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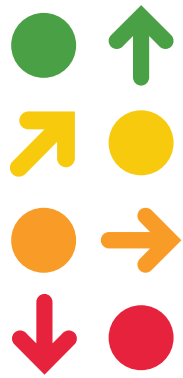
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EUROPE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2021

Transforming the European Union to achieve
the Sustainable Development Goals

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



December 2021

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The *Europe Sustainable Development Report 2021* was prepared by a team of independent researchers at the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), in collaboration with SDSN Europe and the Institute for a European Environmental Policy (IEEP). It builds on the peer-reviewed and statistically audited methodology of the annual Sustainable Development Report, including the SDG Index and Dashboards, issued by the SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung since 2016. Compared with other SDG assessments at the global and EU levels, this report integrates to a greater extent non-official data sources (from research centres, NGOs and academia). It defines performance thresholds for each indicator based on a decision tree and captures impacts that Europe generates abroad, notably through trade (so-called negative international 'spillovers').

The report was coordinated by Guillaume Lafortune (SDSN). Part 1, Performance of European Countries against the SDGs, was prepared by Grayson Fuller (SDSN) and Guillaume Lafortune (SDSN). Part 2, The EU Recovery and the SDGs, was drafted by María Cortés Puch (SDSN), Theodoros Zachariadis (The Cyprus Institute and SDSN Europe), Eugenio Carli (Siena University), Andrija Erac (SDSN) and Guillaume Lafortune (SDSN). Part 3, Transforming Food and Land Systems in the EU to Achieve the SDGs was prepared by Aline Mosnier (SDSN), Angelo Riccaboni (SDSN Europe), Maria Diaz (SDSN), Simone Cresti (SDSN Europe), Eugenio Carli (Siena University), Gaëlle Espinosa (SDSN) and Guillaume Lafortune (SDSN), with contributions from Hakkı Emrah Erdogan (consultant), Marion Ferrat (SDSN), Cecil Max Haverkamp (SDSN), and Pekka Lauri (IIASA). We thank Finn Woelm (SDSN) and Max Gruber (SDSN) for their statistical work and for preparing the data platform. We thank Maëlle Voil (SDSN) for coordinating communications activities. Antoine Oger and Céline Charveriat (IEEP) provided feedback throughout the process. The report benefited from the support and active participation of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) and its member organisations. In particular we would like to thank Peter Schmidt, President of the EESC - Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment Section (NAT) and Judit Carreras and Monica Guarinoni from the EESC Secretariat. For their inputs and support at various stages of the project, we also thank Lisa Tostado from the Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung European Union and Denis Schrey, Alina Garkova and Jelmen Haaze from the European Network of Political Foundations.

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Summary of key findings and recommendations

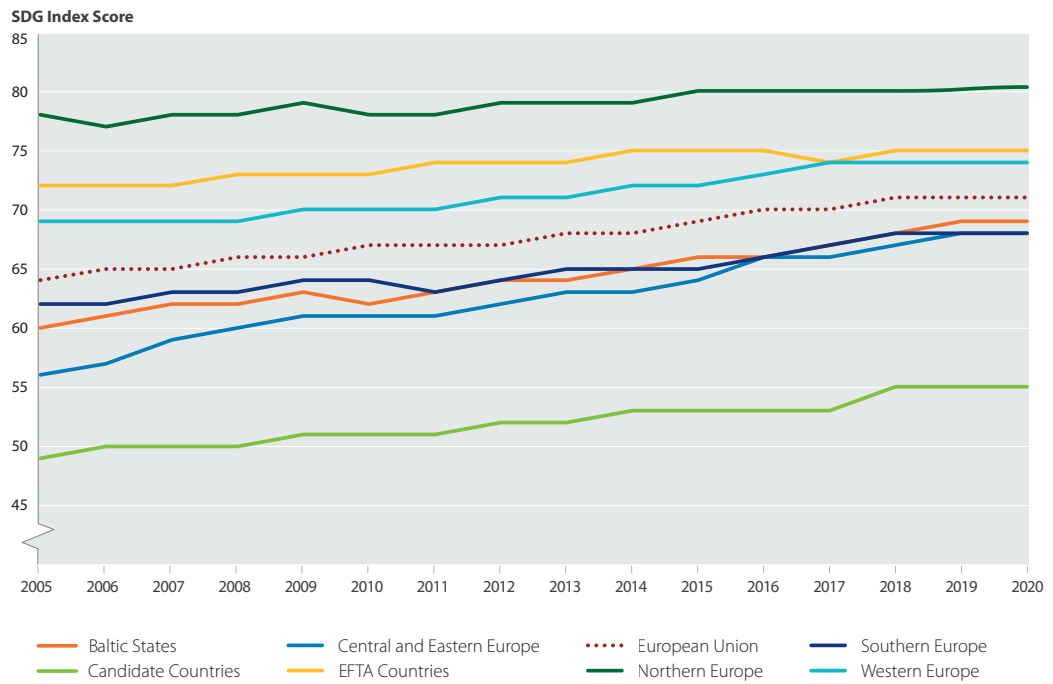
SDG Performance and Challenges in Europe

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

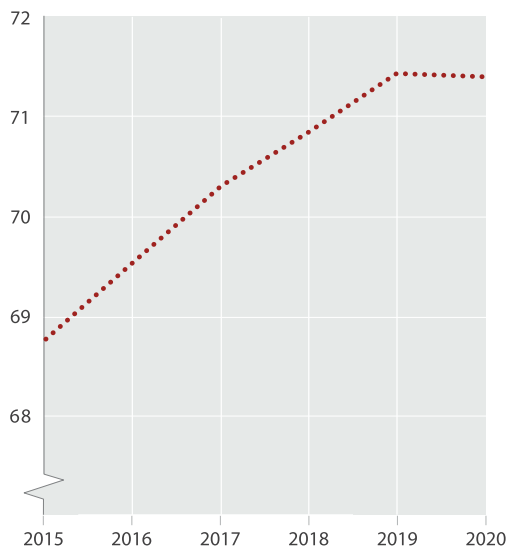
The pandemic is a setback for sustainable development in Europe, but the SDGs should remain the guideposts. For the first time since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, the average SDG Index score of the EU did not increase in 2020 – in fact it slightly declined in the EU27 on average mainly because of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

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

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



SDG Index Score, EU27, 2015-2020



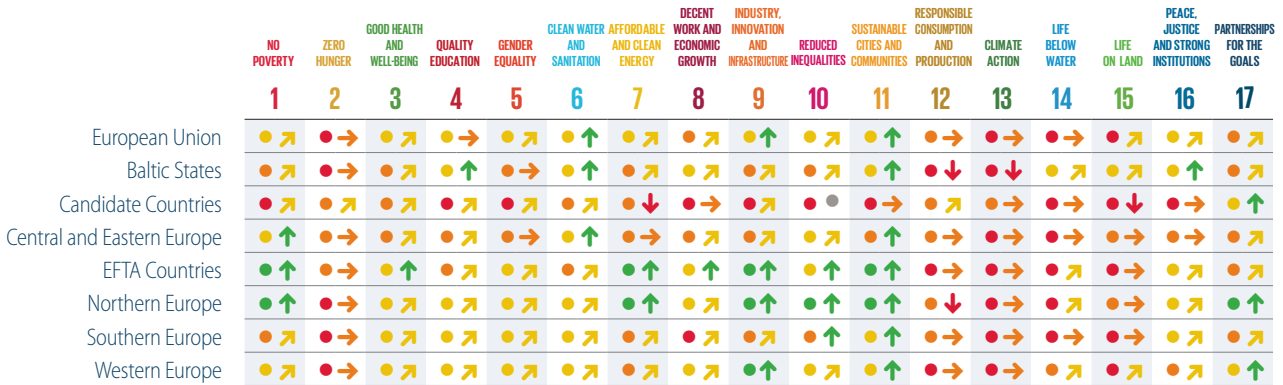
Note: Population-weighted averages for each sub-region. Baltic States: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Candidate Countries: Albania, the Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. Central and Eastern European Europe: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovak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

Source: Authors

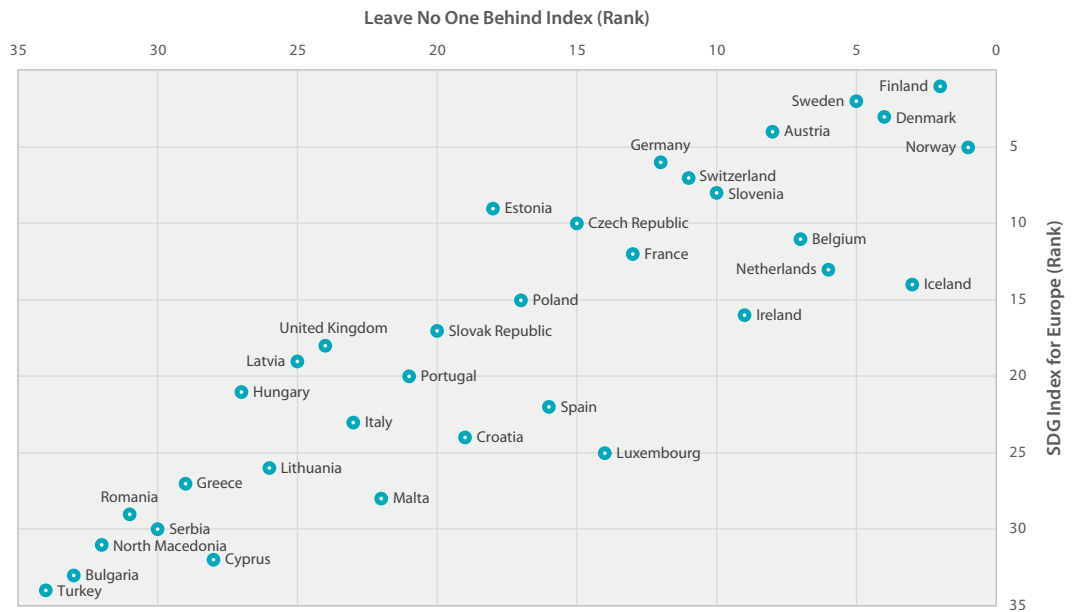
Source: Authors

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

2021 SDG Dashboards for Europe



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



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

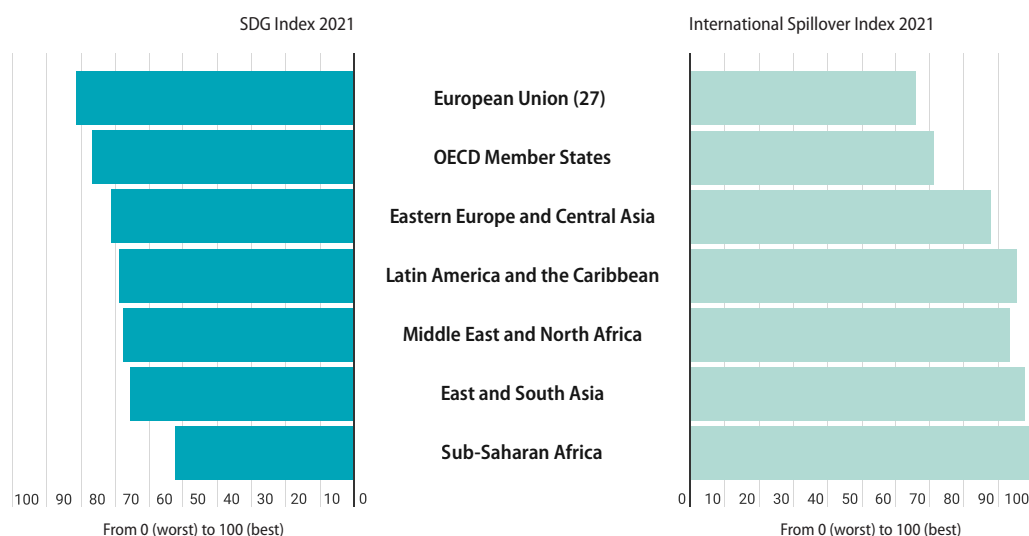
Source: Authors

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

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

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

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



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

Source: Sachs et al, 2021

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

There is no sign of decoupling between economic growth and environmental spillovers embodied into EU consumption. Through imports, for instance of cement, steel and fossil fuels – Europe generates CO₂ emissions in other parts of the world, including Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America. While domestic CO₂ emissions have decreased on average in the EU since 2015 – despite significant differences across EU member states and claims that the pace of decoupling remains insufficient to achieve net-zero by 2050 (Bruegel, 2021) – CO₂ emissions emitted abroad to satisfy EU consumption (so-called *imported* CO₂ emissions) increased by around 3.5% in 2018, a faster rate than GDP. EU food supply chains also generate substantial negative impacts, in terms of biodiversity threats to biodiversity and land use in the rest of the world. Decoupling socio-economic progress from negative domestic and imported impacts on climate and biodiversity requires further effort, through domestic actions and international cooperation.

CO₂ emissions generated abroad to satisfy EU's consumption of goods and services grow faster than GDP



Note: Imported CO₂ emissions refer to CO₂ emissions emitted abroad (e.g. to produce cement or steel) to satisfy EU27 consumption of goods and services. Three-years moving averages.

Source: Authors. Based on Eurostat (2021), IE-LAB and World Bank.

The European Green Deal, EU Recovery and the SDGs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Multiannual Financial Framework, NextGenEU and the Recovery and Resilience Facility provide financial firepower to accelerate the transformation of the EU over the period 2021–2027.

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

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

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

Transforming food and land systems to achieve the SDGs

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

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

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

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

Acronyms and abbreviations

AI	Artificial Intelligence	GNI	Gross National Income
AU	African Union	GPSDD	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data
BARDA	Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority	HBS	Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung
BCFN	Barilla Center for Food & Nutrition Foundation	IDDRI	Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations
BEPS	Base-Erosion and Profit-Shifting	IEEP	Institute for European Environmental Policy
BMI	Body Mass Index	IMF	International Monetary Fund
BMU	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	IPES	International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems
BRI	Belt and Road Initiative	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
BEPS	Base erosion and profit shifting (OECD initiative)	JRC	Joint Research Centre (European Commission)
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy	LNOB	Leave No One Behind
CBAM	Carbon border-adjustment mechanism	MAES	Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	MFF	Multiannual Financial Framework
CDC	Centre for Disease Control	MPA	Marine Protected Area
COR	European Committee of the Regions	NFRD	Non-Financial Reporting Directive
DG	Directorate-General	NPI	Non-pharmaceutical intervention
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	NRRP	National recovery and resilience plans
ECA	European Court of Auditors	ODA	Official Development Assistance
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Control	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
EEA	European Environment Agency	PIAAC	Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee	PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
EFTA	European Free Trade Association	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
EIB	European Investment Bank	SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
EMA	European Medicines Agency	SILC	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
EMAS	Eco-Management and Audit Scheme of the EU	SNA	Systems of National Accounts
ENoP	European Network of Political Foundations	STEM	Science, technology, engineering and mathematics
EPO	European Patent Office	TELOS	Brabant Centre for Sustainable Development
ESDR	Europe Sustainable Development Report	UN	United Nations
ERR	effective reproduction rate	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
ESS	European Statistical System	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
EU	European Union	WBGU	German Advisory Council on Global Change
F4F	Fit for Future Platform of the European Commission	WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
FABLE	Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land Use and Energy Pathways		
GDP	Gross Domestic Product		
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation		



**Performance of
European Countries
Against the SDGs**

Part 1.

Performance of European Countries against the SDGs

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

The SDGs provide a blueprint for a sustainable, equitable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. At the global level, this was emphasized in the recent report of UN Secretary-General António Guterres, *Our Common Agenda* (September 2021), which calls to reinforce actions for the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, along with other critical commitments on climate and human rights' (United Nations, 2021). At the EU level too, the *Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021* notes that 'the Recovery and

Resilience Facility must guide and build a more sustainable, resilient and fairer Europe for the next generation in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.' (European Commission, 2020b). It is clearly not the time to scale back SDG ambitions (Sachs, Schmidt-Traub and Lafortune, 2020).

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

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



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

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

1.1 The SDG Index score over time

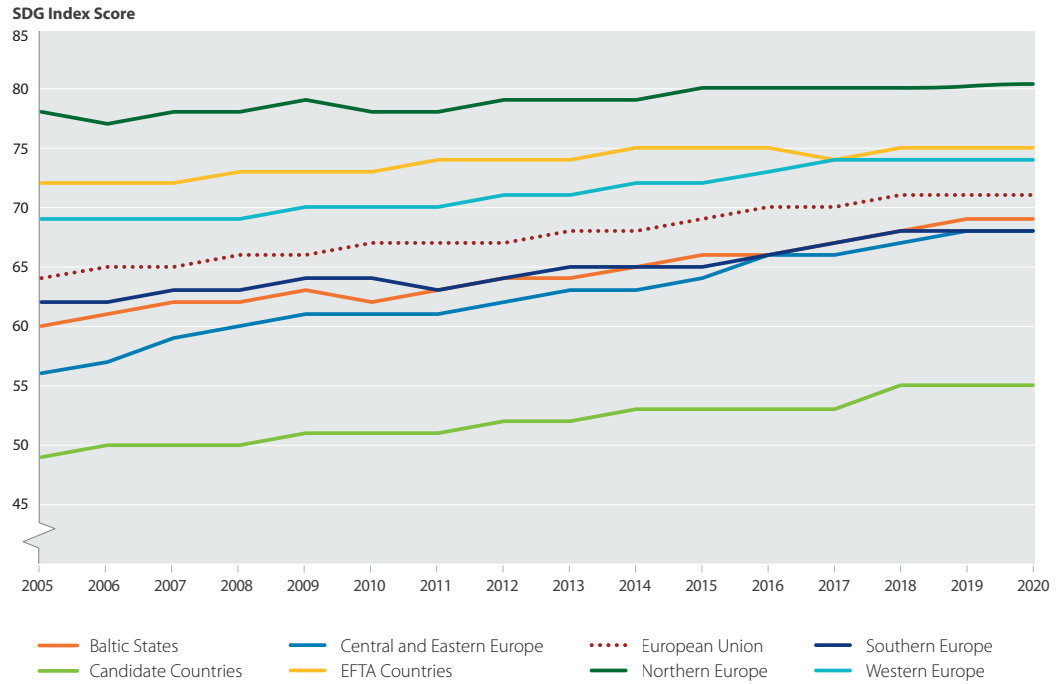
The COVID-19 pandemic is a setback for sustainable development in Europe and throughout the world. The world average SDG Index score declined in 2020 for the first time since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 (Sachs et al., 2021), driven by rising poverty rates and unemployment, and the EU27 average SDG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

rest of the world, possibly due to the size and effectiveness of automatic stabilizers and dedicated economic and social policies, among other reasons.

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

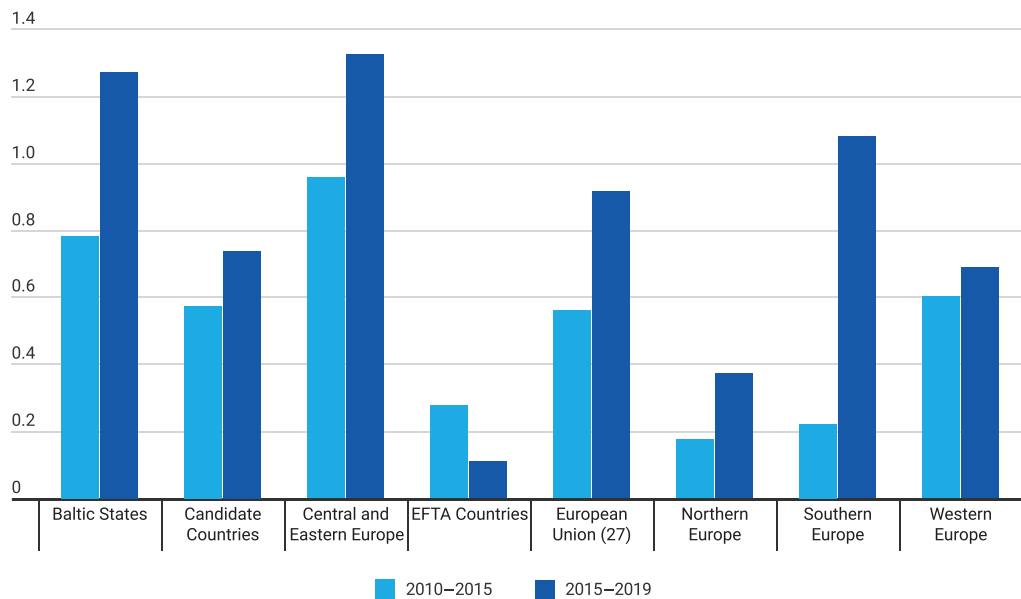
There are gaps in SDG performance across European regions and countries. Overall, Northern European countries perform best, with an average SDG Index score of 81% in 2020. By contrast, candidate countries perform more poorly, with an average score in 2020 of just above 55%, driven notably by poorer performance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

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



Source: Authors

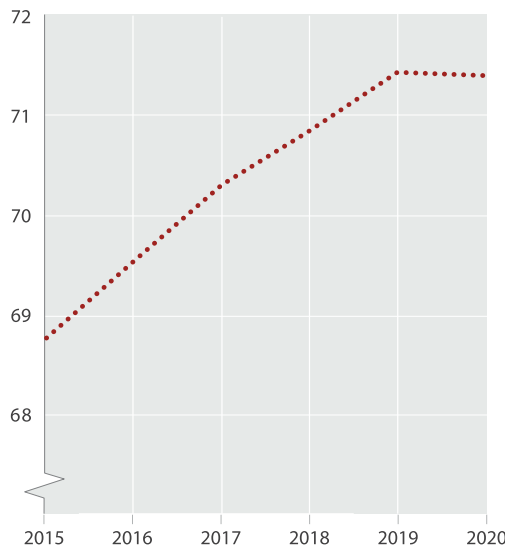
Figure 1.3 | Average annual growth rate of the SDG Index from 2010 to 2015 versus 2015 to 2019 (%)



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

Source: Authors

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

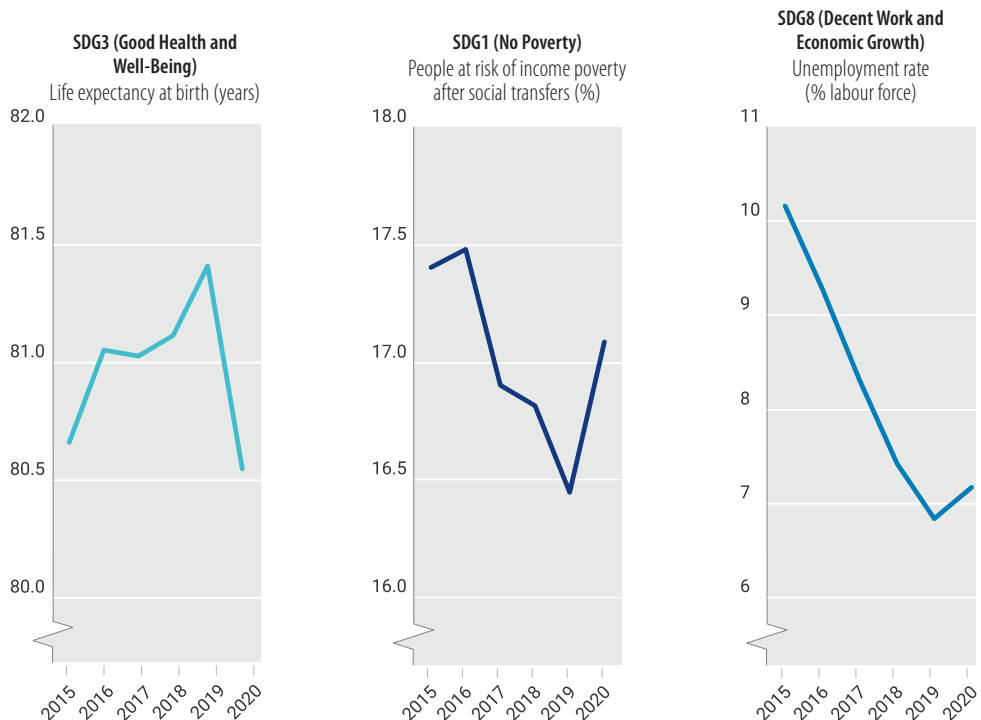


Source: Authors

1.2 The impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs

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

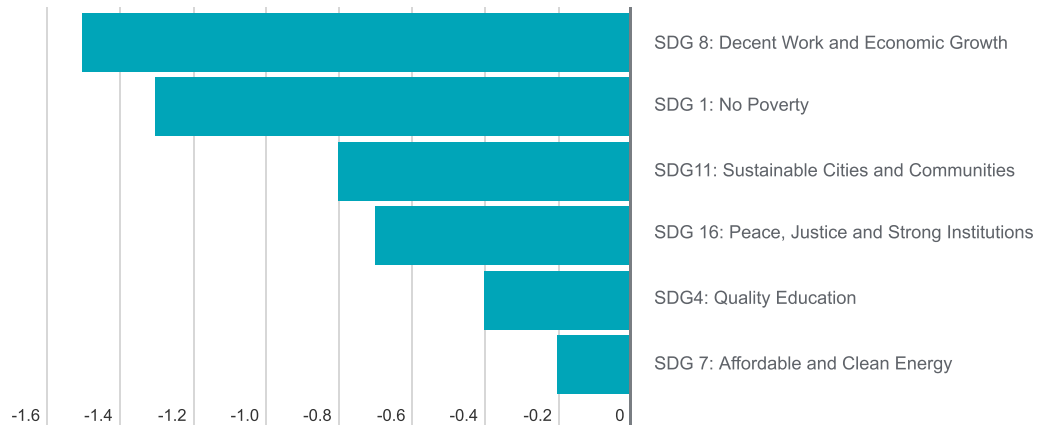
Figure 1.5 | SDG indicators particularly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, EU27



Note: EU27 population-weighted averages.

