded (%): 5.4 (2019)
- Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%): 19.0 (2019)

**SDG 15 – Life on Land**

- Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (per million population): 1.1 (2020)
- Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (per million population): 4.2 (2022)

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

- Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best): 36 (2022)
- Palma ratio: 6.8 (2021)

**SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals**

- Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best): 84.6 (2019)
- People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%): 22.4 (2021)
**Overall Performance**

**Index Rank**: 16/34

**Index Score**: 70.7

**Status of SDG Targets (%)**
- Worsening
- Limited progress
- Achieved or on track
- Insufficient data

**Performance by SDG**

- **SDG Dashboards and Trends**
  - **Major challenges**
  - **Decreasing**
  - **Stagnating**
  - **Challenges remain**
  - **Moderately improving**
  - **On track or maintaining SDG achievement**
  - **Information unavailable**

- **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

**Leave No One Behind Index**

- **100 (best) to 0 (worst)**

**Spillover Index**

- **100 (best) to 0 (worst)**
**UNited Kingdom**

**SDG 1 – No Poverty**

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**SDG 2 – Zero Hunger**

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**SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation**

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**SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy**

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**SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth**

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**SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**

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**SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities**

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**SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities**

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**SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production**

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**SDG 13 – Climate Action**

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**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**

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**SDG 15 – Life on Land**

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<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>2022</td>
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**SDG 16 – Peac, Justice and Strong Institutions**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>7.85%</td>
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<td>7.95%</td>
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<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>8.05%</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.15%</td>
<td>2022</td>
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</table>

**SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.8%</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.9%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>2022</td>
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**Performance by Indicator**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>2018</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>2022</td>
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</table>

**Annex 2: Country Profiles**
The full title of Goal 2 “Zero Hunger” is “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”.

Notes: 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 1 – No Poverty</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at $6.85/day (%)</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely materially deprived people (%)</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield gap closure (%)</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence (%)</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m3/capita)</td>
<td>1,103.1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender employment gap (p.p.)</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<table>
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<th>SDG 4 – Quality Education</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PISA score (world’s average) = 500</td>
<td>455.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Underachievers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult participation in learning (%)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%)</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 5 – Gender Equality</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender employment gap (p.p.)</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m3/capita)</td>
<td>1,103.1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connected population to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population using safely managed water services (%)</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MTCO2/TWh)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross disposable income ($/capita)</td>
<td>15,652</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate (% labour force)</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
### Overall Performance

**Index Rank**

- **NA** / 34

**Index Score**

- 74.6

### SDG Dashboards and Trends

- **1. No Poverty**
- **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 and Communities**
- **12. Responsible Consumption and Production**

- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved

- Decreasing
- Stagnating
- Moderately improving
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement

### Leave No One Behind Index

- **100 (best) to 0 (worst)**

### 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

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**EFTA COUNTRIES**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 1 – No Poverty</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)</td>
<td>13.8 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)</td>
<td>0.8 2023</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely materially deprived people (%)</td>
<td>1.5 2020</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)</td>
<td>17.6 2019</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield gap closure (%)</td>
<td>61.6 2021</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)</td>
<td>2.49 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)</td>
<td>30.6 2019</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>0.09 2019</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gap in life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>83.1 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75)</td>
<td>167.3 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)</td>
<td>79.1 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>4.0 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>11.6 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>19.6 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>3.2 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>9.4 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)</td>
<td>0.8 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>2.0 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (% of population aged less than 75)</td>
<td>10.4 2019</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)</td>
<td>96 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking prevalence (%)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)</td>
<td>100.0 2022</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)</td>
<td>51.0 2022</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)</td>
<td>19.0 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)</td>
<td>7.1 2022</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 4 – Quality Education</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)</td>
<td>9.1 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)</td>
<td>687.1 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>PISA score (worst 0–600 best)</td>
<td>487.9 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)</td>
<td>52.6 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underachivers in mathematics (% of population aged 15)</td>
<td>243.3 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult participation in learning (%)</td>
<td>218.4 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Variation in mathematics performance explained by students’ socio-economic status (%)</td>
<td>63.2 2016</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 5 – Gender Equality</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender employment gap (p.p.)</td>
<td>7.1 2022</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)</td>
<td>16.2 2021</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)</td>
<td>1.0 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seats held by women in national parliament (%)</td>
<td>45.1 2012</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)</td>
<td>43.3 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)</td>
<td>17.5 2022</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)</td>
<td>0.0 2020</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)</td>
<td>4,897.6 2018</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)</td>
<td>0.4 2019</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)</td>
<td>84.9 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population using safely managed water services (%)</td>
<td>97.6 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)</td>
<td>91.5 2022</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)</td>
<td>0.6 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)</td>
<td>20.2 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (mT/MWh)</td>
<td>7.48 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)</td>
<td>49.3 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population with at least basic digital skills (%)</td>
<td>79.4 2021</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 8 – Economic Growth</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross disposable income (€/capita)</td>
<td>30,107 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.90 2022</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers)</td>
<td>1.1 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>0.5 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)</td>
<td>6.5 2022</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate (% labour force)</td>
<td>4.7 2020</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)</td>
<td>17.0 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)</td>
<td>6.8 2022</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gini coefficient</td>
<td>28.9 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palma ratio</td>
<td>1.69 2020</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median</td>
<td>17.5 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equalized income (%)</td>
<td>47.0 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recyling rate of municipal waste (%)</td>
<td>8.1 2019</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³)</td>
<td>12.6 2022</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing cost overburden rate (%)</td>
<td>9.7 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floor or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)</td>
<td>98.3 2022</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)</td>
<td>32.7 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)</td>
<td>11.6 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impacted emissions of nitrogen (kg/capita)</td>
<td>48.9 2018</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 13 – Climate Action</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)</td>
<td>319.862 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (ktCO₂/capita)</td>
<td>5.5 2021</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂equiv/capita)</td>
<td>9.6 2021</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 14 – Life Below Water</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fishing rate caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)</td>
<td>18.9 2018</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>52.6 2022</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>31.6 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>0.5 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>0.5 2018</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 15 – Life on Land</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)</td>
<td>0.96 2023</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>44.1 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre)</td>
<td>31.6 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)</td>
<td>0.5 2019</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>88.4 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>83 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population reporting crime in their area (%)</td>
<td>5.9 2020</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population reporting crime in their area (%)</td>
<td>0.6 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)</td>
<td>4.9 2018</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)</td>
<td>61.6 2022</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating Trend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Official development assistance (% of GNI)</td>
<td>0.67 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)</td>
<td>87.9 2021</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)</td>
<td>-67.2 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)</td>
<td>54 2021</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Overall Performance