Source: Authors' calculations based on Eurostat.

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



Note: EU27 population-weighted average.

Source: Authors

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 2021 SDG Index Ranking and Dashboards

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

Overall, Europe faces four major SDG challenges.

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

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

The third challenge is related to negative international spillovers embodied in trade and financial flows. Through unsustainable consumption and value chains, exports of

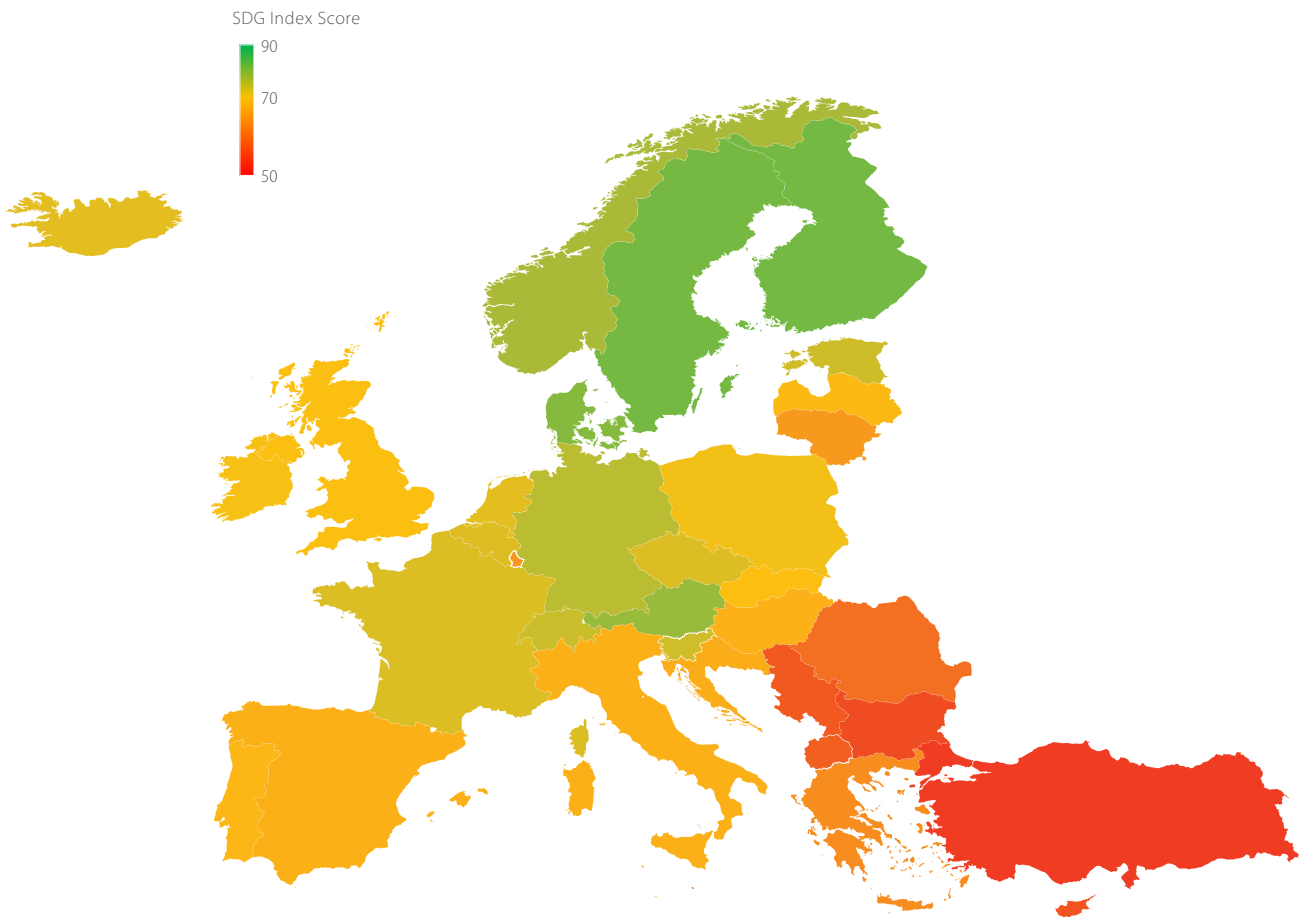
toxic pesticides and weapons, and unfair tax competition and profit shifting, many EU countries undermine other countries’ ability to achieve the SDGs. At the same time, the EU and its member states are the largest providers of official development assistance (ODA) in the world. Section 1.5 discusses the International Spillover Index and policy priorities to curb negative impacts generated by the EU abroad.

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

1.4 ‘Leave no one behind’ and convergence across member states

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

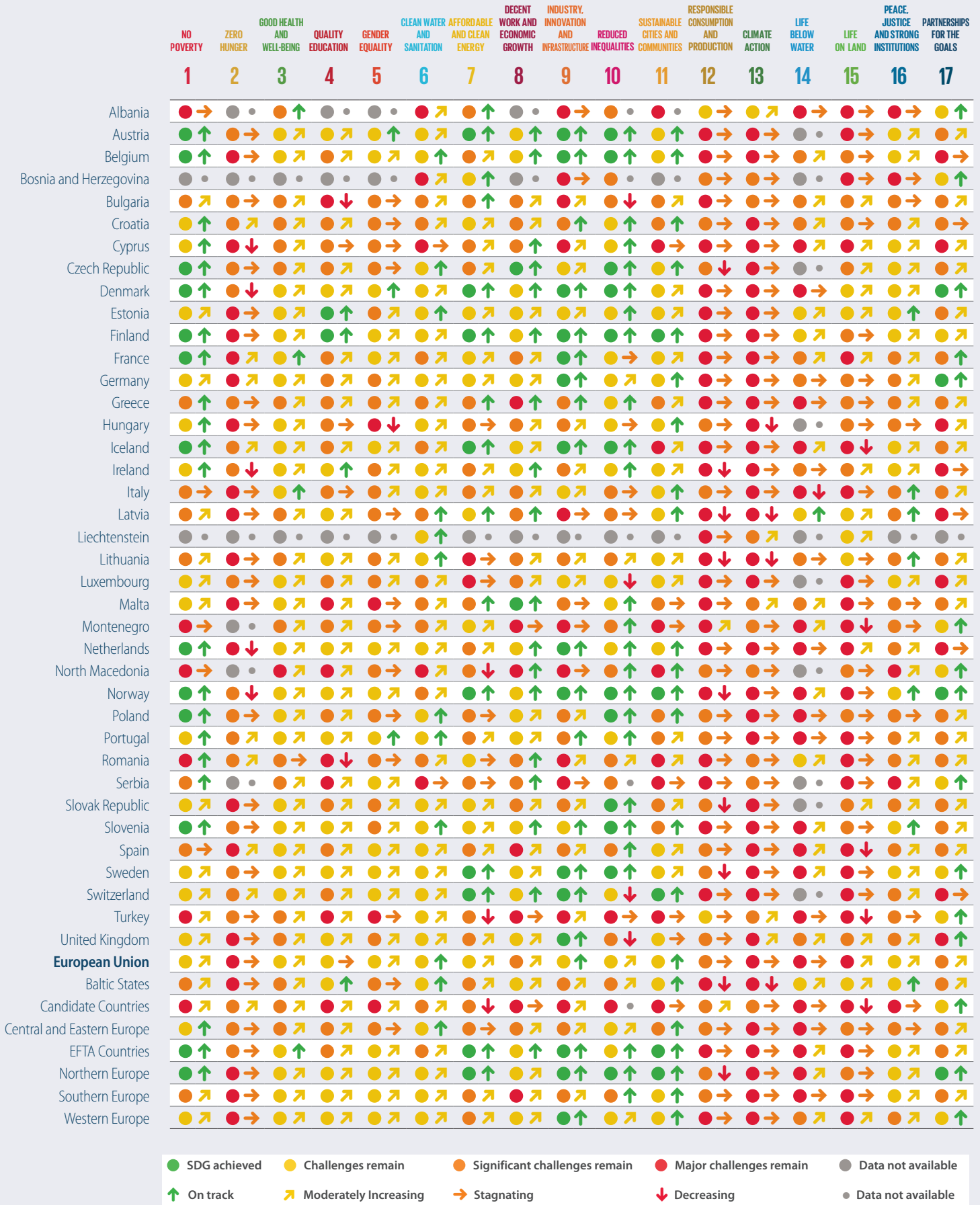
Figure 1.7 | 2021 SDG Index Scores and Rankings by country and subregions



SDG Index Rank	Country	SDG Index Score	SDG Index Rank	Country	SDG Index Score	Subregion	Score
1	Finland	80.8	18	Slovak Republic	70.0	European Union	71.4
2	Sweden	80.6	19	Latvia	69.3	Northern Europe	80.6
3	Denmark	79.3	20	Portugal	69.1	EFTA Countries	75.1
4	Austria	78.0	21	Hungary	68.5	Western Europe	74.0
5	Norway	76.7	22	Spain	68.5	Baltic States	69.3
6	Germany	75.3	23	Italy	68.5	Southern Europe	68.3
7	Switzerland	74.0	24	Croatia	68.0	Central and Eastern Europe	68.0
8	Estonia	73.7	25	Lithuania	66.1	Candidate Countries	55.3
9	Slovenia	73.5	26	Luxembourg	65.8	Albania	NA
10	France	72.7	27	Greece	64.8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	NA
11	Czech Republic	72.6	28	Malta	63.6	Liechtenstein	NA
12	Belgium	72.5	29	Romania	61.6	Montenegro	NA
13	Netherlands	72.1	30	North Macedonia	59.9		
14	Iceland	72.1	31	Serbia	59.3		
15	Poland	71.0	32	Cyprus	58.6		
16	Ireland	70.6	33	Bulgaria	57.6		
17	United Kingdom	70.2	34	Turkey	55.7		

Source: Authors

Figure 1.8 | 2021 SDG Dashboards by country and sub-regions



Source: Authors' calculations

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

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

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

Northern European countries top the 2021 LNOB index. Norway ranks #1 with a score of 86.9. By contrast, Central and Eastern European and Southern European countries perform more poorly, driven by greater rates of poverty and material deprivation, and wider gaps across population groups in access to care, quality education and infrastructure. Candidate countries, including North Macedonia and Turkey, also perform poorly, with scores close to or below 50%.

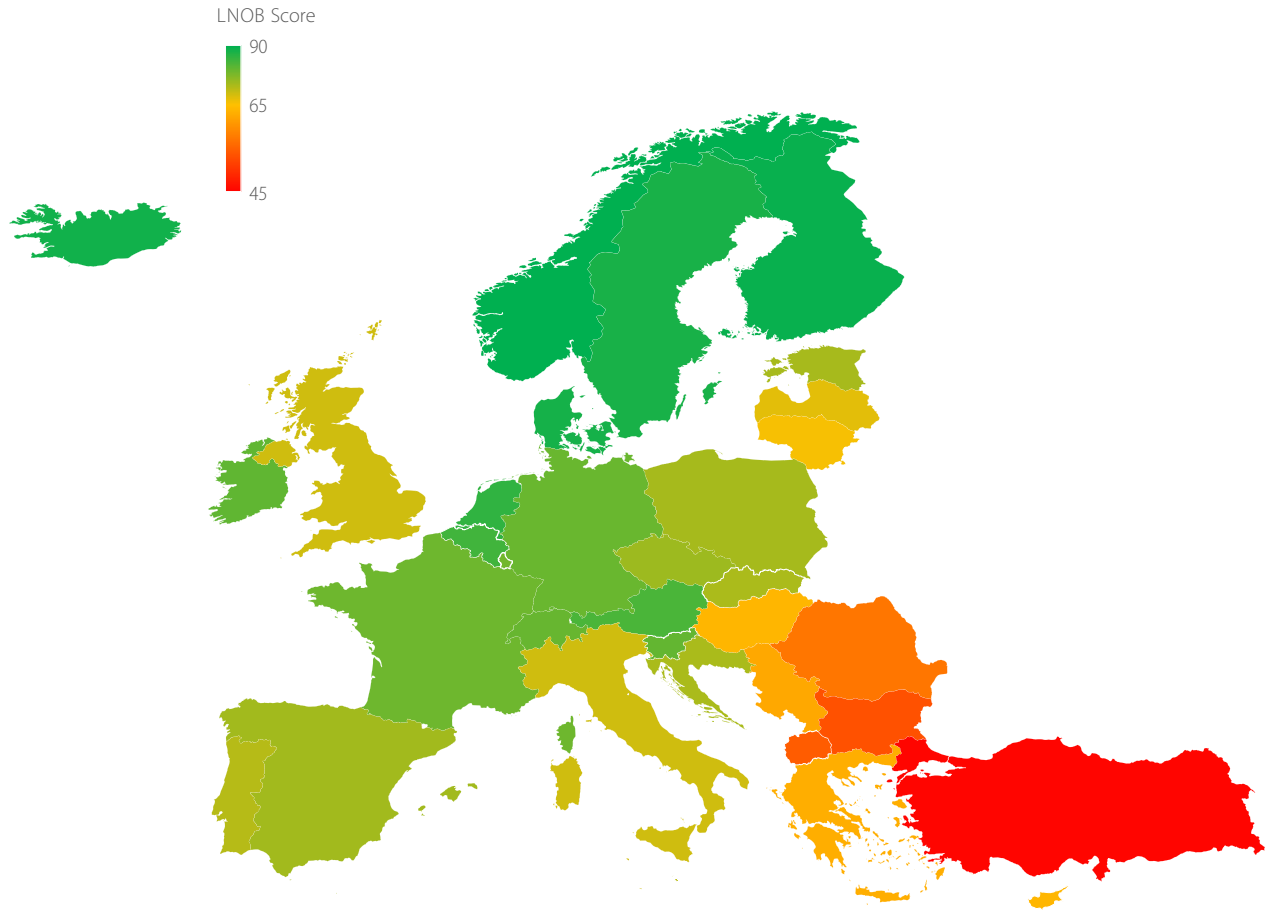
All EU regions and partner countries have made progress on the LNOB Index overall since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, yet there are clear differences in trajectories across indicators and countries. The average EU27 LNOB score has grown by three percentage points, however it has grown more in countries in Central and Eastern European and Southern Europe (both regions averaging +5 p.p.) than in regions that had higher LNOB scores to start with. This growth has been driven in part by a rising number of women holding senior management positions and narrowing gaps between rich and poor people in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care. By contrast, in some European countries the volume of people who are inactive due to caring responsibilities has increased in this period, while some countries also saw an increase in the population in work but at risk of poverty.

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

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



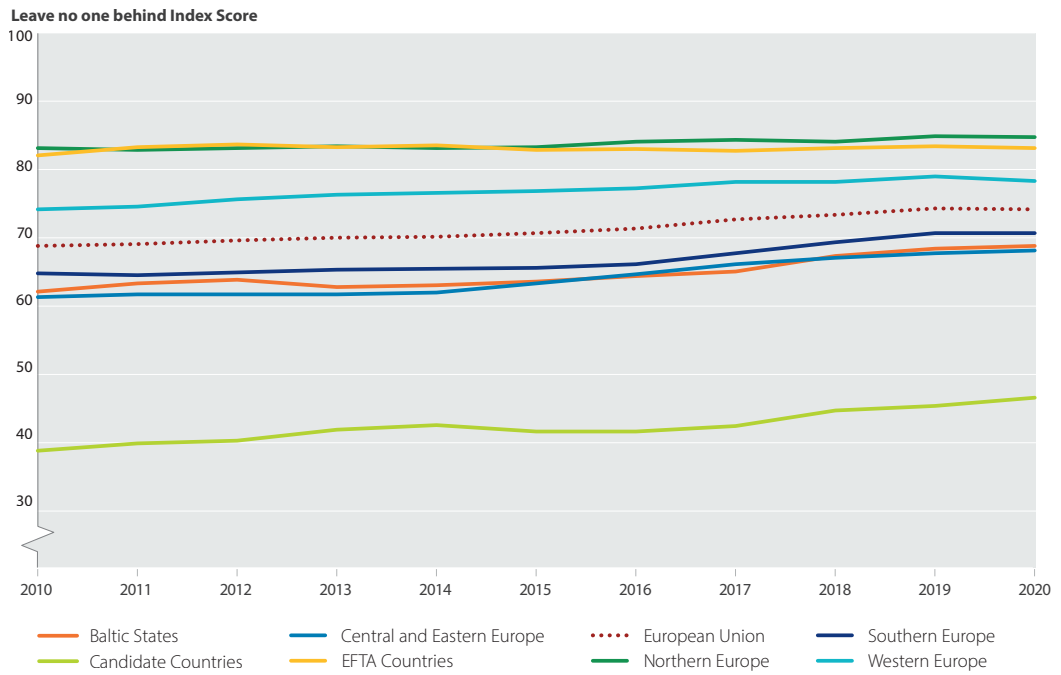
Figure 1.10 | 'Leave no one behind' index score for Europe



LNOB Index Rank	Country	LNOB Index Score
1	Norway	86.9
2	Finland	85.4
3	Iceland	84.7
4	Denmark	84.3
5	Sweden	84.1
6	Netherlands	82.2
7	Belgium	80.9
8	Austria	80.2
9	Ireland	78.4
10	Slovenia	78.2
11	Switzerland	78.0
12	Germany	77.7
13	France	77.4
14	Luxembourg	77.1
15	Czech Republic	73.7
16	Spain	73.3
17	Poland	73.0
18	Estonia	72.9
19	Croatia	72.7
20	Slovak Republic	72.6
21	Portugal	71.7
22	Malta	71.5
23	Italy	69.8
24	United Kingdom	69.8
25	Latvia	68.2
26	Lithuania	66.6
27	Hungary	64.9
28	Cyprus	64.9
29	Greece	64.0
30	Serbia	63.4
31	Romania	57.9
32	North Macedonia	55.0
33	Bulgaria	53.9
34	Turkey	45.6
European Union		74.2
Northern Europe		84.8
EFTA Countries		83.2
Western Europe		78.4
Baltic States		68.9
Southern Europe		70.8
Central and Eastern Europe		68.2
Candidate Countries		46.7
Albania		NA
Bosnia and Herzegovina		NA
Liechtenstein		NA
Montenegro		NA

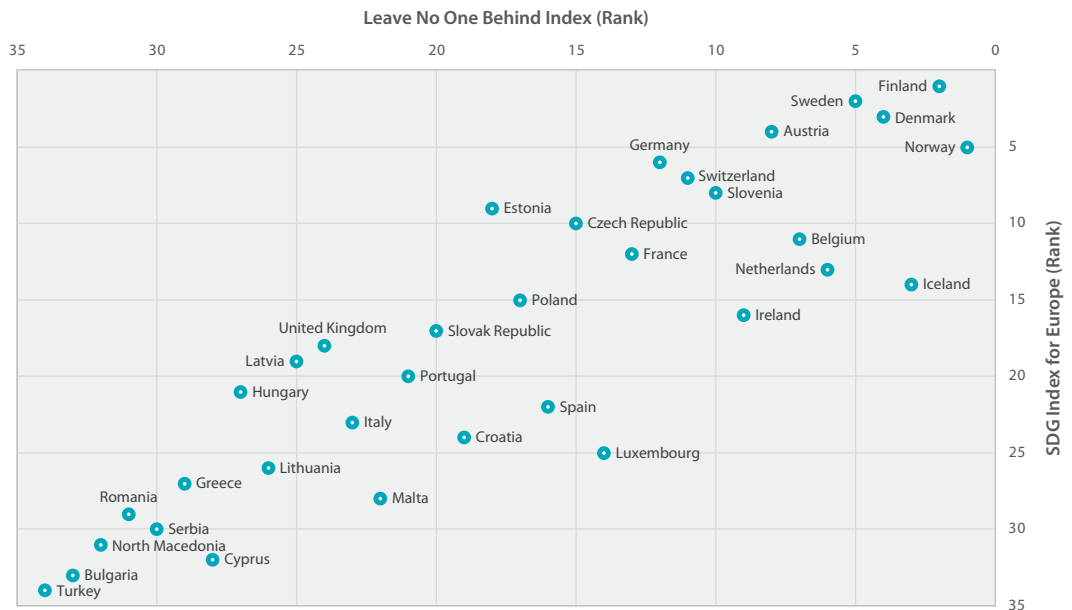
Source: Authors

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



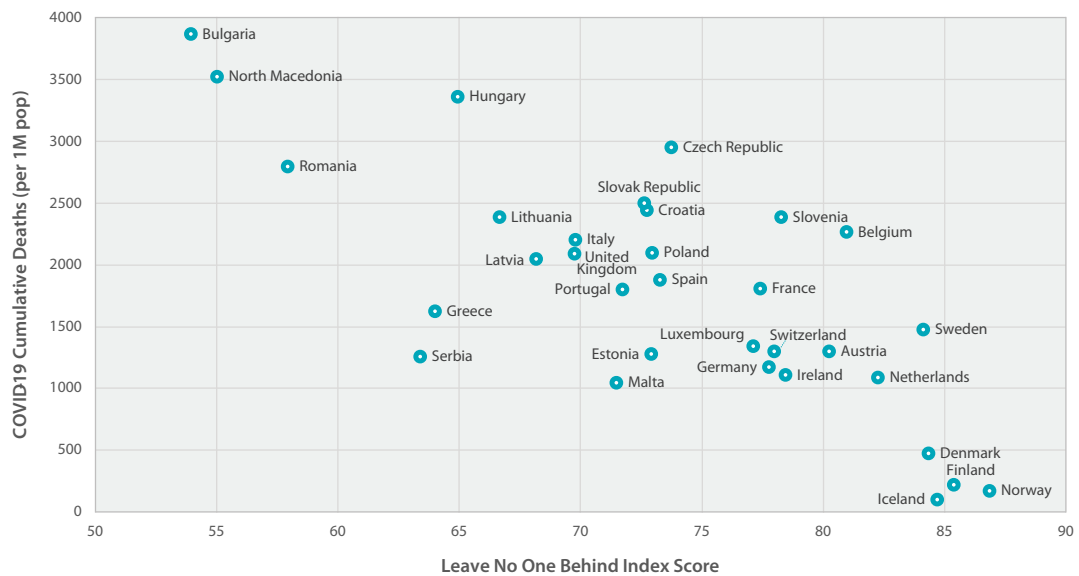
Source: Authors

Figure 1.12 | Rank correlation between the 'leave no one behind' and SDG indices



Source: Authors

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



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

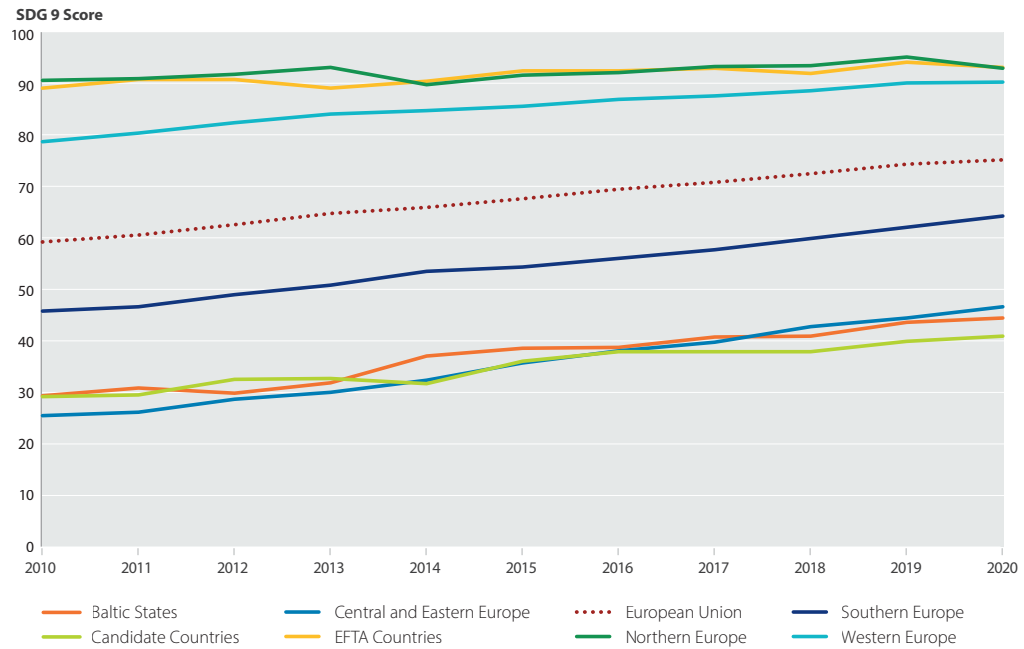
Focusing on inequalities *across* EU countries, the spread in performance remains very broad for certain goals, which the convergence process may currently be too slow to overcome (or driven mainly by convergence in large cities). SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure) has the largest spread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

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

1.5 International Spillovers

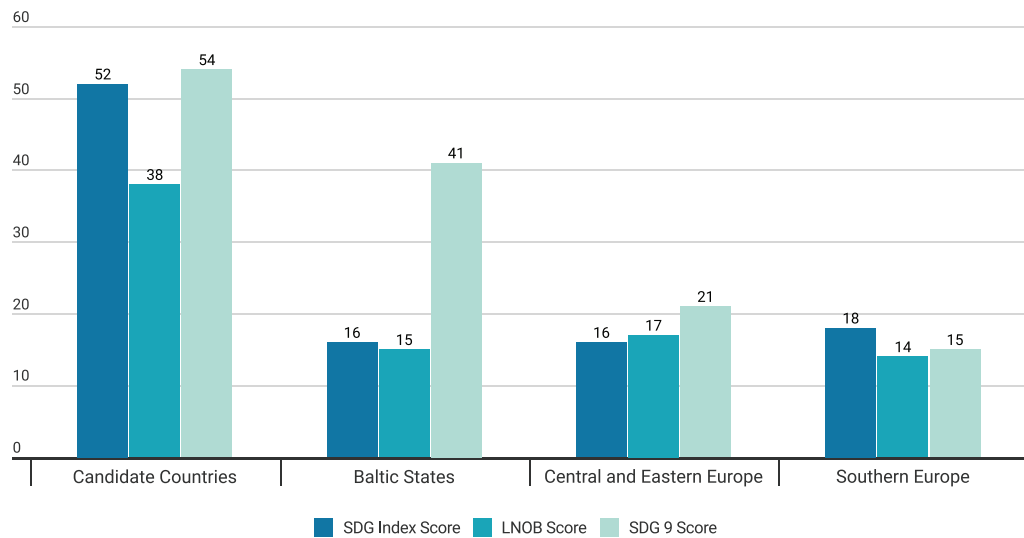
The EU performs better than the rest of the world on the global SDG Index. The ten top-ranked countries in our 2021 Index are all in Europe (nine are EU member states). In fact, all countries in the top 20 apart from Japan are European. Many European countries also appear at the top of the rankings as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

Figure 1.14 | Progress on SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) goal scores by European subregions (2010–2020)



Source: Authors

Figure 1.15 | Number of years needed for subregions below the EU average to reach the score of the leading subregion (Northern Europe), based on average annual growth rates since 2015



Source: Authors

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

2021 SDG Index		2021 World Happiness Report
Finland	1	Finland
Sweden	2	Iceland
Denmark	3	Denmark
Germany	4	Switzerland
Belgium	5	Netherlands
Austria	6	Sweden
Norway	7	Germany
France	8	Norway
Slovenia	9	<i>New Zealand</i>
Estonia	10	Austria

Source: Authors

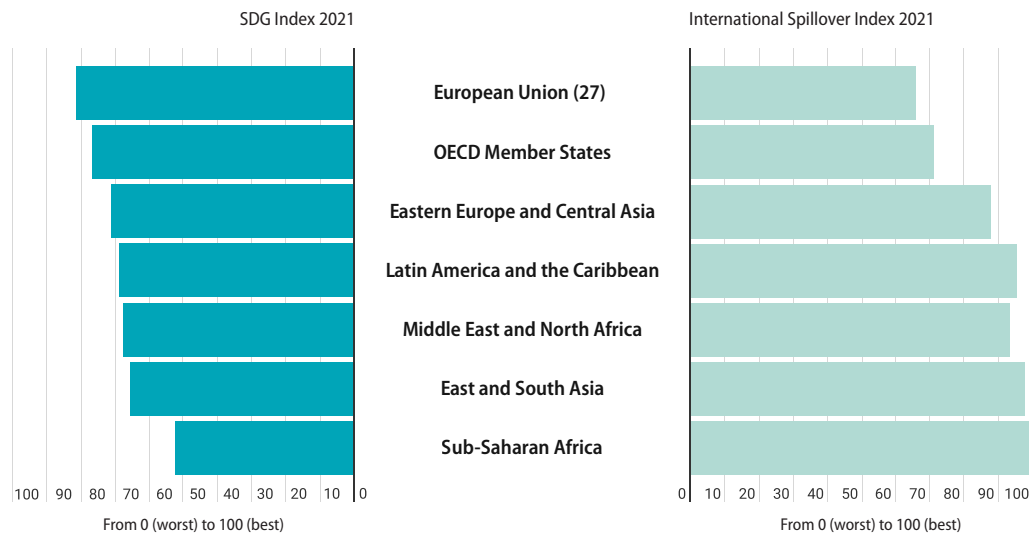
Yet Europe performs much worse in terms of international spillovers. The EU score on the global International Spillover Index is comparable to that of OECD Member States, and at least 20 points below any other world region. This highlights the need to address the region's international spillovers, including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

Positive and negative spillovers must be understood, measured and carefully managed. Countries cannot achieve the SDGs if spillovers from other countries counteract their efforts (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2019). International spillover effects are said to occur when one country's actions generate benefits or impose costs on another country that are not reflected in market prices and therefore are not 'internalised' by the actions of consumers and producers (Sachs et al., 2017). These benefits or costs may be referred to as positive or negative externalities.

The 2030 Agenda and EU leaders recognize the importance of international spillovers. SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) calls for 'policy coherence' for sustainable development, SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production) stresses the need for more sustainable production *and* consumption, and SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) demands the eradication of modern slavery and child labour. The current President of the European Commission has called for 'zero tolerance' of child labour and has proposed using trade to export European values throughout the world (Von der Leyen, 2020). At the member states' level, some countries in the EU have begun to reflect spillovers in their SDG strategies (Schmidt-Traub, Hoff and Bernlöhr, 2019). For example, Finland's latest Voluntary National Review (VNR), includes a section on measuring and addressing international spillovers (Government of Finland, 2020).

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

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



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

Source: Sachs et al., 2021

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

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

- Spillovers related to economic and financial flows.** These include unfair tax competition, corruption, banking secrecy, profit shifting, tax havens and stolen assets – which undermine the capacity of other countries to leverage resources to achieve the SDGs. They also include positive spillovers (or handprints) such as international development finance (for example, ODA). These types of spillovers are closely related to SDG 16 (Peace, security and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and indirectly to all other SDGs, notably through ODA.

- **Peacekeeping and security spillovers.**

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

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

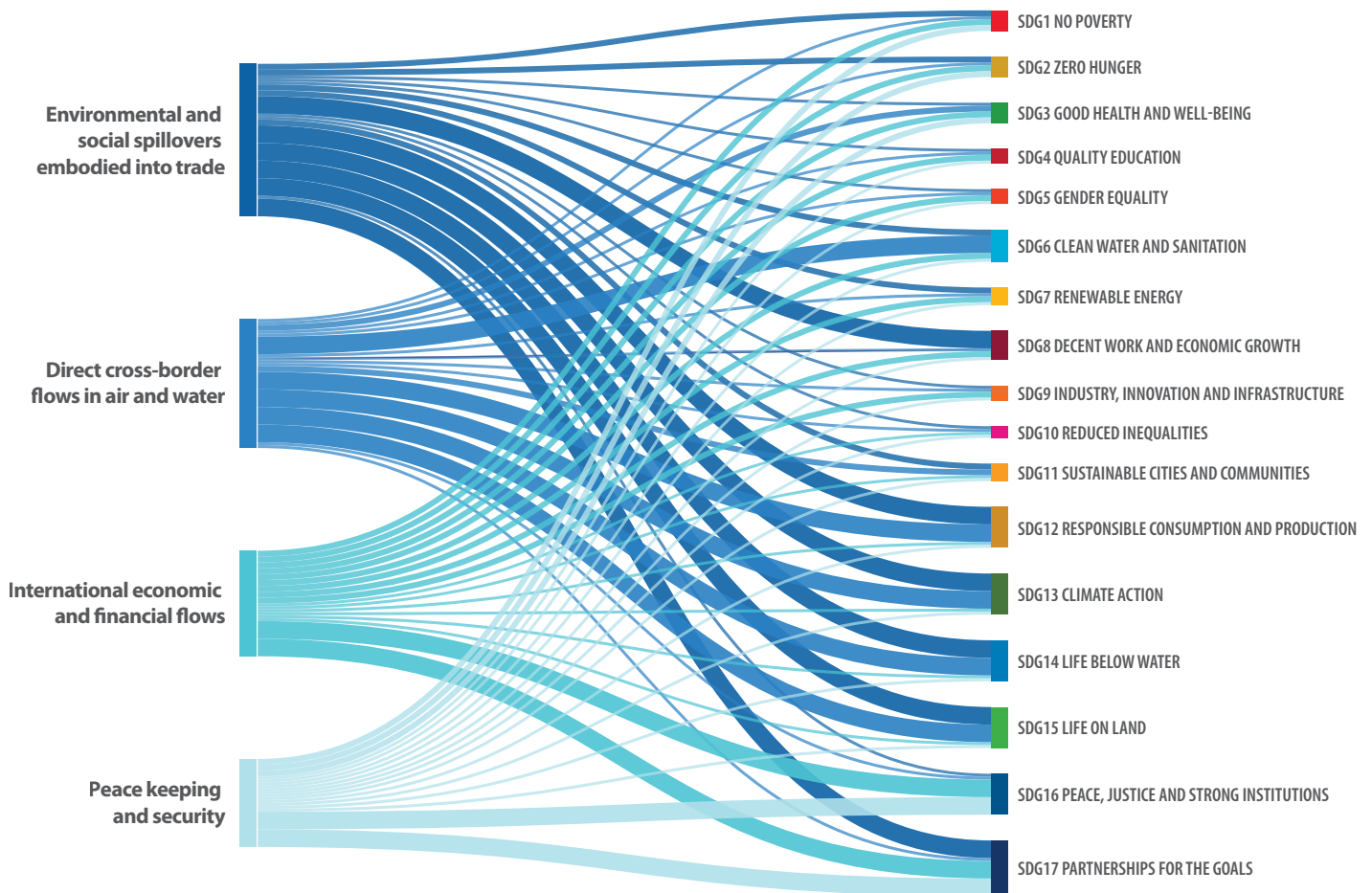
Due to time lags and data gaps, it remains difficult to calculate the International Spillover Index across time. Strengthening data and statistics, including the timeliness of consumption-based metrics, is an important priority in addressing international spillovers. More data are needed at the global, EU, national, industry and business sector levels to track negative impacts throughout entire supply chains. SDSN is working

with partners to strengthen the availability and timeliness of data on international spillovers, including through flagship initiatives such as the Global Commons Stewardship Index (Lafortune et al., 2021; SDSN et al, 2020) and specific supply-chains studies (Malik et al., 2021).

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

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

Figure 1.18 | International Spillovers and the Sustainable Development Goals



Note: Detailed Excel file available at www.sdindex.org.

The width of the lines denotes the degree of impact: (3) Direct significant impact, (2) Moderate impact (direct or indirect) and (1) No or limited impact.

Source: Authors' analysis

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

Addressing negative international spillovers embodied into trade requires a careful understanding of the alignment, or misalignment, of specific supply chains to the SDGs, the 2030 Agenda, and the Paris Climate Agreement. Central to this is the ability to put precise numbers on greenhouse gas emissions, water scarcity, biodiversity threats, accidents at work,

and other impacts generated through production and consumption of globally traded goods and services. A focus on consumption-based impacts is needed to ensure that strategies to achieve national sustainability targets (for instance, on climate neutrality or biofuel use) do not negatively impact other countries – such as through deforestation, land displacement or other spillover effects. Robust data systems are needed at the international, national, industry, and corporation level to track and mitigate negative impacts throughout the entire supply

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

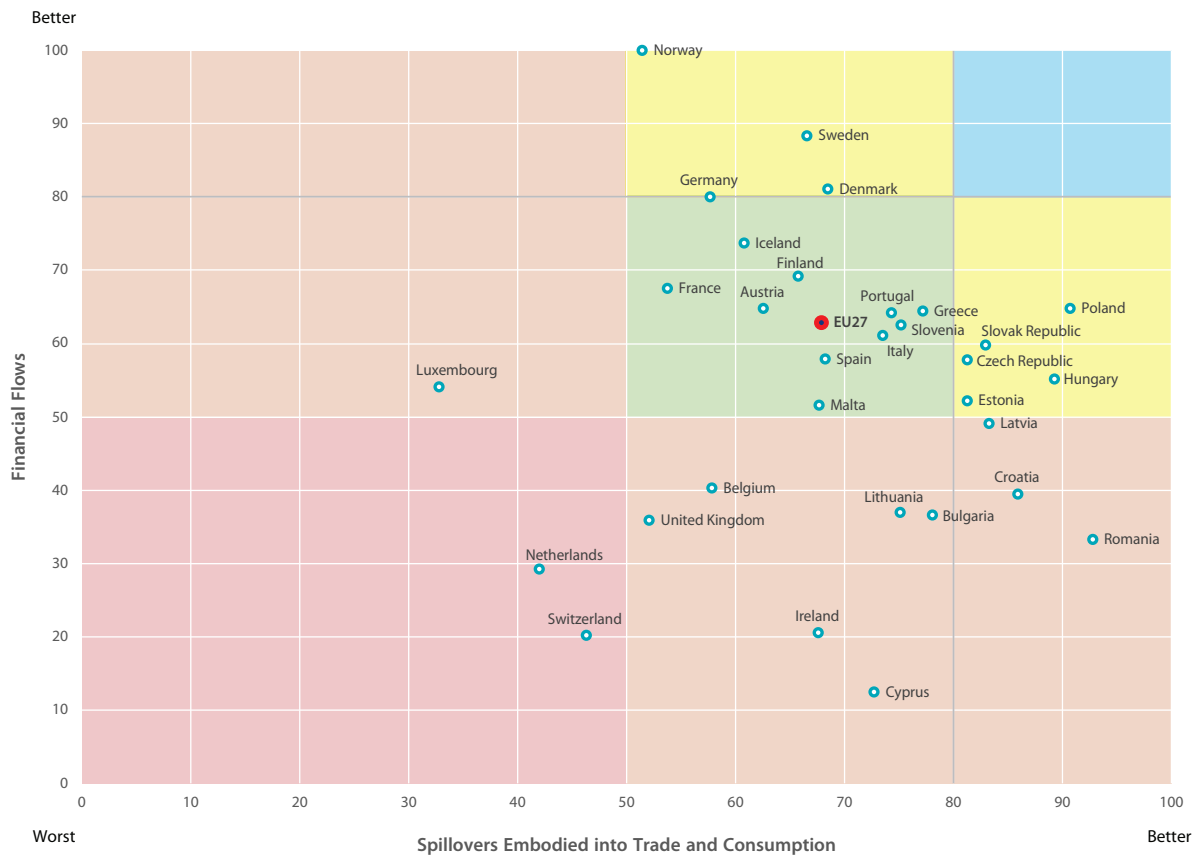
Data contained in the Spillover Index suggests that the largest negative spillovers are related to trade in agricultural and forest commodities, such as meat, animal feed, edible oils, biofuels, and timber (see Part 3. Transforming Food and Land systems to achieve the SDGs). It is therefore fitting that the Farm to Fork strategy emphasises the need for international cooperation, including the greening of international value chains. While Europe must curb demand for non-sustainable soft commodities and help stamp out widespread illegality in many value chains, change must

not happen at the cost of smallholder farmers. The EU needs to coordinate with other import markets, such as North America and China, to assist producer countries shift towards sustainable production methods, including zero deforestation supply chains.

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

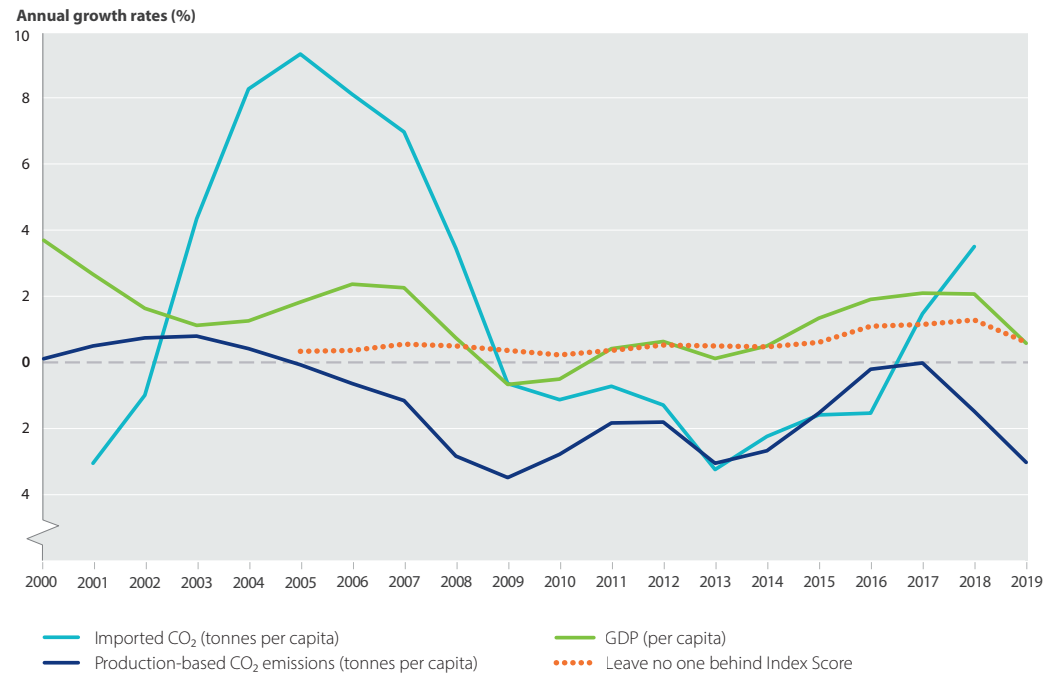
1. Coherent trade and external policies through 'Green Deal diplomacy'.
2. Strengthened tax cooperation and transparency.
3. Lead by example by applying EU standards to exports and curbing trade in waste

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



Note: From 0 'worst' to 100 'best'.
Source: Authors

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



Note: Three-year moving averages.

Source: Authors. Based on Eurostat (2021) and JRC (2021).

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

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

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

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

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



The European Green Deal, EU Recovery and the SDGs

Part 2.

The European Green Deal, EU Recovery and the SDGs

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

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

Eurostat monitors annual progress on the goals, with their achievement being a fundamental driver of the work of other technical agencies and centres of the Commission, including the Joint Research Centre. The Council of the European Union and the Parliament have also demonstrated their commitment to the SDGs. But the EU has not yet published a document highlighting how it plans to *achieve* the goals – with clear targets, milestones and roadmaps.

And while the Green Deal covers the climate and biodiversity dimensions of the SDGs well, it focuses less on social dimensions. In its annual SDG report, Eurostat has identified targets for only 15 of 102 indicators, primarily focusing on climate change, energy consumption and education – leaving major SDG indicators without agreed EU targets.

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

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

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

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

2.1 Clarifying and operationalizing the SDG narrative in the EU

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

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

2.1.1 Internal priorities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Box 2. Six SDG Transformations for Europe

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

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

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

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

3. Sustainable Communities, Mobility and Housing:

Strengthen cities and other communities by promoting sustainable and smart mobility, renovating housing, ensuring sustainable building standards and supporting new jobs. The SDGs and the objectives of the Green Deal both have a strong territorial dimension. Communities across Europe – be they large metropolises, cities, small towns, or villages and rural settlements – all need to become more liveable and require sustainable mobility and housing. The role of subnational entities, including cities and regions, is crucial to achieving the SDGs and

ensuring a fair transition. Stakeholder engagement and consultation processes at the subnational level can support the development of effective solutions and transformations and greater adherence by populations. [Partly covered by EGD 2.1.4 and 2.1.5]

4. Sustainable Food Production, Healthy Diets, and Biodiversity Protection:

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

5. Clean and Circular Economy with Zero Pollution:

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 External action and development cooperation for the SDGs

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 The Recovery and Resilience Facility and the SDGs

In the summer of 2020, the EU responded to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic with a package of policies and funds to boost economic recovery while pursuing Europe's green and digital transitions. Similar packages have been announced by several countries since, however, unlike the EU, few have announced medium-term programs, focusing instead on annual budgetary plans. Nor have they aimed at covering the entire economy, limiting their focus to specific economic sectors. The EU is also unique in its intention of going

beyond economic relief spending by designing a comprehensive recovery spending program. Therefore, the EU's approach can serve as a valuable case study to assess the consistency of short-and medium-term policy priorities with the achievement of the SDGs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

According to the survey results, although **only three of the nine countries analyzed** (Belgium, Greece and Spain) acknowledged the SDGs in their NRRP as a cornerstone of their approach, integrating an SDG focus throughout. Another four (Cyprus, Germany, Italy and Latvia) also referenced the SDGs explicitly, if not as an overarching framework guiding the design of the NRRP. Apart

from Cyprus, all of the countries surveyed have national SDG implementation strategies, but only Germany, Latvia and Spain link their NRRP to this. All nine NRRPs mention links with other national policy frameworks, which could hint at efforts to ensure policy coherence across sectors, while a few respondents explicitly mentioned inconsistencies between the NRRP and existing policies. Some countries are working on linking their NRRP to the SDGs: Italy, for example, has conducted ex post analysis to link their NRRP to their National Sustainable Development Strategy¹ while Spain is in the process of conducting an alignment of the whole national budget with the SDGs.²

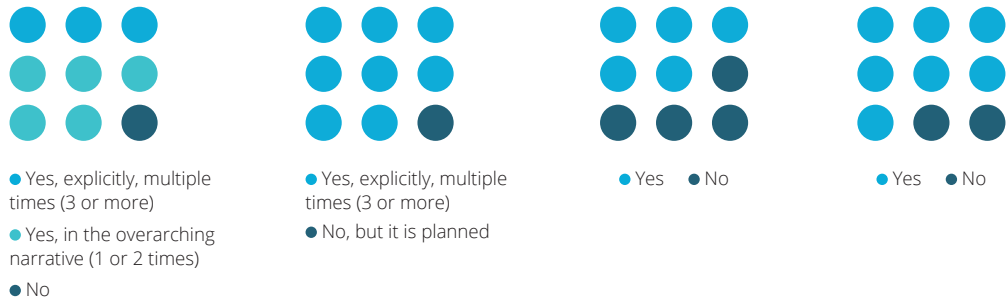
In most cases, the survey found that NRRP funds are only part of wider national recovery planning. For example, only 40% of France's overall recovery programme will be financed through the Recovery and Resilience Facility. However, most countries haven't made public a rigorous budgetary assessment to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

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

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

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

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



Reference to the SDGs in the NRRP

Budget

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

Source: Authors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Spanish and Italian NRRPs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Links to the SDGs

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

As the graphs show, there is significant similarity between the two countries across the full range of SDGs, in terms of which goals appear to be the focus of priority funding. In particular, both plans have strong links with SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure; SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth, and SDG 13: Climate action. In addition, SDG 4: Quality education, SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy and SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and