The full title of Goal 2 “Zero Hunger” is “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”.

Notes:
- 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

Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)
SDG 1 – No Poverty
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) 16.5 2022
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%) 1.3 2023
Severely materially deprived people (%) 5.9 2020

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
Prevalence of undernutrition, BMI < 30 (% of adult population) 16.4 2019
Yield gap closure (%) 63.5 2021
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 24.3 2017
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare) 22.1 2017
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population) 113.1 2019

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
Life expectancy at birth (years) 80.8 2022
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) 3.5 2021
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75) 271.5 2020
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over) 67.3 2022
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 8.4 2021
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) 10.2 2020
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) 21.1 2022
Mortality rate, under-5 (% per 1,000 live births) 3.7 2021
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 20.3 2019
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) 2.3 2022
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population) 4.5 2021
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%) 3.7 2019
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 91.0 2021
Smoking prevalence (%) 24.4 2020

SDG 4 – Quality Education
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24) 9.6 2022
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) 91.9 2021
PISA score (worst 0–600 best) 477.1 2022
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 33.6 2022
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 90.7 2022
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 18 to 64) 17.6 2022

SDG 5 – Gender Equality
Gender employment gap (p.p.) 10.6 2022
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) 11.5 2021
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) 0.9 2022
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 33.5 2022
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%) 34.8 2022
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) 18.7 2022

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) 1.4 2020
Scarcity water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 3,113.5 2018
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water) 5.5 2019
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%) 80.3 2020
Population using safely managed water services (%) 96.6 2022
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 90.7 2022

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) 9.2 2022
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%) 21.2 2021
Population using renewable energy (per million population) 21.2 2021
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) 1.1 2019

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
Gross disposable income (€/capita) 24,715 2022
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) 0.74 2022
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 workers) 1.9 2021
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 15.8 2018
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 11.9 2022
Unemployment rate (% labour force) 7.2 2020

SDG 8 – (continued)
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 72.8 2018
In work-at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) 8.6 2022

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 57.6 2023
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population) 150.8 2022
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) 2.0 2021
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 3.8 2018
Households with broadband access (%) 92.4 2022
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) 3.7 2022
R&D personnel (% of active population) 1.5 2021
Population with at least basic digital skills (%) 55.6 2021
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 2.3 2022

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
Gini Coefficient 29.5 2022
Palma ratio 1.12 2020

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equalized income (%) 28.1 2022
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) 46.8 2021
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m³) 12.6 2019
Housing cost overburden rate (%) 9.1 2021
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%) 14.5 2020
Population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) 95.2 2022

SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 8.4 2021
Circular material use rate (%) 12.8 2021
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP) 2.5 2021
Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 12.3 2018
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 41.2 2018
Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) 6.0 2018
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) 25.8 2018

SDG 13 – Climate Action
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 133.0 2021
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (TCO₂eq/TPP) 6.3 2021
GHG emissions embodied in imports (TCO₂eq/capita) 5.9 2021

SDG 14 – Life Below Water
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) 82.3 2022
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 82.8 2022
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%) 29.1 2019
Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 96.9 2018
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.3 2018

SDG 15 – Life on Land
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.91 2023
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O₂/litre) 2.5 2020
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 3.9 2018
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 78.0 2022
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.6 2022
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre) 22.2 2020

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 76.7 2023
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 65.5 2022
Population reporting crime in their area (%) 105.0 2020
Deaths due to homicide (per 100,000 population) 0.7 2020
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) 1.54 2021
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) 3.7 2020
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 20.8 2019
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.67 2022
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) 0.62 2022
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 0.73 2022

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.49 2022
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 86.9 2019
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) -7.5 2019
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 60.4 2021
European Elections, Europe’s Future and the Sustainable Development Goals
Includes the SDG Index for the European Union, its member states, and partner countries