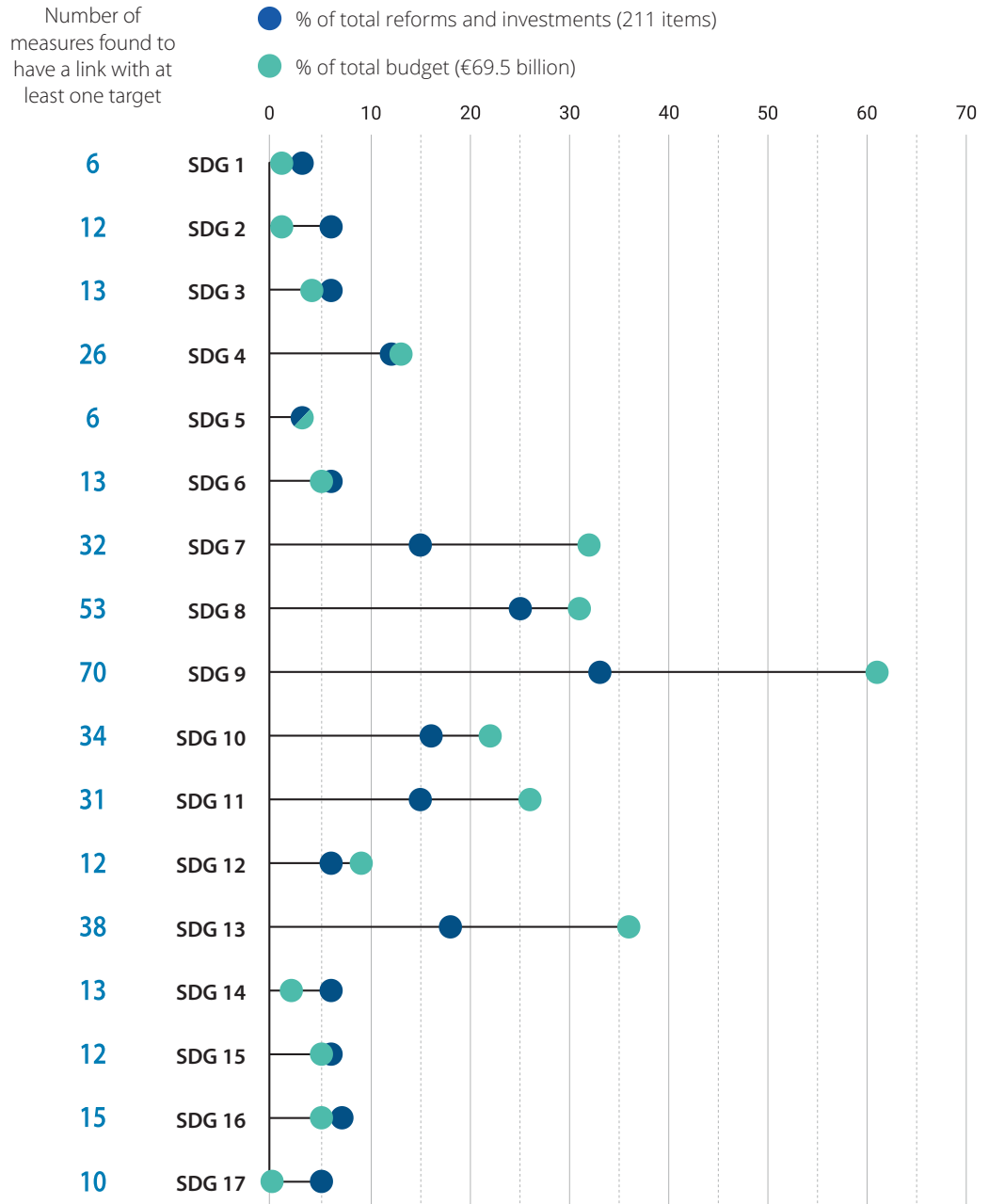
Communities are also well represented, both in terms of the number of measures addressing their targets, as well as budget allocations. This is congruent with the recommendation by the European Commission that member states define investments and reforms to create jobs and growth in the following flagship areas: power up (clean technologies and renewables); renovate (energy efficiency of buildings); recharge and refuel (sustainable transport and charging stations); connect (roll-out of rapid broadband services); modernize (digitalization of public administration); scale-up (data cloud capacities and sustainable processors); reskill and upskill (education and training to support digital skills).

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

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

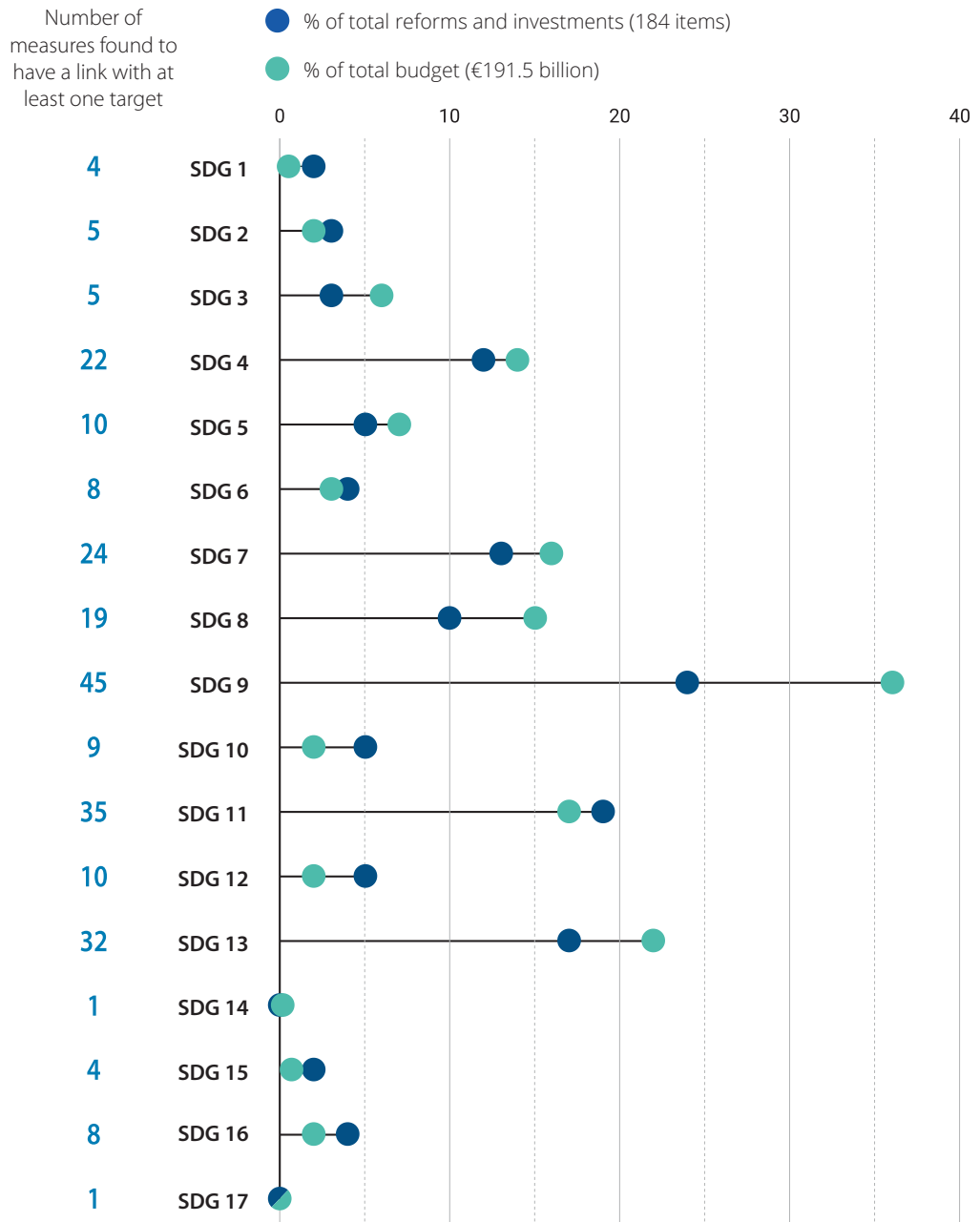
5. Borchardt S., Barbero-Vignola G., Bu scaglia D., Maroni M. and Marelli L, (2020) *A Sustainable Recovery for the EU: a text mining approach to map the EU Recovery Plan to the Sustainable Development Goals*, EUR 30452 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2020. <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC122301>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

Figure 2.2 | Links of the Spanish Recovery and Resilience Plan



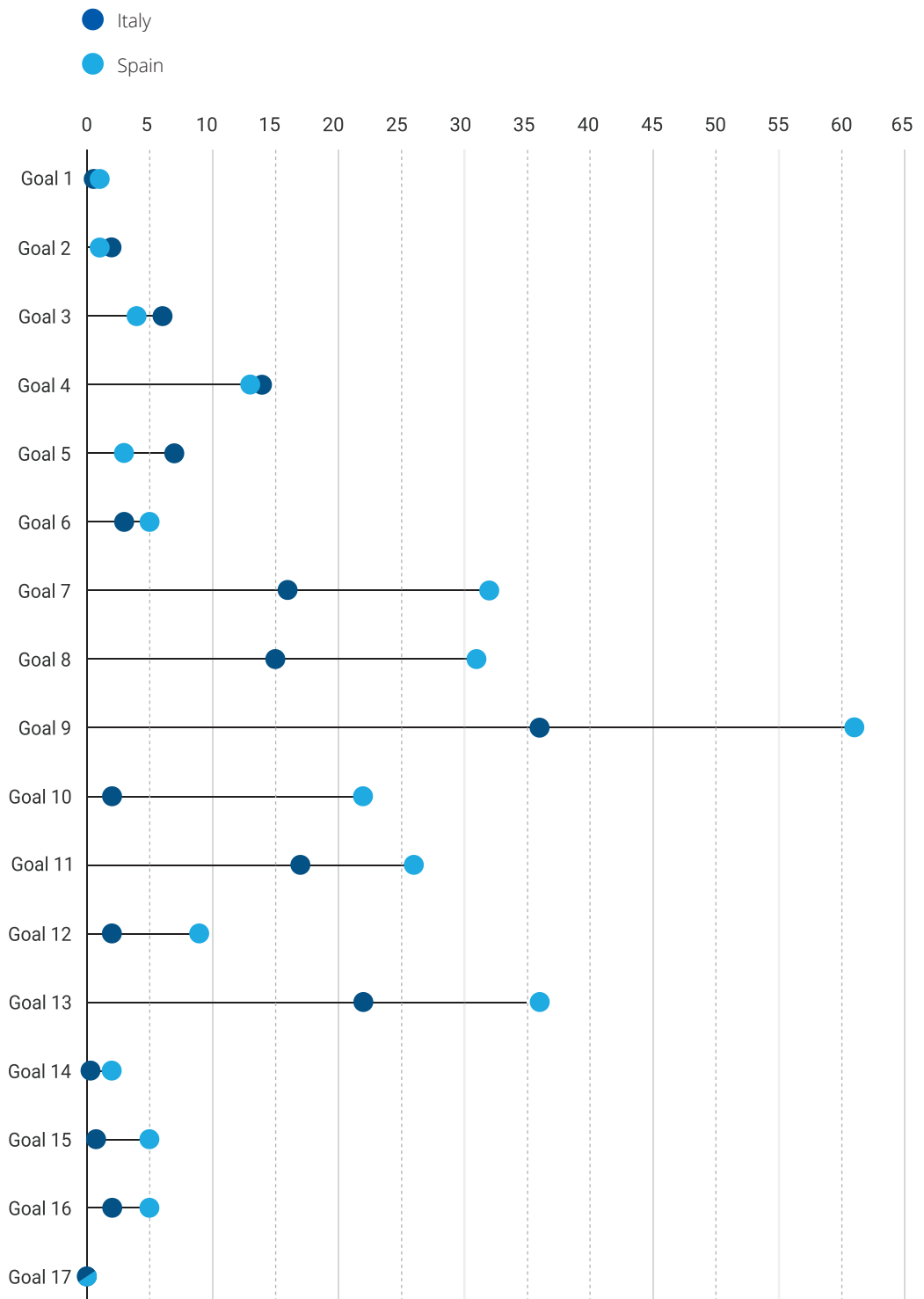
Source: Authors

Figure 2.3 | Links of the Italian Recovery and Resilience Plan



Source: Authors

Figure 2.4 | Weight given to each SDG in the Spanish and Italian NRRPs, based on percentage of budget allocated



Source: Authors

Analysis of results⁶

Spain

With these results, we now seek to answer the questions set out at the beginning of this chapter.

First, we see that both NRRPs address all 17 SDGs, but to varying degrees.

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

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries (...). This target is addressed in 19 measures in the Spanish NRRP, particularly through Component 17: *Science, technology and innovation.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Italy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is important to note that the analysis presented here does not evaluate how ambitious these NRRPs are, nor whether they propose a truly transformative agenda. In fact, many of the measures could result in merely incremental improvements within particular sectors if they have been designed without a truly systemic perspective. Conversely, the analysis also

does not evaluate whether any of the reforms proposed by both Spain and Italy that require only small budgetary allocations might have some impact in addressing the particular challenges these countries face to achieve the SDGs. Moreover, beyond the formulation of appropriate policies and measures, all of the NRRPs will need to be appropriately monitored and evaluated. For this purpose, the European Commission has announced it will establish a Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard by the end of 2021 to monitor the progress of the NRRPs and to promote a ‘recovery and resilience dialogue’ around their implementation. Ideally, this scoreboard will be aligned with the SDGs and integrated into the Semester process. While this will present some challenges, as documented by the IEEP (Charveriat and Bodin, 2020), it could help simplify the narrative for how the SDGs can and will be achieved inside and outside the Union.



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

Part 3. Transforming food and land systems in the EU to achieve the SDGs

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

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

Developments around biodiversity in the EU are also uneven. While the Habitats Directive (European Council 1992) protects over 1,000 animal and plant species as well as 200 rare and characteristic habitat types, biodiversity overall

continues to decline: the European Environment Agency's 2020 assessment found that 60% of non-bird species in the EU have an unfavourable conservation status, with 22% showing deteriorating trends (European Environment Agency, 2020). Given that agricultural land accounts for almost half of the European territory, accelerating the transition towards sustainable agricultural practices is essential to reverse the decline in biodiversity.

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

3.1 EU Food and land policy framework and targets

Overview

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

The European Green Deal

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

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

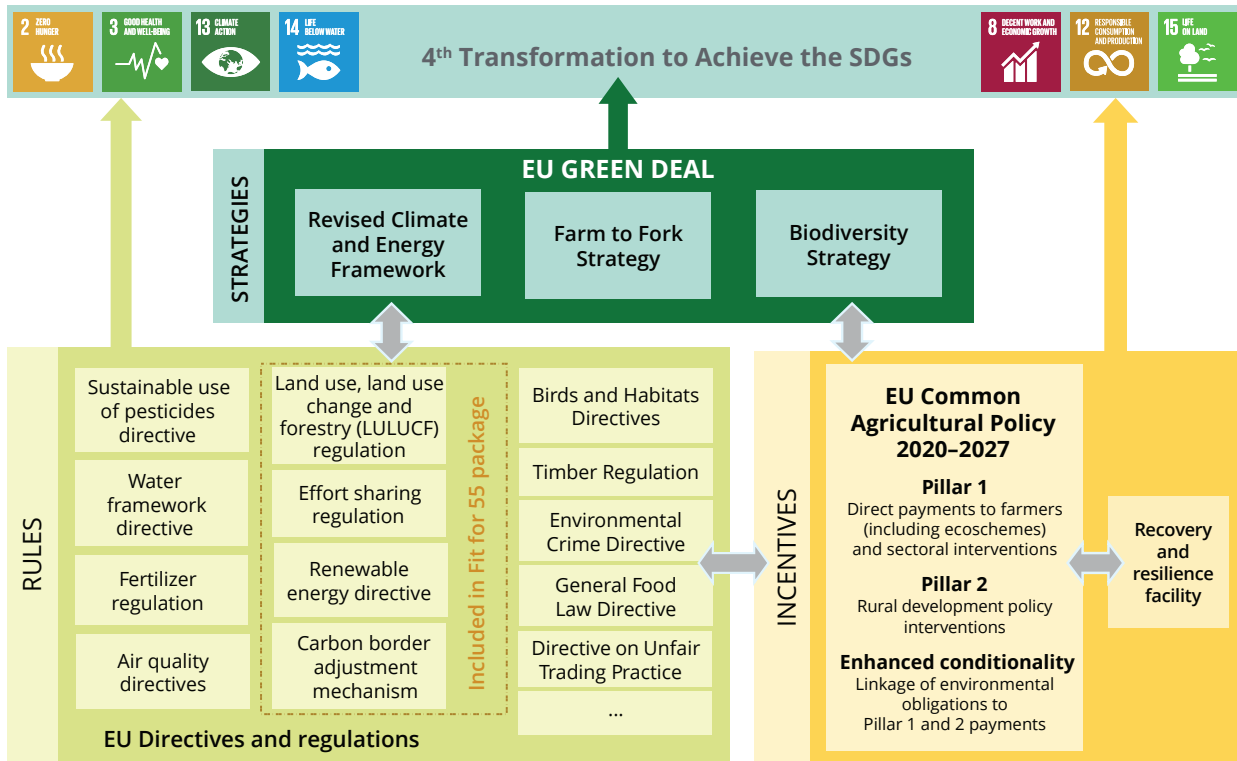
While the European Green Deal has been widely welcomed for its high level of ambition, many voices also point to challenges around its implementation: on one hand, the EU's approach may be insufficient to meet such ambitious environmental targets, on the other hand, the plan might prove too destabilising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

Short-term and long-term targets

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

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

Figure 3.1 | EU food and land policy framework



PART 3. TRANSFORMING

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

On climate, as part of the 'Fit for 55' package, Europe proposes an overall EU target for reaching climate neutrality in 'agriculture, forestry and other land use' (AFOLU) by 2035, effectively bringing agriculture and 'land use, land use change and forestry' (LULUCF) under the same reduction target for the first time (Table 3.1). As a consequence, however, the possibility of compensating for agricultural emissions via higher removals from LULUCF might limit efforts to reduce emissions in agriculture.² If achieved, other Farm

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

to Fork targets such as reducing fertilizer and pesticide use, encouraging more organic farming, and transitioning to a more plant-based diet (as well as the EU/US-led initiative announced at COP26 to cut methane emissions by 30% globally) could lead to significant reduction in the emissions from agriculture, but they are not legally binding. While the Commission has outlined how the 2030 LULUCF target should be shared across member states (European Parliament and European Council, 2018b), alignment of the allocations and expected results to the Commission's criteria are not always intuitive (for example, the large differences between Sweden and Finland). The target for increasing the share of renewables in the EU's total energy mix by 2030 (European Parliament and European Council, 2018a) would require strengthening the sustainability criteria for forest biomass, to ensure that it does not conflict with biodiversity targets.

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

	SDG2 Zero Hunger 1 quantitative target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% reduction in overall EU sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and aquaculture (F2F) • Reduce obesity and diet-related diseases (F2F) • Move to a more plant-based diet with less red and processed meat and with more fruits and vegetables (F2F) • Help consumers in making informed food choices for healthy diets (F2F) • Reformulate food products in line with healthy diets (F2F)
	SDG8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 1 quantitative target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete fast broadband internet access in rural areas reach (F2F) • Improve the incomes of primary producers (F2F) • Reinforce EU's competitiveness (F2F) • Strengthen the position of farmers, their cooperatives and producer organizations in the food supply chain (F2F)
	SDG12 Sustainable Consumption and Production 1 quantitative target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% reduction of per capita food waste at the retail and consumer level (F2F) • Reduce food losses along the food production and supply chain (F2F) • Help consumers in making informed food choices for sustainable diets (F2F) • Improve the role for sustainable public food procurement (F2F) • Stimulate demand and ensure consumer trust for organic products (APOP) • Reduce food companies' environmental footprint and energy consumption (F2F) • Reformulate food products in line with sustainable diets (F2F) • Improve the corporate governance framework (F2F)
	SDG13 Climate Action 4 quantitative targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate neutrality by 2035 in the LULUCF and agriculture sector (LULUCFR) • 310 MtCO₂e net GHG removals in the LULUCF sector in 2030 (LULUCFR) • At least 40% of renewable energy sources in the overall energy mix (RED) • 3.5% advanced biofuels (RED) • Increase the use of wood products to turn the construction sector from a source of GHG into a carbon sink (FS)
	SDG14 Life Below Water 4 quantitative targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legally protect at least 30% of the EU sea area under effective management regime (BS) • 50% reduction of nutrient losses (F2F) • At least 20% reduction in fertiliser use (F2F) • At least 25,000 km of free-flowing rivers are restored (BS) • Significant increase in organic aquaculture (F2F) • The negative impacts on sensitive species and habitats, including on the seabed, are substantially reduced (BS) • The by-catch of species is eliminated or reduced to a level that allows species recovery and conservation (BS)
	SDG15 Life On Land 9 quantitative targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legally protect at least 30% of the EU land area under effective management regime (BS) • Strictly protect at least 10% of the EU's protected areas including all primary and old growth forests (BS) • Plant at least 3 billion additional trees in full respect of ecological principles (BS) • At least 10% of agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features (F2F, BS) • At least 25% of the EU's agricultural land area under organic farming (F2F, BS) • 50% reduction of the overall use and risk of chemical pesticides (F2F, BS) • 50% reduction in the number of Red List species threatened by invasive alien species (BS) • No deterioration in conservation trends and status of habitats and species and at least 30% show a positive trend (BS) • The decline in pollinators is reversed (BS) • Integrate ecological corridors as part of a true Trans-European nature Network (BS)

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

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

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

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

Incentives

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

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

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

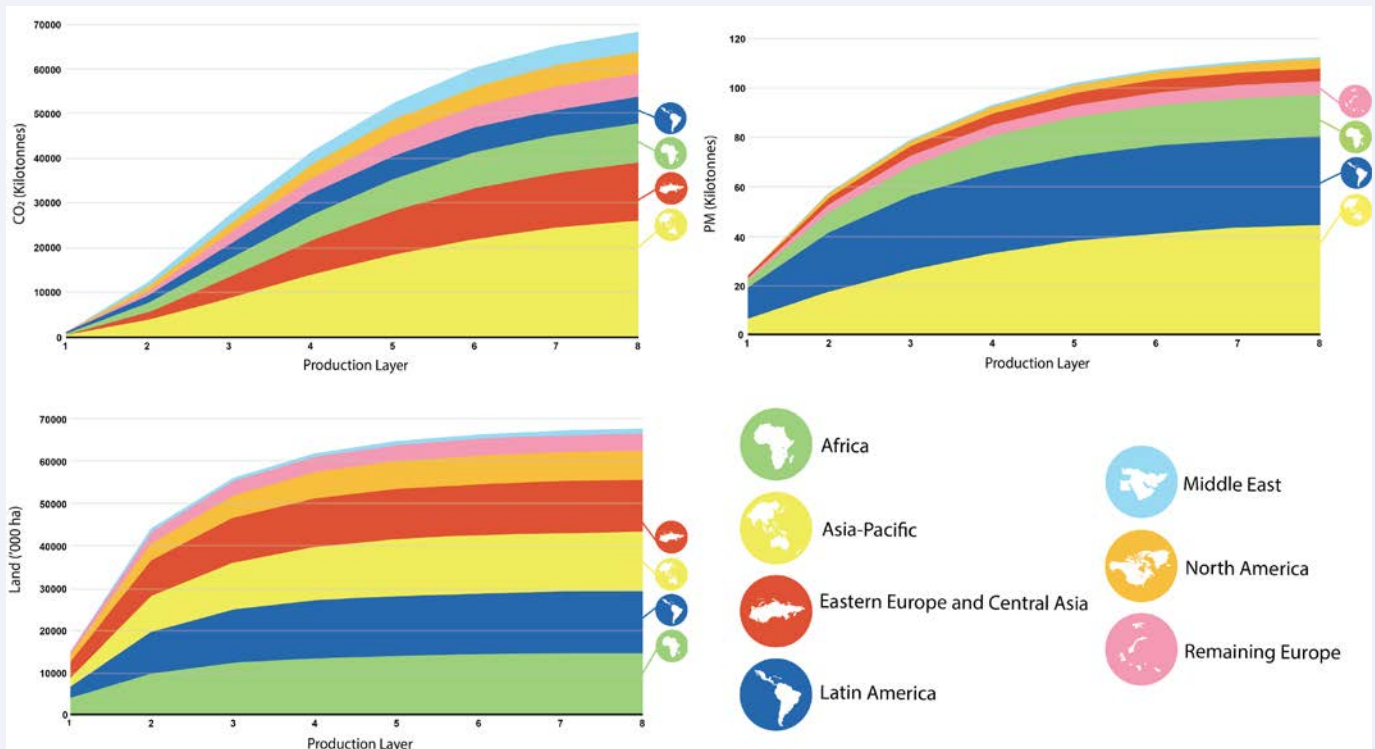
Box 4. International spillovers embodied in EU's food supply chains

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

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

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

Figure 3.2. | Food supply chains lead to negative environmental impacts abroad, including CO₂ emissions, air pollution and biodiversity threats



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

Source: Malik, A et al, 2021

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

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

The risk of international spillovers

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

Several actions have been taken by the EU to tackle the issue of spillovers. For instance, the JRC consumption footprint indicator (Sala et al., 2019) is a candidate for inclusion on the revised monitoring framework for circular economy and for the 8th Environment Action programme. For biofuels, the Renewable Energy Directive was reviewed

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

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

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

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

3.2 The role of impact assessment models and scientific collaboration

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

Main results

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

Agriculture is set to become the single largest emission source in the EU by 2030 and is the most challenging sector when it comes to reducing non-CO₂ emissions, although this is partly because EU farming is seen as relatively efficient overall. In the most ambitious scenario, by 2050, technical mitigation options could further reduce non-CO₂ emissions from agriculture by 25% compared to the baseline. The LULUCF sector reduces total emissions in the more ambitious scenarios by only 3 percentage points by 2030 (from 1990

levels). However, other studies have found that the LULUCF net sink could reach 425 MtCO₂e in 2050 (equivalent to emissions from agriculture in 2019). In fact, there is broad variation in estimates of the EU LULUCF sink potential across studies: ranging from 77–210 MtCO₂ for afforestation and 150–488 MtCO₂ for managed forests annually by 2050, and from 309–456 MtCO₂ by 2030 for short-term annual carbon sink in harvested wood products (Böttcher, Reise, and Hennenberg, 2021).

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

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

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

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

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

Critical assumptions and consequences

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

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

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

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

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

Modelling gaps

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

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

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

3.3 Business leadership and due diligence

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

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

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

The Four Pillar Framework for corporate SDG alignment

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

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

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

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

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

• Pillar 2 – Sustainable business operations and internal processes:

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

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

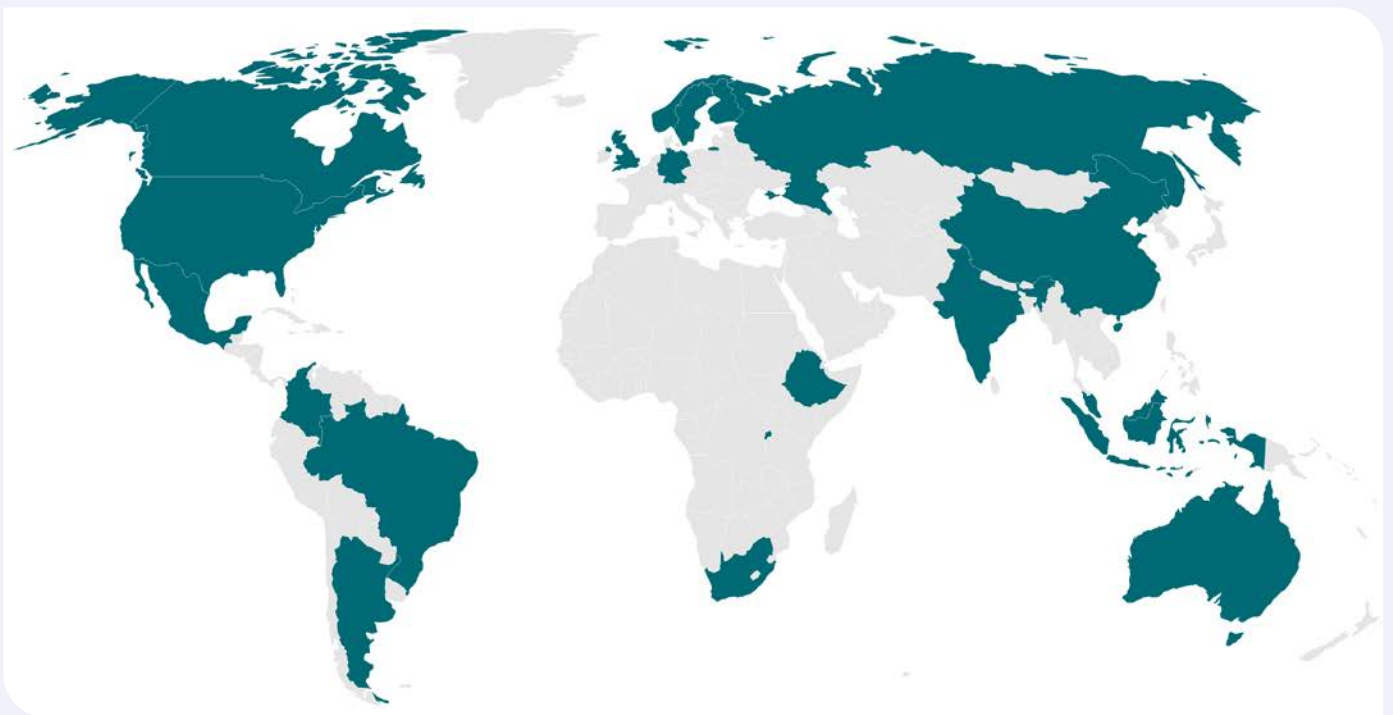
7. This is the process of identifying, refining and assessing potential environmental, social and governance issues that could affect a business, and/or its stakeholders, and condensing them into a shortlist of topics to inform company strategy, targets and reporting on sustainability issues.

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

FABLE is a collaborative initiative to support the development of mid-century national food and land-use pathways that are consistent at the global level and that could inform policies towards greater sustainability (FABLE, 2019, 2020). FABLE is convened as part of the Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU). The Consortium brings together teams of researchers from 20 countries and international partners from SDSN, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), the Alliance Bioversity-CIAT, and the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

Pathways work backwards from the mid-century targets and shed light on the major transformations that are needed to achieve them (FABLE, 2021). All FABLE country teams commit to meeting the global targets jointly and each team sets its own national targets. The Scenathon ('Scenario Marathons') process consists of iterative coordinated submissions of pathways to progressively increase the level of ambition to meet the global targets. The results can be monitored on the online Scenathon dashboard, which covers all FABLE targets and visualizes the contribution of each country pathway to each global target and in global trade flows.

Figure 3.3 | Countries in which FABLE operates



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

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

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

The EU Code of Conduct on Responsible Food Business and Marketing Practices (European Commission, 2021a) is an integral part of the Farm to Fork Strategy's action plan, included in the pillar 'Stimulate sustainable food processing, wholesale, retail, hospitality and food services practices'. It is a voluntary framework, complementary to compliance with existing legal obligations, and is applicable to all activities relating to the production, trade, processing,

promotion, distribution and serving of food. The Code of Conduct calls on European companies in the agri-food sector to make formal, concrete and measurable commitments to align their activities to the SDGs. Commitments undertaken by signatories⁸ will be monitored by the Commission, which may adopt legislative measures if progress is considered insufficient (European Commission, 2020e).

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

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

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

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

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

Aspirational objectives	Targets
Healthy, balanced and sustainable diets for all European consumers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved food consumption patterns in the EU • A food environment that makes it easier to choose healthy and sustainable diets
Prevention and reduction of food loss and waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 50% reduction of per capita food waste at the retail and consumer level by 2030 and reduced food losses along the food production and supply chains in the EU
A climate neutral food chain in Europe by 2050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing net emissions from own operations, contributing to a 55% GHG emission reduction target in the EU food chain by 2030
An optimised circular and resource efficient food chain in Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved resource efficiency within own operations, contributing to sustainable, efficient use and management of energy and natural resources in operations by 2030 • Improved sustainability of food and drink packaging, striving for all packaging • towards circularity by 2030
Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved resilience and competitiveness of companies operating at any point along the food value chain by 2030 • Quality jobs, skilled workforce and safe and inclusive workplaces for all
Sustainable value creation in the European food supply chain through partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved resilience and competitiveness of companies operating at any point along the food value chain by 2030 • Continued progress towards sustainable production, contributing to sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030 and improved animal welfare
Sustainable sourcing in food supply chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformed commodity supply chains which do not contribute to deforestation, forest degradation and destruction of natural habitat and which preserve and protect high value ecosystems and biodiversity • Improved social performance in (global) food supply chains

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

Standards and the due diligence approach

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

Aligning practices with the SDGs requires proactive efforts beyond the company's own operations, including acting within its value chain and broader ecosystems. Companies have an existing responsibility to respect human rights

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

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

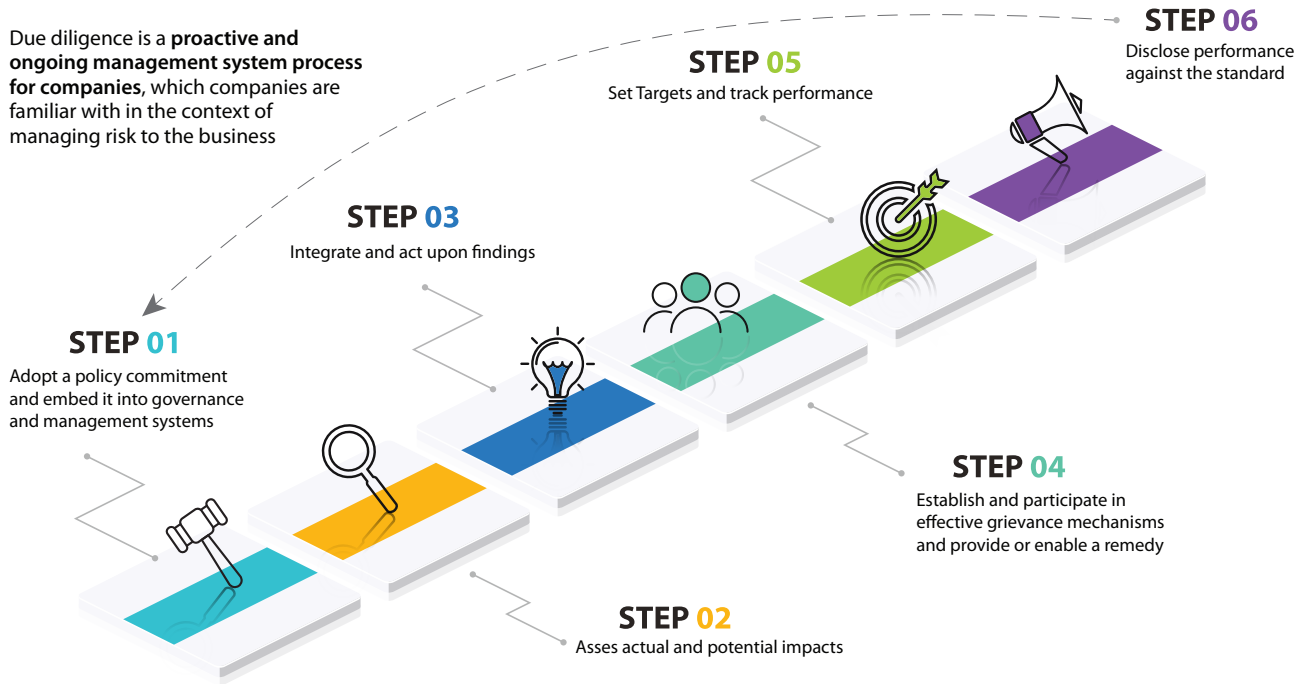
in their own operations and throughout their value chains (OECD, 2011; OHCHR, 2011). This corporate responsibility entails preventing and mitigating impacts on people with which they are involved, including those that are directly linked to their operations, products, or services by their business relationships.¹¹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

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

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

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

Figure 3.4 | The due-diligence process



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

The dissemination of good practices in the agri-food sector is a useful way for SMEs to learn about innovative sustainability solutions and become actively involved in their transition to sustainable models. The Prima Observatory on Innovation (POI), a digital platform developed by the Partnership for Research and Innovation in

the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA) to collect and promote good practices in the agri-food sector, is a good example in this regard. POI contributors include around 60 mostly small and medium agri-food companies and business associations. Examples of good sustainability practices range from farms reusing wastewater for irrigation or cultivating new varieties of fruit and vegetables that are nutritionally healthier and have less impact on the environment to businesses introducing new solutions for the conservation of perishable foods.

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Annex 1
Methodology

Annex 1. Methodology

Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data gaps and limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

SDG	Desired metric	SDG	Desired metric
SDG1	Robust international comparisons of homelessness	SDG11	Geospatial indicators of access to transports Transboundary air pollution flows
SDG2	Resource use efficiency (nutrients, water) Food loss and food waste Sustainability of diets and nutrient balance Trade in waste	SDG12	Environmental impact of material flows Chemicals
SDG3	More timely and better coverage for data on catastrophic health expenditure Government preparedness for pandemics and other critical risks	SDG13	New registrations of free emissions vehicle Decarbonisation of new marginal gigawatts
SDG4	Quality of instruction Student knowledge of sustainable development Quality of tertiary education	SDG14	Maximum sustainable yields for fisheries Impact of high-sea and cross-border fishing
SDG5	More timely data on violence against women (including domestic violence and feminicides)	SDG15	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.
SDG6	Transboundary water pollution flows (e.g. in rivers)	SDG16	Unmet needs for legal services and advice
SDG10	GINI coefficients adjusted for missing top income Inequalities faced by people with disabilities		

Source: Authors

Methods summary

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

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

Data Sources

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

Selection of Indicators

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

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

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

Defining performance thresholds (decision tree)

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

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

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

Normalization

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

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

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

Weighting and aggregation

To compute the SDG Index, we first estimate scores for each goal using the arithmetic mean of the indicator scores for that goal. These goal scores are then averaged across all 17 SDGs to obtain the SDG Index score. As a normative assumption, we opted for fixed, equal weight to every SDG to reflect policymakers’ commitments to treating all SDGs

equally and as an ‘integrated and indivisible’ set of goals (United Nations, 2015, para.5). Equal weighting was retained at the indicator level, because all other alternatives (mathematical weights, expert weights or user-driven weights) were considered less satisfactory (Lafortune et al., 2018). This implies that to improve their SDG Index score, countries must give attention to all goals, with a particular focus on those they are furthest from achieving and where incremental progress might therefore be expected to be fastest.

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

Trends

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

European subregions

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

Table A2 | Groupings of European countries by subregion

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

Each of these aggregates is population-weighted.

Source: Adapted from Euvoc

More information

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

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

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

<http://sustainabledevelopment.report>

The 2021 International Spillover Index for European countries tracks impacts that Europe generates on the rest of the world. SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), among others, emphasize the need to address negative socio-economic impacts and environmental impacts embodied into unsustainable supply chains and consumption, and call on rich countries to play

a leadership role and support poorer countries. Tax havens and profit-shifting can inhibit other countries' ability to raise the public revenues needed to finance the SDGs. The International Spillover Index comprises 12 indicators organized into three categories. The Index score is calculated as an arithmetic average of countries' scores on all indicators, weighted equally. (The score was not generated for candidate countries.)

Table A3 | Spillover indicators and categories

SPILLOVER CATEGORIES	SPILLOVER INDICATORS
Environmental and social impacts embodied into trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • Imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) • Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita) • CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) • Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) • Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
Economy and finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official development assistance (% of GNI) • Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD) • Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)

Source: Authors

The 'leave no one behind' (LNOB) Index aims to measure countries' efforts to address material deprivation and inequalities across population groups. LNOB is a key principle of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. This year's LNOB Index includes a subset of 31 indicators included in the SDG Index that have been clustered into four categories: extreme poverty and material deprivation; income inequality; access to and quality of services for all; and gender inequalities. Principal

Component Analysis performed at the category level reveals that all categories load into one single factor, which suggests that each category measures a component of a common underlying statistical phenomenon, which we call 'leave no one behind' (LNOB). Each LNOB category is calculated as the arithmetic average of its indicators. The LNOB Index is calculated as an arithmetic average of scores obtained in each category.

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

LNOB CATEGORIES	LNOB INDICATORS
Extreme poverty and material deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%) • Severely materially deprived people (%) • Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%) • People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%) • Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%) • Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%) • In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%) • Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%) • Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)
Income inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best) • Gini Coefficient • Palma ratio
Access to and quality of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) • Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.) • Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.) • Suicide rate (per 100,000 population) • Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education) • Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15) • Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%) • Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) • Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.) • Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%) • Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%) • Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.) • Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)
Gender inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings) • Gender employment gap (p.p.) • Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64) • Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) • Positions held by women in senior management positions (%) • Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)

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

<u>SDG</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period Covered</u>
1	People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	2015-2020
1	Severely materially deprived people (%)	2015-2020
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	2015-2021
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	2014-2019
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2014-2017
2	Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	2014-2019
2	Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	2015-2018
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	2015-2020
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2015-2019
3	Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	2015-2020
3	Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	2015-2020
3	Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2015-2020
3	New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2015-2019
3	Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 persons aged less than 75 years)	2015-2018
3	Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	2015-2018
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2015-2019
3	People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2015-2019
3	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2015-2019
3	Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	2014-2019
3	Smoking prevalence (%)	2014-2020
3	People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	2015-2020
3	Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	2015-2020
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2015-2021
3	Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	2016-2020
4	Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	2015-2019
4	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	2015-2020
4	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	2015-2018
4	Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	2015-2018
4	Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	2015-2018
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	2015-2020
4	Adult participation in learning (%)	2015-2020
5	Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	2015-2019
5	Gender employment gap (p.p.)	2015-2020
5	Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	2015-2020
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2015-2020

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

<u>SDG</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period Covered</u>
5	Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	2015-2020
5	Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	2015-2020
6	Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	2015-2020
6	Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	2015-2018
6	Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	2014-2017
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2010-2013
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	2015-2020
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	2015-2020
7	Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2015-2020
7	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	2015-2019
7	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2015-2019
8	Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	2015-2020
8	Gross disposable income (€/capita)	2015-2019
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	2015-2020
8	Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	2015-2020
8	People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2015-2019
8	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	2015-2020
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2010-2015
9	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2015-2019
9	R&D personnel (% of active population)	2015-2019
9	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	2015-2020
9	Households with broadband access (%)	2015-2020
9	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2015-2020
9	Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	2015-2019
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2014-2018
9	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2015-2018
10	Gini Coefficient	2015-2020
10	Palma ratio	2015-2018
11	Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	2012-2018
11	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	2015-2020
11	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	2015-2019
11	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	2015-2020
11	Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	2015-2019
12	Circular material use rate (%)	2015-2019

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

<u>SDG</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period Covered</u>
12	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	2015-2019
12	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2012-2015
12	Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2012-2015
12	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	2012-2015
12	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	2012-2015
13	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2015-2019
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2012-2015
14	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	2015-2019
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2015-2018
14	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	2015-2018
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2015-2018
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015-2020
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015-2020
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015-2020
15	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2015-2018
15	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	2015-2018
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	2015-2021
16	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	2015-2018
16	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	2015-2020
16	Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2015-2020
16	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	2015-2020
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	2015-2020
16	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	2015-2020
16	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	2015-2020
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	2015-2018
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	2015 - 2021
17	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	2015-2020
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	2015-2018
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	2016-2019

Source: Authors

Table A6 | Indicator thresholds and justifications for the optimum values

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

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

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

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

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)					Lower bound (value = 0)		Justification for optimum
		Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Red	Red		
12	Circular material use rate (%)	19	≥25	25 > x ≥ 15	15 > x ≥ 5	<5	1	Average of top performers (EU) without outliers	
12	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector (% of GDP)	5.5	≥3.5	3.5 > x ≥ 2.25	2.25 > x ≥ 1	<1	1	Average of top performers (EU)	
12	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0	≤30	30 < x ≤ 65	65 < x ≤ 100	>100	525	Average of top performers (Global)	
12	Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0	≤5	5 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 20	>20	60	Science-based/Technical optimum	
12	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	2	≤10	10 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 20	>20	30	Average of top performers (Global)	
12	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	0	≤5	5 < x ≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 15	>15	30	Science-based/Technical optimum	
13	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	≤2	2 < x ≤ 3	3 < x ≤ 4	>4	20	Science-based/Technical optimum	
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	≤0.4	0.4 < x ≤ 0.7	0.7 < x ≤ 1	>1	3.2	Science-based/Technical optimum	
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0	≤100	100 < x ≤ 4050	4050 < x ≤ 8000	>8000	44000	Science-based/Technical optimum	
14	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	100	≥80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	<50	25	Science-based/Technical optimum	
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0	≤10	10 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 20	>20	90.7	Science-based/Technical optimum	
14	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	0	≤5	5 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 25	>25	90	Science-based/Technical optimum	
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0	≤5	5 < x ≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 15	>15	20	Science-based/Technical optimum	
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	≤0.2	0.2 < x ≤ 0.6	0.6 < x ≤ 1	>1	2	Science-based/Technical optimum	
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 70	<70	0	Science-based/Technical optimum	
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 70	<70	4.6	Science-based/Technical optimum	
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 70	<70	0	Science-based/Technical optimum	
15	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1	≤2	2 < x ≤ 2.5	2.5 < x ≤ 3	>3	10	Science-based/Technical optimum	
15	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	10	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	60	Science-based/Technical optimum	
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1	≥0.99	0.99 > x ≥ 0.975	0.975 > x ≥ 0.96	<0.96	0.6	Science-based/Technical optimum	
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 2	2 < x ≤ 3	>3	10	Science-based/Technical optimum	
16	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.3	≤1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 2.75	2.75 < x ≤ 4	>4	23	Average of top performers (Global)	
16	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	4	≤10	10 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 20	>20	24	Average of top performers (EU)	
16	Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0	≤2	2 < x ≤ 6	6 < x ≤ 10	>10	15	Leave no one behind	
16	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	≥0.65	0.65 > x ≥ 0.575	0.575 > x ≥ 0.5	<0.5	0.1	Average of top performers (EU)	
16	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	≥0.7	0.7 > x ≥ 0.55	0.55 > x ≥ 0.4	<0.4	0.15	Average of top performers (EU)	
16	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	≥0.7	0.7 > x ≥ 0.6	0.6 > x ≥ 0.5	<0.5	0.4	Average of top performers (EU)	
16	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	≥60	60 > x ≥ 50	50 > x ≥ 40	<40	13	Average of top performers (Global)	
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7	≤30	30 < x ≤ 40	40 < x ≤ 50	>50	75	Average of top performers (Global)	
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.75	1.75 < x ≤ 2.5	>2.5	3.4	Science-based/Technical optimum	
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	10	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	80	Average of top performers (Global)	
17	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	1	≥0.7	0.7 > x ≥ 0.55	0.55 > x ≥ 0.4	<0.4	0.1	Average of top performers (Global)	
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0	≥0	0 > x ≥ -15	-15 > x ≥ -30	<-30	-70	Science-based/Technical optimum	
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40	≤60	60 < x ≤ 65	65 < x ≤ 70	>70	100	Average of top performers (EU)	
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	100	≥85	85 > x ≥ 67.5	67.5 > x ≥ 50	<50	25	Technical Optimum	

Source: Authors



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

Overall Performance

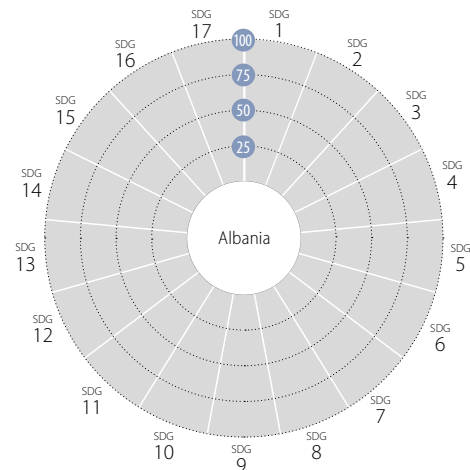
Index score



SDG Rank



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

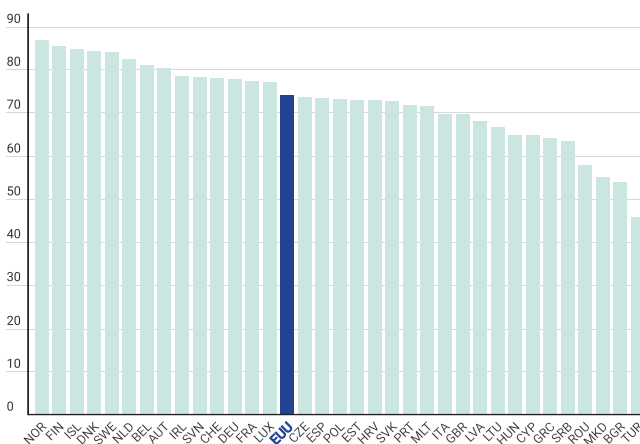


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- ↓ Decreasing
- Stagnating
- ↗ Moderately improving
- ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

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 here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

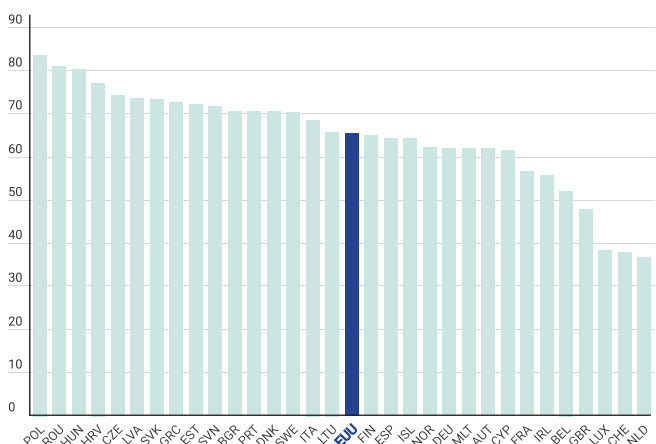
Leave No One Behind Index

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>

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Severely materially deprived people (%)	37.1	2019	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	30.5	2021	● ●	→

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	*	21.7	2016	● ●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.38	2017	● ●
Yield gap closure (%)		NA	NA	● ●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)		NA	NA	● ●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)		NA	NA	● ●
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)		NA	NA	● ●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)		79.1	2019	● ●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		4.2	2019	● ●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)		82.0	2019	● ●
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)		8.7	2019	● ●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)		13.1	2019	● ●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		16.0	2019	● ●
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)		NA	NA	● ●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)		NA	NA	● ●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		68	2016	● ●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		9.7	2019	● ●
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)		NA	NA	● ●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		95	2019	● ●
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	● ●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		5.4	2020	● ●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)		NA	NA	● ●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)		NA	NA	● ●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)		NA	NA	● ●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)		419.7	2018	● ●
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)		47.0	2018	● ●
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)		6.1	2018	● ●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		NA	NA	● ●
Adult participation in learning (%)		NA	NA	● ●

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)		6.8	2018	● ●
Gender employment gap (p.p.)		NA	NA	● ●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)		NA	NA	● ●
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		29.8	2020	● ●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)		NA	NA	● ●
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)		NA	NA	● ●

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)		3.1	2019	● ●
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)		33.6	2018	● ●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)		2.0	2017	● ●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)		5.7	2013	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)		70.7	2020	● ●
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		47.7	2020	● ●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)		36.8	2019	● ●
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)		36.7	2019	● ●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		0.5	2018	● ●

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)		0.48	2020	● ●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)		NA	NA	● ●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)		NA	NA	● ●
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)		NA	NA	● ●

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●	
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	14.6	2019	● ●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2015	● ●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)		NA	NA	● ●
R&D personnel (% of active population)		NA	NA	● ●
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)		0.0	2020	● ●
Households with broadband access (%)		85	2019	● ●
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)		NA	NA	● ●
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)		5	2019	● ●
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		2.3	2018	● ●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2020	● ●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		0.1	2018	● ●

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	*	33.2	2017	● ●
Palma ratio	*	1.27	2018	● ●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)		31.6	2018	● ●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)		70.0	2019	● ●
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)		NA	NA	● ●
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)		29.5	2019	● ●
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)		NA	NA	● ●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)		NA	NA	● ●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector		NA	NA	● ●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		55.4	2015	● ●
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		11.1	2015	● ●
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)		14.4	2015	● ●
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)		1.9	2015	● ●

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		1.9	2019	● ●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		0.4	2015	● ●
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		868.5	2016	● ●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)		58.8	2019	● ●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	NA	● ●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)		84.3	2018	● ●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		24.7	2018	● ●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	● ●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		70.7	2020	● ●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		50.5	2020	● ●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		96.6	2020	● ●
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)		NA	NA	● ●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)		NA	NA	● ●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.84	2021	● ●
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.6	2018	● ●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)		4.3	2004	● ●
Population reporting crime in their area (%)		0.7	2019	● ●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)		0.0	2019	● ●
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.56	2020	● ●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.52	2020	● ●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)		0.43	2020	● ●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		36	2020	● ●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		44.3	2018	● ●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)		0.00	2015	● ●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		30.6	2021	● ●

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

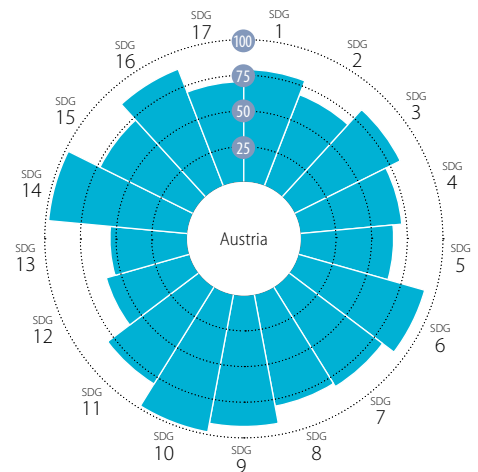
Official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	NA	● ●
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)		NA	NA	● ●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		75.4	2019	● ●

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

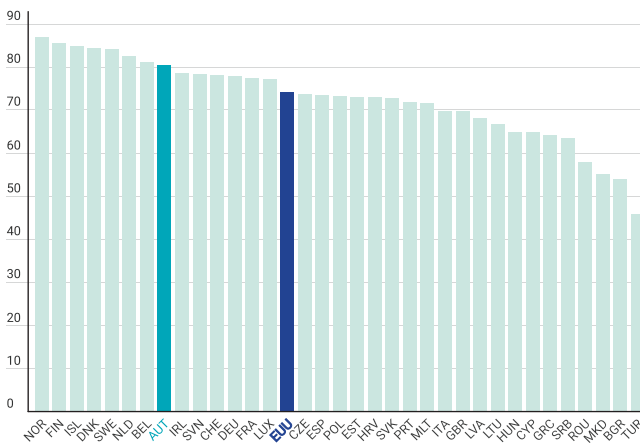


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- ↓ Decreasing
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- ↗ Moderately improving
- ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

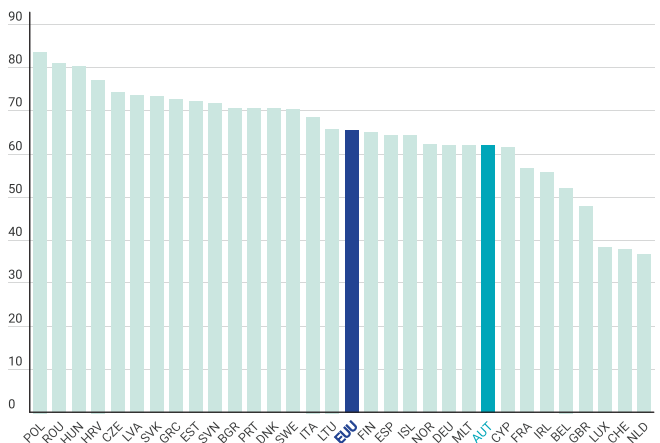
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.9	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.7	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.5	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.1	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.41	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	69.7	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	34.1	2019	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	22.3	2018	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	6.7	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.3	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	74.0	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	20.9	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.4	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	232.2	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	13.6	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.5	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	2019	●	↓
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	2.3	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	25	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	23.6	2020	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.1	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	9	2020	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	89.9	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.1	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	491.0	2018	●	→
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	21.9	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	14.8	2018	●	↗
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	41.4	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	11.7	2020	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	19.9	2019	●	↗
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.0	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	17.2	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.8	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	31.5	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	20.3	2020	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.5	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	99.8	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	1.8	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	46.0	2013	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.9	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.5	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	33.6	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	28,177	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.5	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.4	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.2	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.2	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.9	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	255.7	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	90	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	40	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.8	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	27.0	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.98	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	1.2	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	33.8	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	58.2	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	9.1	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	12.0	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	11.5	2019	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	4.3	2018	●	↑
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	50.8	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	41.1	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	12.3	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	16.9	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.6	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.6	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	283.9	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	98.5	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.4	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.7	2018	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	21.9	2018	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.5	2018	●	●

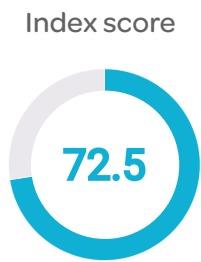
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	5.7	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.6	2020	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2020	●	→
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	76	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	21.0	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.13	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	16.3	2021	●	↑

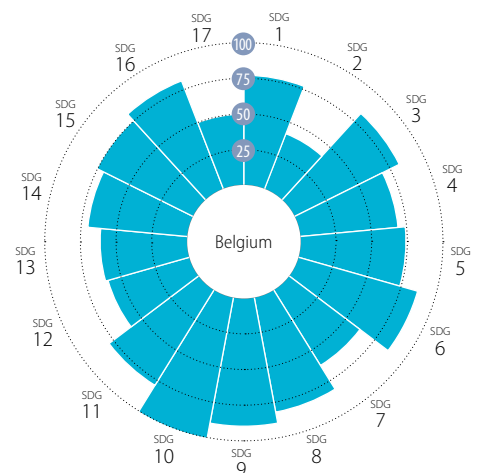
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.29	2020	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	5.3	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.1	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

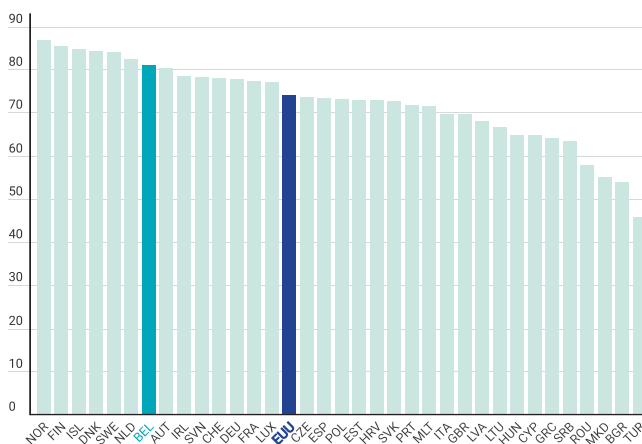


- Major challenges
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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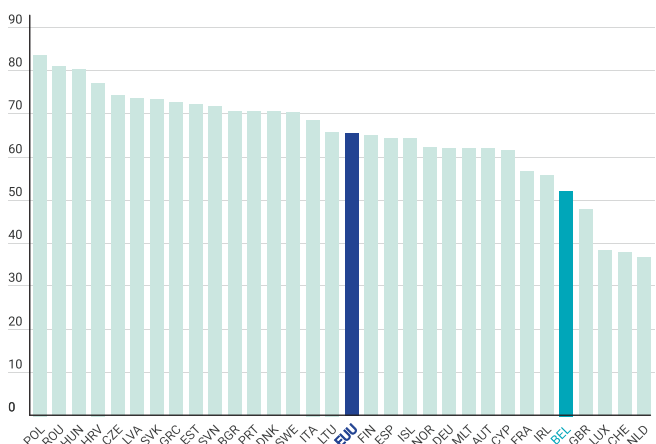
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	14.1	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.9	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.5	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.3	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.38	2017	●	↔
Yield gap closure (%)	77.2	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	132.0	2015	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	46.8	2018	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	487.2	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.9	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.8	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	75.4	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	31.4	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.5	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.9	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	216.8	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	15.9	2018	●	↔
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.6	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	7.6	2019	●	↔
Smoking prevalence (%)	21	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	98.6	2019	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	23.2	2019	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2020	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	36	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	98.3	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.1	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	500.0	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	20.0	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	20.0	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	48.5	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	7.4	2020	●	→

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	5.8	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.2	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	17.3	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	43.3	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	38.4	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	17.4	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	83.0	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	7.3	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	38.6	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.8	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	4.1	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	9.9	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	27,082	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.0	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.6	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2018	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	4.2	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.9	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.9	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	207.1	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	91	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	40	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	63.9	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	25.4	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.89	2018	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	4.7	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	15.5	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	54.7	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	15.7	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	11.1	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	24.2	2019	●	↑
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	0.9	2018	●	→
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	41.1	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	29.8	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	12.5	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	15.6	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.6	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	203.8	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	85.2	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	13.0	2018	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	34.6	2018	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.0	2020	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.6	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.6	2020	●	↔
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.7	2018	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	30.6	2018	●	↓
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.7	2018	●	●

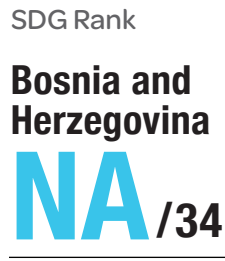
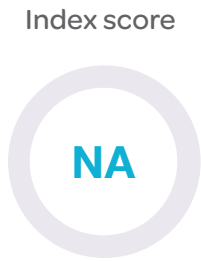
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	10.8	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	5.2	2020	●	↔
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	76	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.6	2018	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.26	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	11.7	2021	●	↑

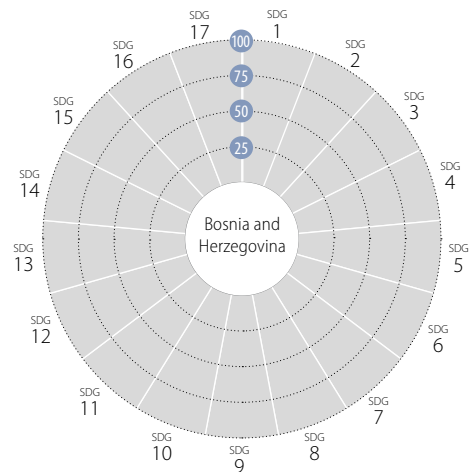
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.47	2020	●	↔
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-45.7	2018	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	73	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.4	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

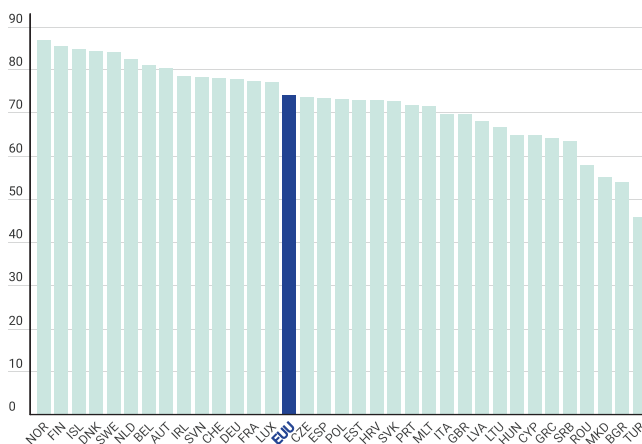


■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↘ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

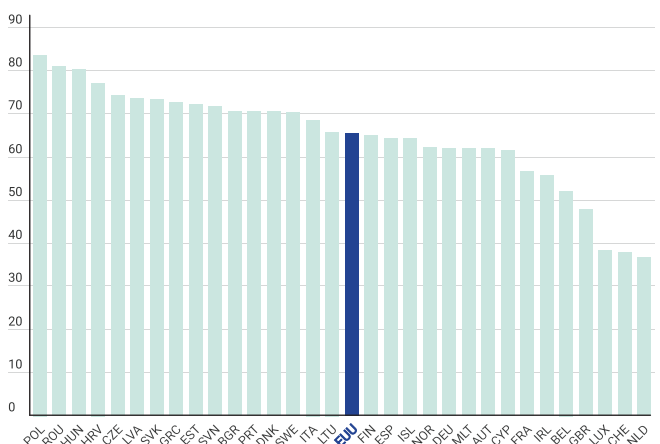
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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.sdginde.org/EU>

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Severely materially deprived people (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	1.4	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

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

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	27.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	NA	NA	●	●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	80	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.9	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68	2019	●	↓
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 (%)	29.4	2019	●	↓
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2020	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	NA	NA	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	402.3	2018	●	●
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	NA	NA	●	●
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	6.9	2018	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	NA	NA	●	●
Adult participation in learning (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	NA	NA	●	●
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.6	2020	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	17.0	2020	●	●
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	29.0	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	2.0	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2.9	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	88.9	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	40.3	2018	●	●

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	37.6	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.2	2019	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	NA	NA	●	●
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	1.2	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	73	2020	●	●
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	7	2019	●	●
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	7.0	2019	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	* 33.0	2011	●	●
Palma ratio	* 1.27	2018	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	11.1	2018	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	0.0	2017	●	●
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	94.8	2015	●	↓
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.6	2015	●	→
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	9.3	2015	●	↑
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	1.6	2015	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.1	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	79.4	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.2	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.0	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.41	2020	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.45	2020	●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	35	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.4	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.25	2015	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.3	2021	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

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

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance

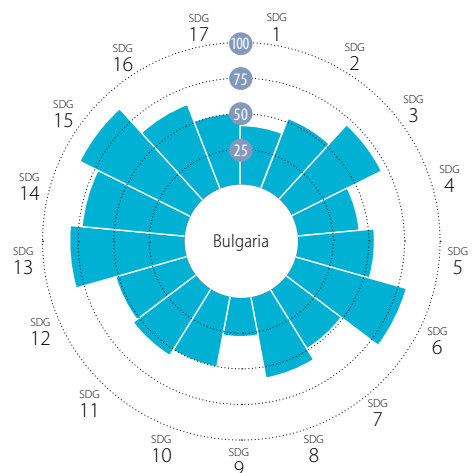
Index score



SDG Rank

Bulgaria
33/34

Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

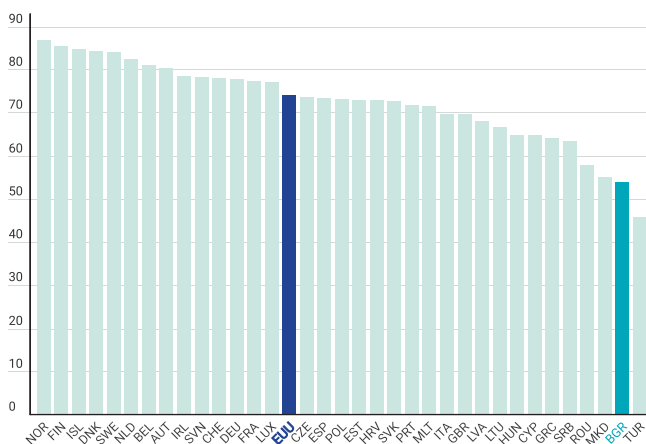


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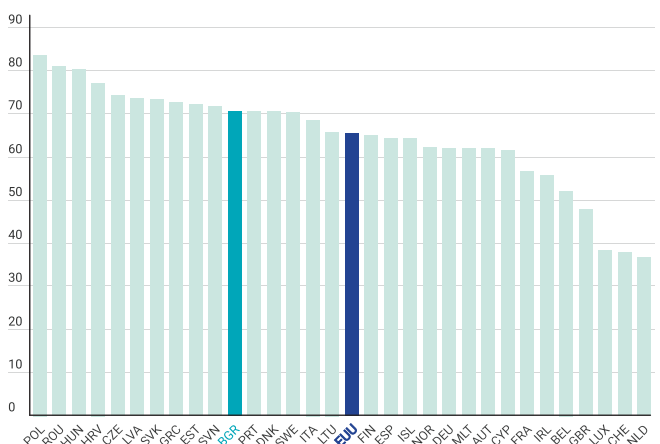
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	23.8	2020	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	19.4	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	4.7	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.6	2019	●	↗
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.36	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	54.0	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	65.8	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	7.4	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	541.7	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.6	2020	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.3	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	66.7	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	32.2	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.5	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	21.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	414.5	2018	●	↗
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	62	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.7	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	9.0	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	1.7	2019	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	38	2020	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	89.8	2017	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	37.8	2019	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6	2020	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	7	2020	●	↗

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	79.9	2019	●	↓
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	12.8	2020	●	↓
PIISA score (worst 0–600 best)	426.7	2018	●	↗
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	46.5	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	16.1	2018	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	33.0	2020	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	1.6	2020	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.1	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.9	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	30.6	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.1	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	12.9	2020	●	↓
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	28.2	2020	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	7.0	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	63.7	2018	●	↗
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	1.8	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	9.3	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.6	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	72.2	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	27.5	2020	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	21.6	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	10,875	2017	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	18.1	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.1	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2019	●	↗
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.6	2020	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.8	2019	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.8	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	7.5	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	79	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	21	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	10	2019	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.7	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	40.0	2020	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.95	2018	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	9.2	2018	●	→
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	45.3	2020	●	↗
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	31.5	2018	●	↗
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	11.0	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	19.6	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	2.3	2019	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.9	2018	●	→
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	94.8	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.6	2015	●	→
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	23.0	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	2.8	2015	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.0	2019	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	19.2	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	65.3	2019	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	62.9	2018	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.0	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.7	2020	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.6	2020	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.7	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.3	2018	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	29.8	2018	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	2018	●	●

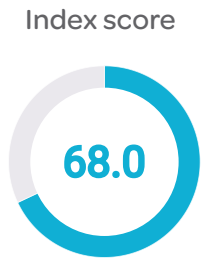
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	19.1	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.1	2020	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.52	2020	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.46	2020	●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	44	2020	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.42	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	37.3	2021	●	↓

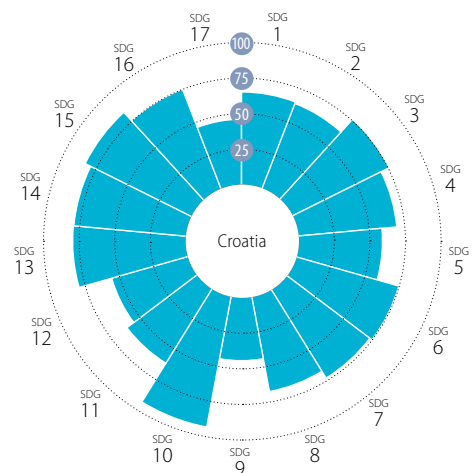
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.13	2020	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.3	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

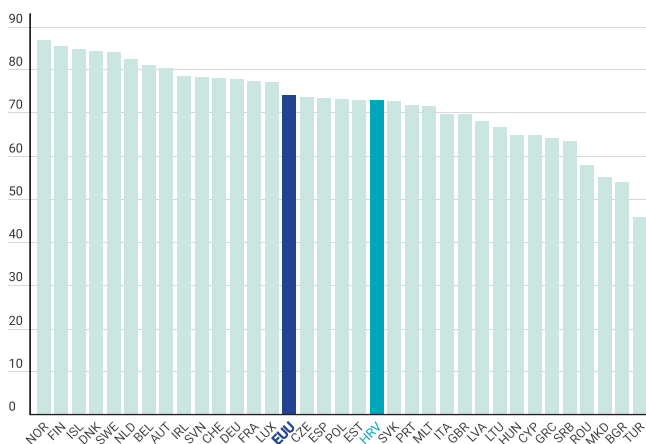


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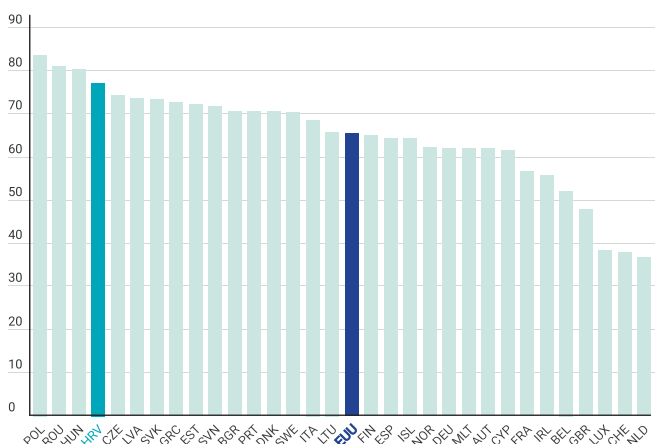
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	18.3	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	6.9	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	2.7	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.0	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.37	2017	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	65.3	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	65.1	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	19.5	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.8	2020	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.0	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	63.7	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	40.8	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.5	2020	●	→
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	371.7	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	35	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	7.3	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	4.0	2019	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	36	2020	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2014	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	11.5	2019	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2020	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	19	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	79.4	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	2.2	2020	●	↓
PIISA score (worst 0–600 best)	471.7	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	25.4	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.5	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	36.6	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	3.2	2020	●	→

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	11.5	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	11.2	2020	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	23.7	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.1	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	26.2	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	18.1	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	36.9	2018	●	→
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.4	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	13.2	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	82.1	2007	●	●
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	67.8	2020	●	↓

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.7	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	28.5	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	14,969	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.6	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	7.5	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2019	●	↓
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.1	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.1	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.8	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	5.4	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	85	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	11	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	22	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.6	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	28.3	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	* 1.11	2018	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	10.2	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	38.0	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	30.2	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	9.4	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	16.0	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	5.2	2019	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.4	2019	●	↓
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	64.9	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	19.9	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	14.4	2015	●	↑
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	4.8	2015	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	110.6	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	95.6	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	62.0	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	14.4	2018	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.3	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.7	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.9	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.9	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.9	2018	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

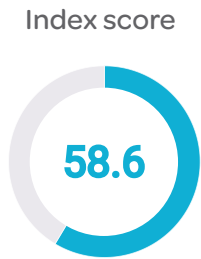
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	2.4	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.43	2020	●	→
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.56	2020	●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	47	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.07	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.0	2021	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

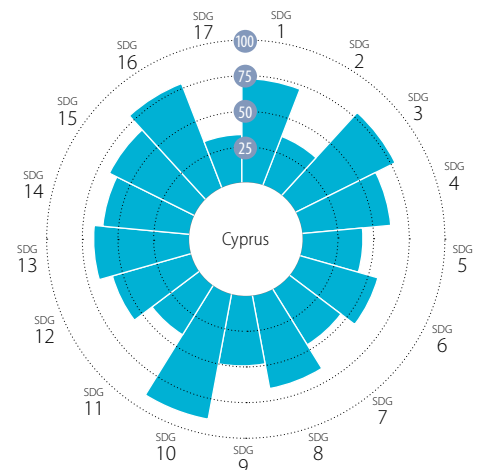
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.15	2020	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	68.4	2019	●	→

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

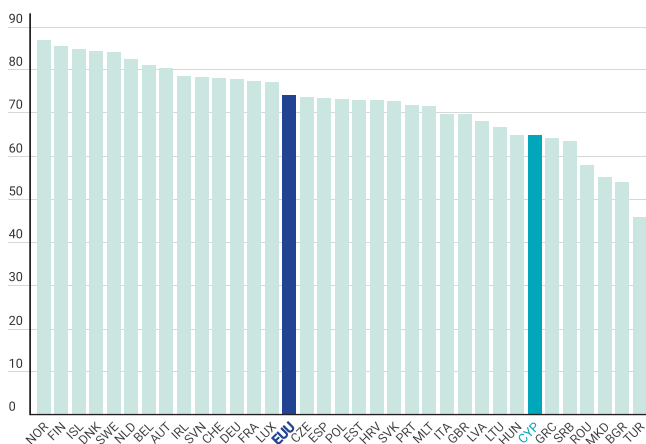


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- ↓ Decreasing
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- ↗ Moderately improving
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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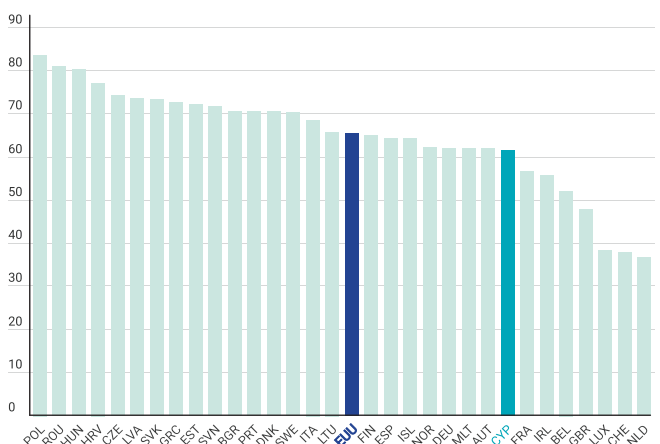
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	14.3	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	8.3	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.1	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.2	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.38	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	38.0	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	194.0	2015	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	51.3	2018	●	↓
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.3	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	77.5	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	25.1	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.1	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	182.7	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2019	●	↓
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	0.4	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2020	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	83.0	2013	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	30.6	2019	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	0	2020	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	90.1	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	11.5	2020	●	↓
PIISA score (worst 0–600 best)	438.0	2018	●	→
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	39.0	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	9.0	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	57.8	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	4.7	2020	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	10.1	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	12.0	2020	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	43.8	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.2	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	11.5	2020	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	18.1	2020	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.4	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	29.8	2005	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	70.3	2017	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	42.1	2013	●	↓
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	77.1	2020	●	→

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	20.9	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	13.8	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2020	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	20,765	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	15.3	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	7.6	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.3	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.6	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.4	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	53.0	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	93	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	5	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	18	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	37.5	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	29.3	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	*	1.20	2018	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	36.2	2018	●	→
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	4.3	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	15.0	2019	●	↓
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	39.1	2020	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	13.4	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	2.9	2019	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	204.8	2015	●	↓
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	33.4	2015	●	→
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	6.7	2015	●	↑
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	8.5	2015	●	→

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.1	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	99.1	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	54.3	2018	●	→
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	25.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	23.1	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.6	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.3	2020	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.0	2018	●	↓
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	60.8	2018	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.3	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2018	●	↓
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	10.4	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2020	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.55	2020	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	57	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.3	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.00	2020	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.9	2021	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.08	2020	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	85	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.8	2019	●	↑

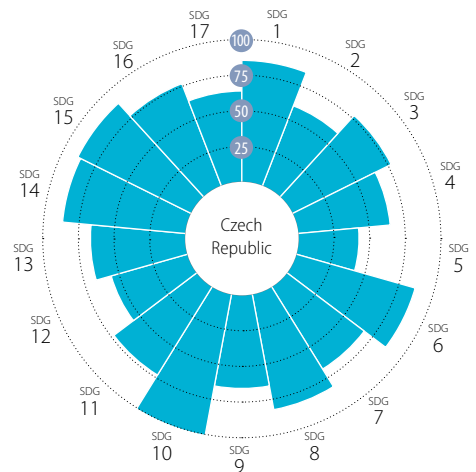
* Imputed data point

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

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

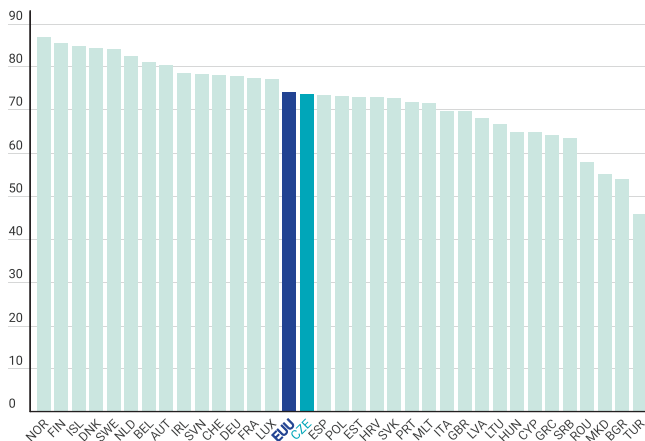


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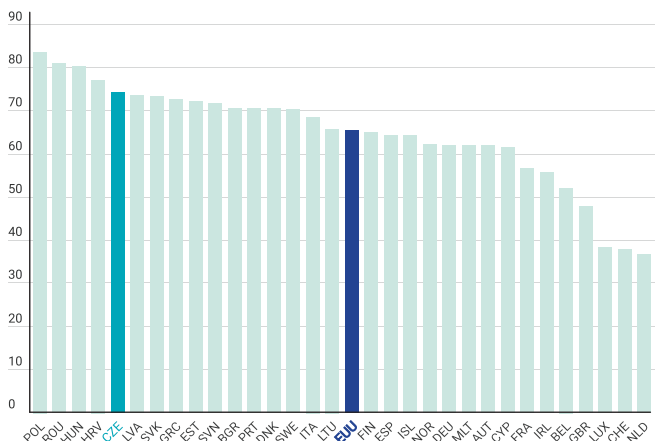
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100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	9.5	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.4	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.3	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.8	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.38	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	57.8	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	102.4	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	18.4	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.3	2020	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.3	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	62.0	2019	●	↔
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	44.0	2019	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.9	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	319.3	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.8	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	30	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	3.9	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	30	2020	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	18.2	2019	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2020	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	9	2020	●	↔

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	86.3	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.6	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	495.3	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	18.8	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	16.9	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	33.0	2020	●	↔
Adult participation in learning (%)	5.5	2020	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	18.9	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	15.3	2020	●	↔
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	30.4	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.4	2020	●	↔
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	17.2	2020	●	↔
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	10.3	2020	●	↔

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.2	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	82.3	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	19.5	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	17.7	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.9	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.2	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.2	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	16.2	2019	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	20,106	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.0	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	2.6	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	3.5	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.9	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.5	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	19.1	2020	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	88	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	34	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.5	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.1	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	24.0	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.85	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	0.8	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	30.0	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	33.3	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	7.3	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	14.4	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	8.3	2019	●	↔
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.3	2018	●	↓
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	58.8	2015	●	↔
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	22.9	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	20.0	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.6	2015	●	↔

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.5	2019	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	2015	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	624.5	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	81.0	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.7	2020	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.1	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.6	2018	●	↔
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	18.0	2018	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2021	●	↔
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6	2018	●	●

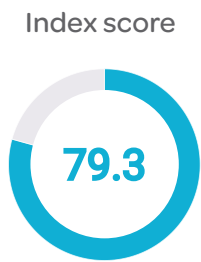
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.8	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.6	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2020	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	54	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.4	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.68	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	23.4	2021	●	↑

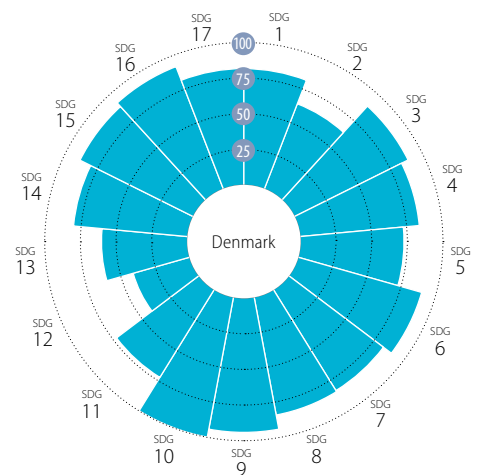
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.13	2020	●	↔
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	3.0	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.1	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

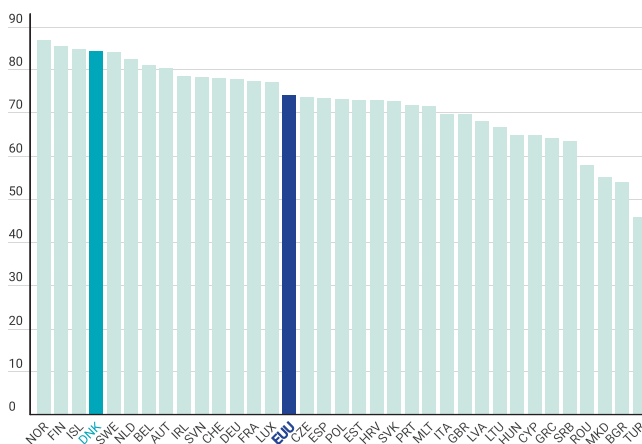


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

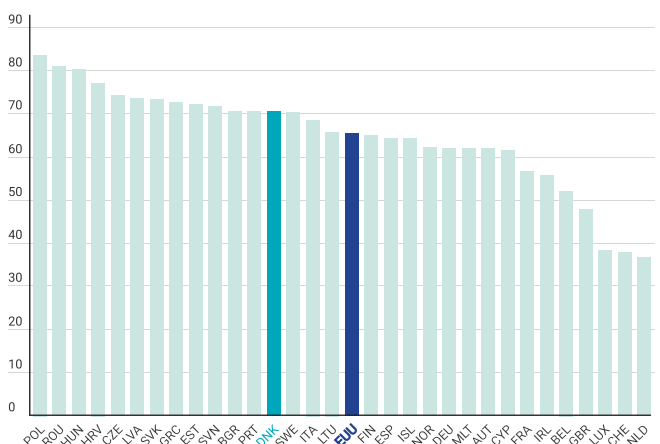
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.1	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.4	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.3	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.5	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.49	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	76.7	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	80.0	2015	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	25.1	2018	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	1.8	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.6	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.2	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	71.3	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	17.6	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.1	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	224.9	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	9.1	2019	●	→
Smoking prevalence (%)	16	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	16.7	2019	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.7	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	38	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	97.7	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	9.3	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	501.0	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	18.7	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	11.6	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	47.1	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	20.0	2020	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.0	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.0	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	4.9	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.7	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	33.6	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	22.3	2020	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.4	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	92.9	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	1.5	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	39.6	2013	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.7	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.9	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	3.0	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	37.2	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25,754	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.2	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.6	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.2	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.9	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	2.1	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	415.0	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	95	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	3	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	52	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	27.3	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.93	2017	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	7.4	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	28.3	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	51.5	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	16.8	2020	●	→
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.0	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	7.6	2019	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	3.2	2018	●	↑
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	145.5	2015	●	↓
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	40.9	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	31.2	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	13.9	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.6	2019	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.9	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,373.4	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	88.4	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.7	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	29.1	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.6	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.0	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.8	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.5	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	22.1	2018	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.3	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.4	2020	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	88	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.8	2018	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.35	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	8.6	2021	●	↑

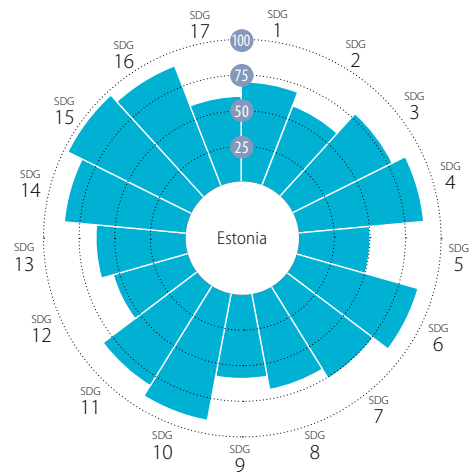
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.73	2020	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	6.1	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.1	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

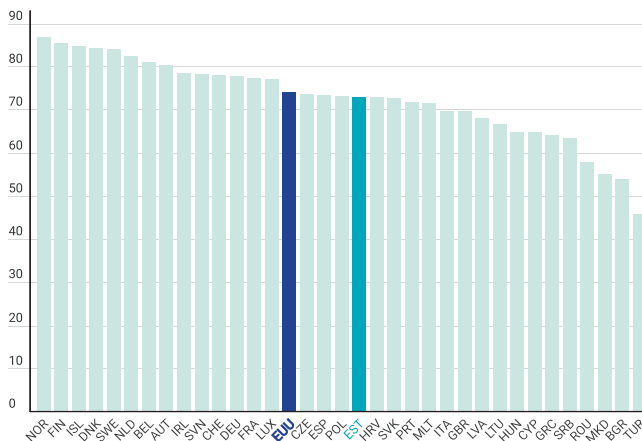


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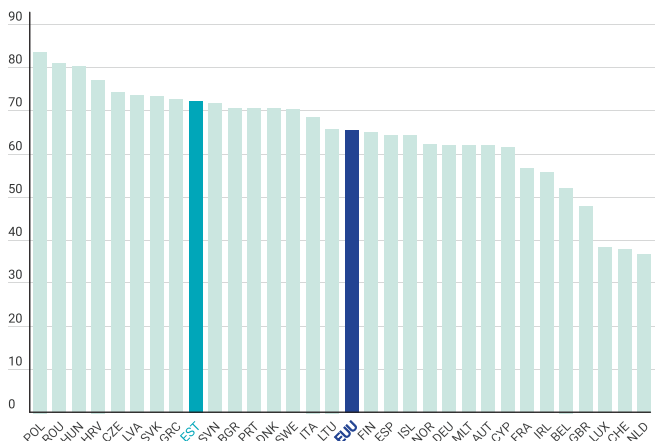
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	20.7	2020	●	→
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.8	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.3	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.47	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	40.7	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	22.0	2015	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	8.9	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.6	2020	●	↗
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	58.4	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	46.6	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	386.5	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	14.9	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	25	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2019	●	↓
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	2.9	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	18	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	95.2	2020	●	↗
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	21.8	2020	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	23	2020	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	91.7	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.5	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	525.3	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	7.2	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.1	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	17.1	2020	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	21.7	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	6.0	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	29.2	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	29.7	2020	●	↗
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	8.8	2020	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	22.1	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	2.9	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	87.9	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	10.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	18.7	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.8	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.1	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.7	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	31.9	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	2019	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	17,786	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.2	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	6.8	2020	●	→

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	10.0	2020	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.6	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	43.0	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	90	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	28	2019	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	34.8	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.1	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	30.5	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.09	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	2.5	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	16.9	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	30.8	2019	●	↗
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	10.2	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	4.8	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	15.6	2019	●	↑
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	4.5	2018	●	↑
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	303.7	2015	●	↓
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	41.7	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	25.4	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.9	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	10.5	2019	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.0	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	10.5	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	63.0	2019	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1.6	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	5.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.8	2018	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.7	2020	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.8	2020	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.9	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.5	2018	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	5.1	2018	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	5.5	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.2	2020	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	75	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.7	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2015	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	15.3	2021	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.16	2020	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.4	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	70	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.1	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance

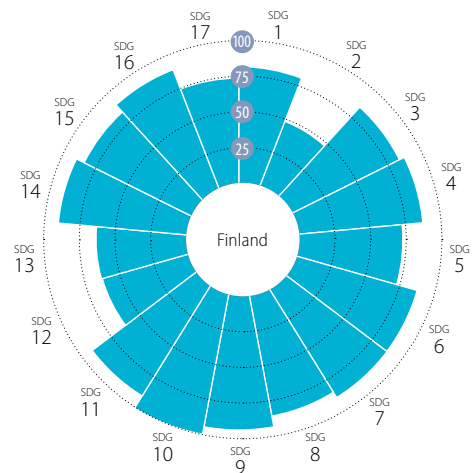
Index score



SDG Rank



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

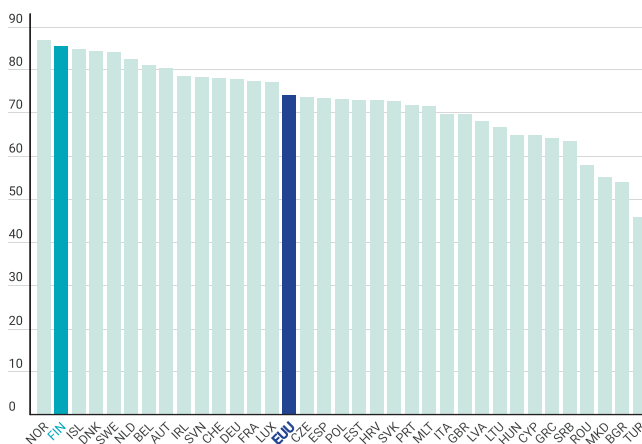


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- ↓ Decreasing
- Stagnating
- ↗ Moderately improving
- ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

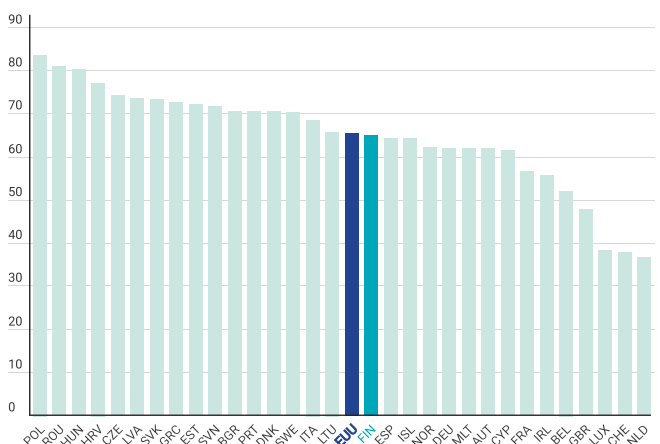
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.2	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.6	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.2	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.9	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.57	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	51.6	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	51.1	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	12.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	361.5	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.2	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.4	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	69.9	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	25.3	2020	●	→
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.4	2020	●	↓
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	230.2	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	14.4	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	11.0	2014	●	●
Smoking prevalence (%)	15	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	22.2	2019	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.8	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	53	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	88.8	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.2	2020	●	↑
PIISA score (worst 0–600 best)	516.3	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	12.9	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.5	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.8	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	27.3	2020	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	16.6	2019	●	↗
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	2.9	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	11.6	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	46.0	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	35.1	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	23.3	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.2	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	85.0	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.6	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	23.6	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.1	2020	●	→

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.8	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	43.1	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.6	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25,912	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.3	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	7.8	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	3.1	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.8	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.9	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	342.0	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	96	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	55	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.8	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	26.5	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.95	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	0.7	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	20.8	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	43.5	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	4.5	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	5.1	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	6.3	2019	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	5.7	2018	●	↑
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	105.6	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	42.3	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	15.9	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	9.9	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.5	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.6	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	86.4	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.7	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.7	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.8	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.0	2018	●	●

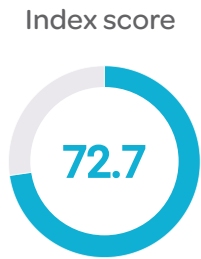
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.0	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	6.7	2020	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	85	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.0	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.60	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	7.0	2021	●	↑

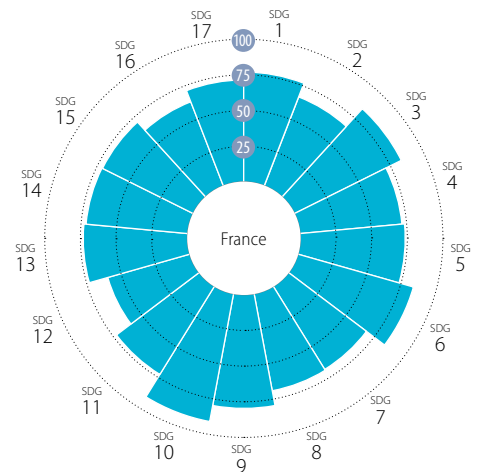
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.47	2020	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	5.2	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	60	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.5	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends



- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- ↘ Decreasing
- Stagnating
- ↗ Moderately improving
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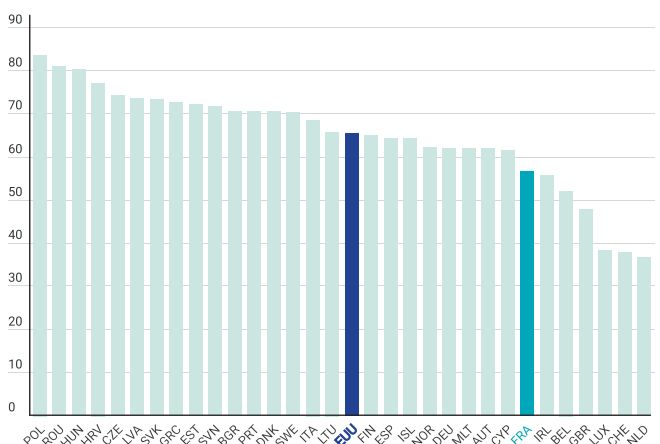
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.8	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.8	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.3	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.0	2019	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.48	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	77.3	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	40.0	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	19.0	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	121.3	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.3	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.5	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	66.7	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	14.4	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.0	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.7	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	196.1	2016	●	●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	13.2	2016	●	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.5	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	4.1	2019	●	●
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	16.3	2019	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	25	2018	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	100.0	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.0	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	493.7	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	20.5	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	20.1	2018	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.4	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	13.0	2020	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	16.5	2019	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	5.7	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	10.7	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.6	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	45.1	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	20.1	2020	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.2	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	79.3	2018	●	↓
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	6.1	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	41.0	2013	●	↗
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.6	2020	●	↓

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	6.5	2020	●	→
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	17.2	2019	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.5	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	26,158	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.0	2020	●	↗
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	8.0	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2019	●	↓
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.5	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.2	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.6	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	161.7	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	90	2019	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	36	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	66.8	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	29.2	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.14	2018	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	5.2	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	22.6	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	46.3	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	17.9	2020	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.4	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	20.0	2019	●	↑
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.6	2018	●	→
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.1	2015	●	↑
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	23.9	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	22.8	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	12.8	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.0	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.0	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	79.5	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.0	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	16.2	2018	●	↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	13.2	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.9	2020	●	↗

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.9	2020	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.0	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.3	2018	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	19.8	2018	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	7.1	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2016	●	●
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	14.7	2019	●	↓
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	8.2	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2020	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	69	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	3.52	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.6	2021	●	↑

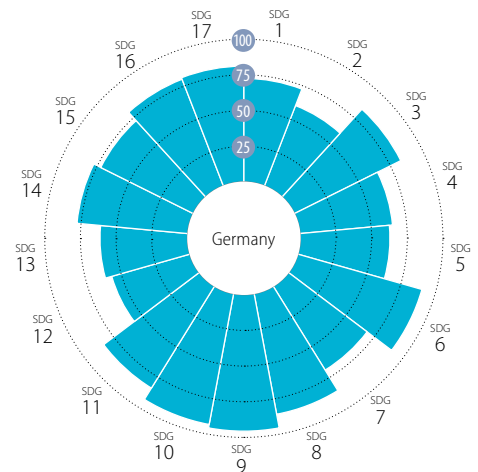
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.53	2020	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	46.7	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	67	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.3	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

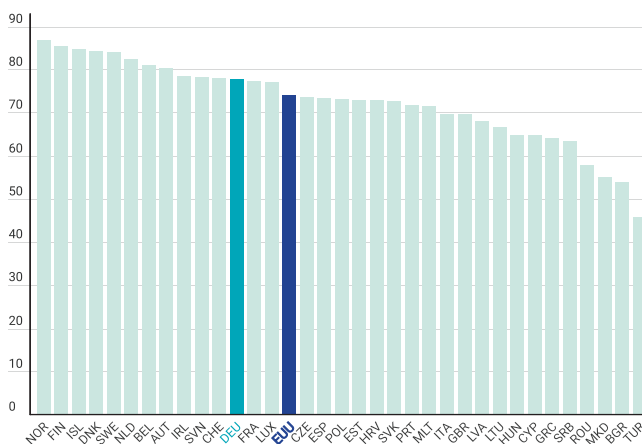


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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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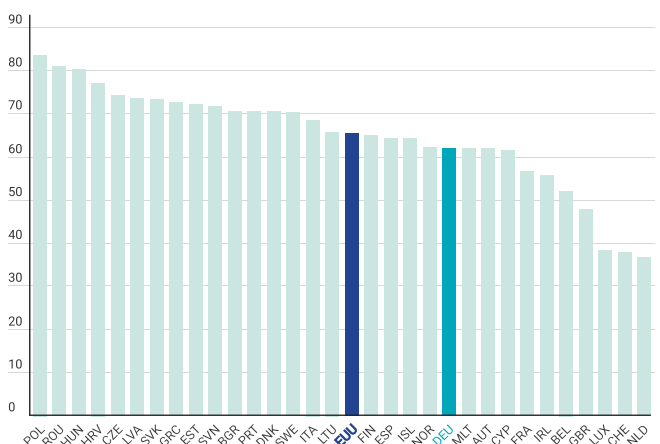
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	18.5	2020	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.6	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.5	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.0	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.44	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	77.3	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	62.4	2017	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	32.8	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	96.7	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.1	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	65.5	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	30.9	2019	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.5	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	240.9	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.6	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.7	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	5.0	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	23	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	14.9	2020	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	18	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	94.0	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.1	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	500.3	2018	●	→
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	19.6	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	18.6	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	35.1	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	7.7	2020	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	19.2	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	6.2	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	19.3	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.4	2020	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	36.3	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	17.5	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	96.0	2016	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	5.5	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	48.6	2013	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.1	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.5	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	17.4	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	30,142	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.6	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	3.8	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	10.6	2020	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.2	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.7	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	309.8	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	96	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	48	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.4	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	75.8	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	29.7	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.05	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	3.1	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	20.5	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	66.7	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	12.0	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.9	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	12.3	2019	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.0	2018	●	→
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.1	2015	●	↑
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	30.1	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	13.5	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	15.9	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.4	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	233.5	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	92.5	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.6	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	18.8	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.0	2018	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.0	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.7	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.8	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	27.6	2018	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.7	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	13.1	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	6.4	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	80	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.85	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	15.2	2021	●	↑

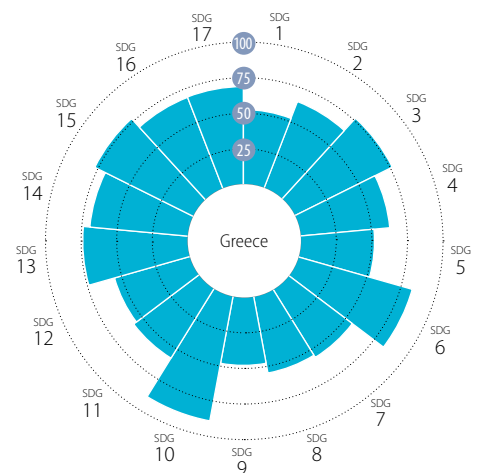
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.73	2020	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	83.2	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.5	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

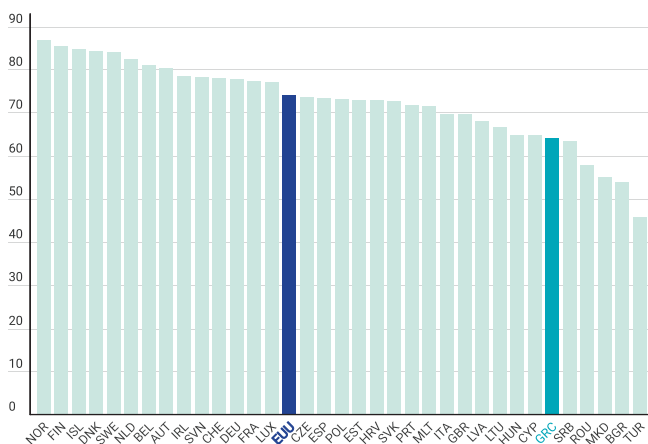


- Major challenges
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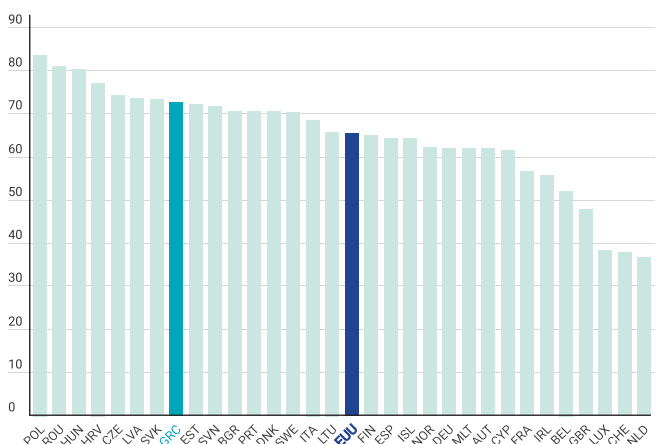
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	17.7	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	16.5	2020	●	↔
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	4.4	2021	●	↔

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.7	2019	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.38	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	50.6	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	59.0	2015	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	10.7	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.2	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.9	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	78.5	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	9.1	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	16.1	2020	●	↓
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	228.6	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	28	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.4	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	0.3	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	42	2020	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2019	●	↓
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	40.1	2019	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	8	2020	●	↔

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	68.8	2019	●	↔
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	3.8	2020	●	↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	453.3	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	31.7	2018	●	→
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.9	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.7	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	4.1	2020	●	→

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	10.4	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	18.9	2020	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	18.5	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.7	2020	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	13.0	2020	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	26.5	2020	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	93.4	2016	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	39.4	2017	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	34.8	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.7	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	16.7	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	19.7	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2020	●	↔
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	15,904	2019	●	↔
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	18.7	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	16.3	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.9	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.3	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.2	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	13.0	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	80	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	17	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	19	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.8	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	31.1	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.12	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	6.9	2018	●	→
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	44.6	2020	●	↓
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	21.0	2019	●	↔
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	12.3	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	14.1	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	4.2	2019	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	110.1	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	24.8	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	15.1	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	11.8	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.4	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	53.0	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	95.7	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	62.5	2018	●	→
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	37.3	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.4	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.5	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.0	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.9	2018	●	●

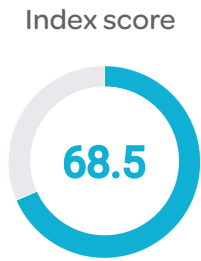
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	18.2	2020	●	↓
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2020	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	50	2020	●	↔
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.1	2018	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.23	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.0	2021	●	↔

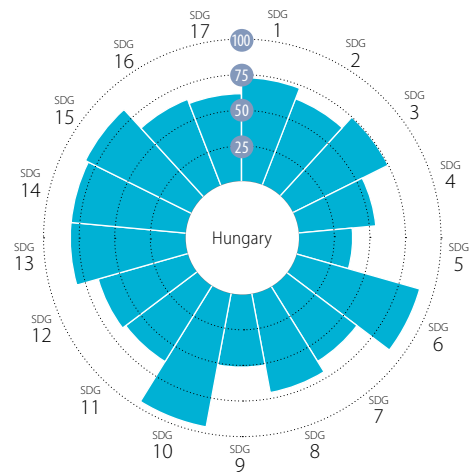
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.13	2020	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	2.2	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	46	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.4	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

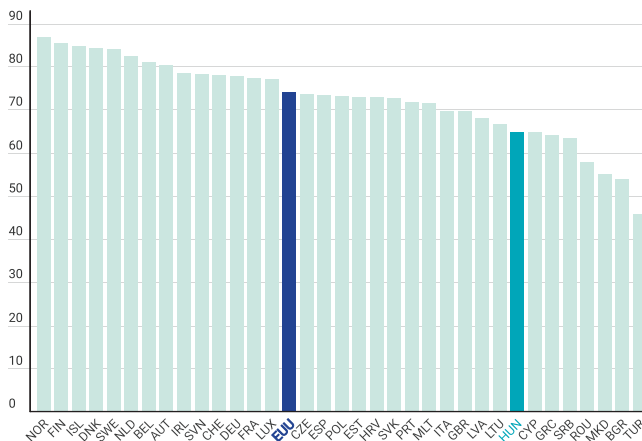


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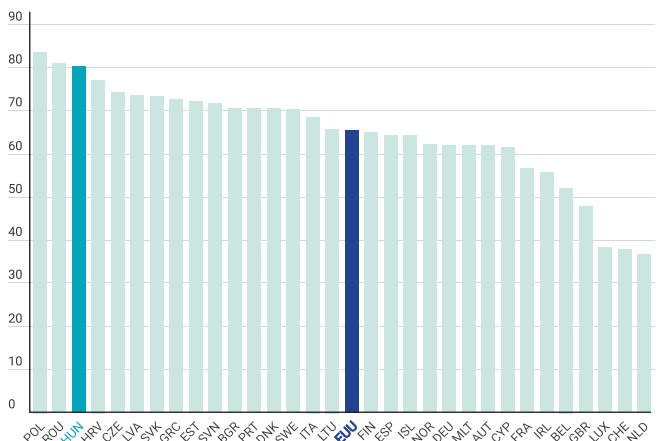
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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.3	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	8.0	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	1.8	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.5	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.42	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	64.4	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	33.3	2017	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	13.5	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	15.8	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.7	2020	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.2	2019	●	↓
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	62.1	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	24.2	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.9	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.3	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	501.5	2018	●	→
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	16.8	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	39	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	3.7	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2020	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	94.0	2019	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	31.7	2019	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	23	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	92.9	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	12.1	2020	●	→
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	479.3	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	24.1	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	21.2	2018	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	30.7	2020	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	5.1	2020	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	18.2	2019	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	16.1	2020	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	26.0	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.6	2020	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	9.9	2020	●	↓
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	12.3	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.5	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	80.4	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	1.2	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	8.0	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	92.6	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	87.8	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	4.2	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	12.6	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	●	↗

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	15,896	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.7	2020	●	→
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	4.3	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.8	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.5	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.2	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	11.1	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	88	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	10	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	21	2019	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.1	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	28.3	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.04	2017	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	6.8	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	22.4	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	35.9	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	20.4	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	14.4	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	6.8	2019	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	43.7	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.9	2015	●	→
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	20.5	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	3.3	2015	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.1	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	409.7	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	70.8	2019	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.8	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.8	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	5.3	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.7	2020	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.51	2020	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.45	2020	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.39	2020	●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	44	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.1	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.42	2015	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.8	2021	●	↓

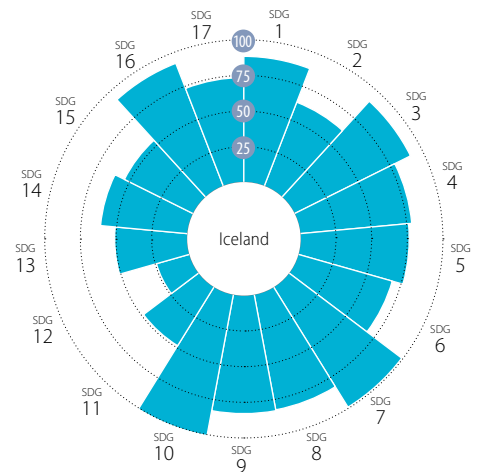
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.27	2020	●	↗
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	6.3	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	72	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.8	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

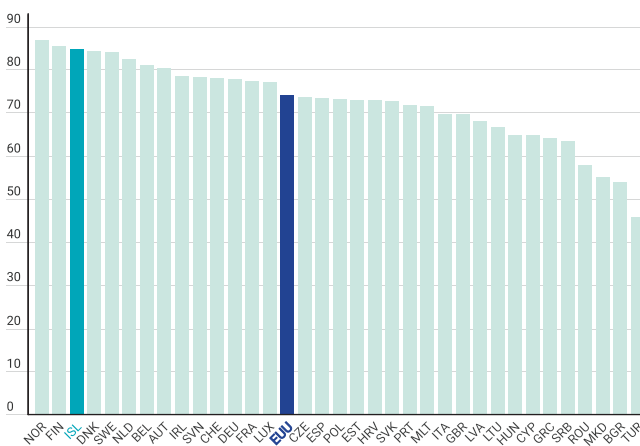


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- ↓ Decreasing
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- ↗ Moderately improving
- ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

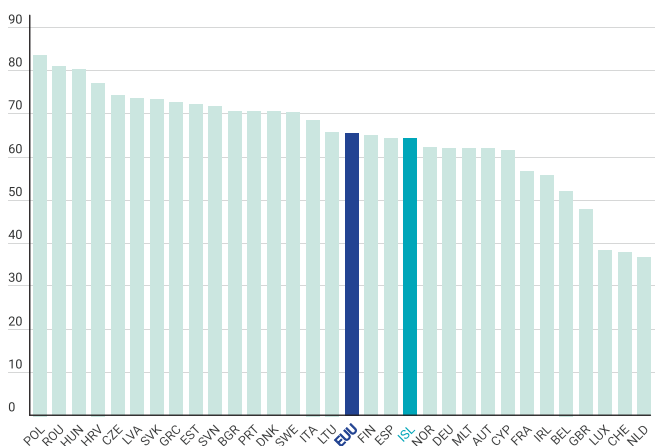
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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.sdginde.org/EU>

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	0.7	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.2	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.0	2014	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.58	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	3.3	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.1	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	76.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	20.1	2018	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	5.3	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	178.4	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.2	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	9	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	2.1	2014	●	●
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	16.2	2020	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.6	2020	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	38	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	96.8	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	14.8	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	481.3	2018	●	→
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	25.0	2018	●	→
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.9	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	41.7	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	20.3	2020	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	13.8	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	5.9	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	5.8	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.7	2020	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	44.4	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	20.9	2020	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	1.0	2010	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	40.9	2013	●	↓
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.7	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.0	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	78.2	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.1	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	20,219	2014	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.1	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.5	2020	●	↓

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2013	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.0	2018	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.4	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.6	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	117.2	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	98	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	69	2019	●	●
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.2	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	23.2	2018	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.87	2017	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	26.0	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	27.5	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	0.0	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	●	→
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	5.9	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	474.3	2015	●	↓
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	59.0	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	23.0	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	12.7	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.8	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.5	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	27.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	26.0	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.2	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.1	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.9	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

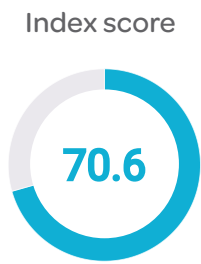
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	2.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.0	2018	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	75	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.00	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	15.4	2021	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

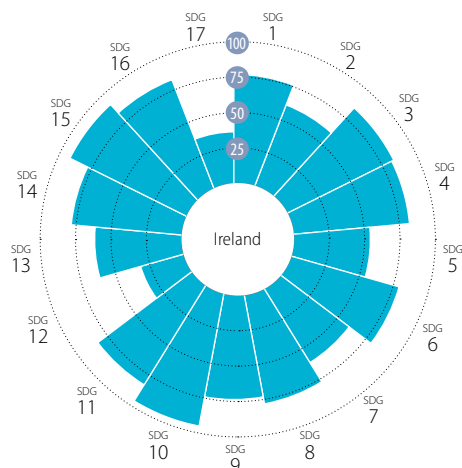
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.29	2020	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.6	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.8	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

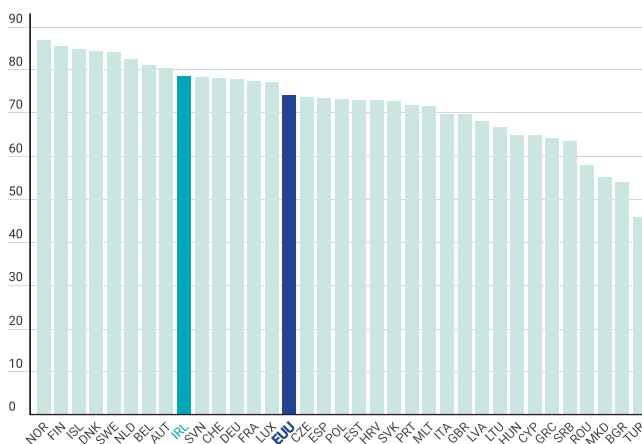


- Major challenges
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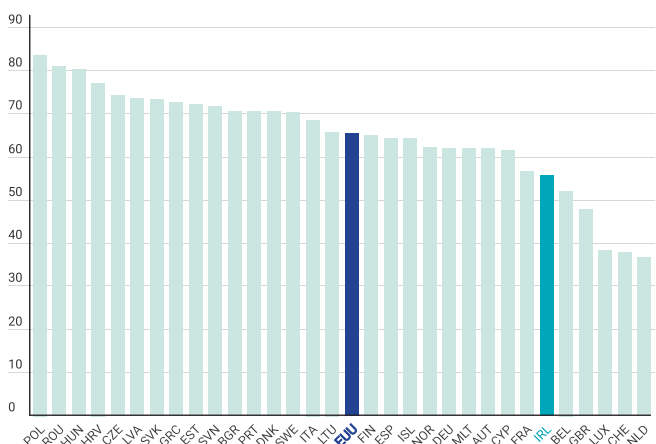
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.1	2019	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.4	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.3	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.9	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.40	2017	●	↔
Yield gap closure (%)	74.5	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	62.3	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	26.1	2018	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.8	2019	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.6	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	84.0	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	21.3	2019	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.3	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	208.0	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.4	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	5.6	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	18	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	22.9	2020	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	15	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	100.0	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	5.0	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	504.7	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	17.0	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	11.1	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	58.4	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	11.0	2020	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	11.3	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	12.1	2020	●	→
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	32.5	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.3	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	28.8	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	20.7	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	61.2	2017	●	→
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	3.0	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	39.3	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.3	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	82.9	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	4.9	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	12.0	2019	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2020	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	22,541	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.2	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.7	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	4.3	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.8	2019	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.6	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	196.4	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	92	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	29	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.0	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	28.3	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.07	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	5.7	2018	●	→
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	5.9	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	37.6	2018	●	↓
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	12.5	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	8.8	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	1.6	2019	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	0.9	2018	●	→
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	107.0	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	40.6	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	57.3	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	13.6	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.6	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	29.6	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	72.8	2019	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.2	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	8.6	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.6	2018	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.9	2020	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.7	2020	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.6	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	0.9	2018	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	12.7	2018	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	8.8	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	5.2	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2020	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2020	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	72	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.7	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.37	2015	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	11.9	2021	●	↑

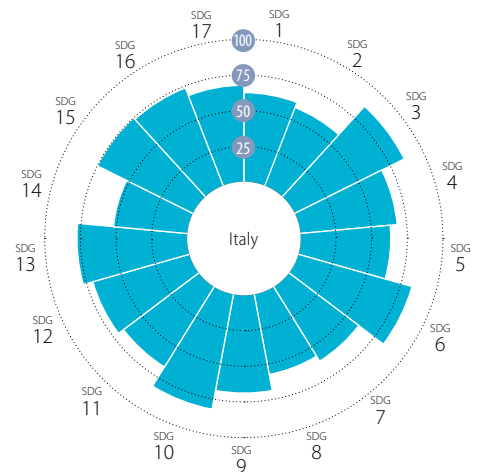
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.31	2020	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-126.4	2018	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	77	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.0	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

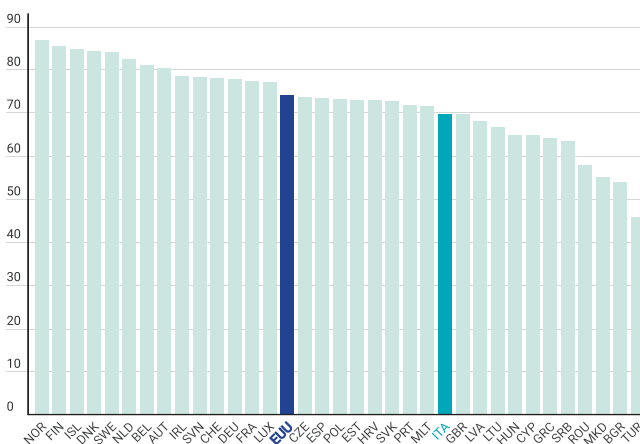


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- ↓ Decreasing
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

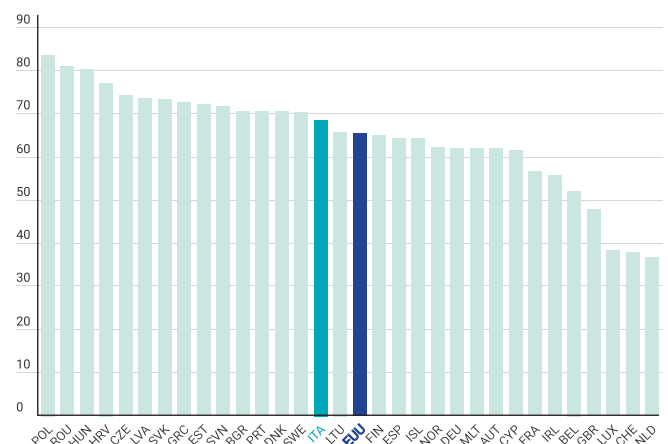
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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.sdginde.org/EU>

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	20.1	2019	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	7.4	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	2.2	2021	●	→

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.7	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.42	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	58.9	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	68.0	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	26.1	2018	●	↗
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	156.9	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	72.9	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	9.3	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.7	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.1	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	169.0	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	5.7	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	23	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	23.7	2020	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	12	2020	●	↗

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	93.6	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	13.1	2020	●	↓
PIISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.0	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	25.9	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.5	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	28.9	2020	●	↗
Adult participation in learning (%)	7.2	2020	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	4.7	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	19.9	2020	●	→
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	26.0	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	35.6	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	38.4	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	15.7	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.5	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	59.6	2015	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	15.6	2017	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	25.8	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.8	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.8	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	11.1	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	18.2	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2020	●	→
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	23,003	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	23.3	2020	●	↗
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	9.2	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	11.8	2019	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.5	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.4	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	76.1	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	88	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	3	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	23	2019	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	56.0	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	32.8	2019	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.26	2018	●	→

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	9.3	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	35.9	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	51.4	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	14.0	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	15.1	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	19.5	2019	●	↑
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.9	2018	●	↓
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	24.8	2015	●	↑
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	23.1	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	8.0	2015	●	↑
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	10.7	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.6	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	42.8	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	18.7	2019	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	52.3	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	46.4	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.4	2018	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.0	2020	●	↗

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.7	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.2	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.5	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	9.4	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.60	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.44	2020	●	→
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	53	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.1	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.02	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	23.4	2021	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.22	2020	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	31.7	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.8	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance

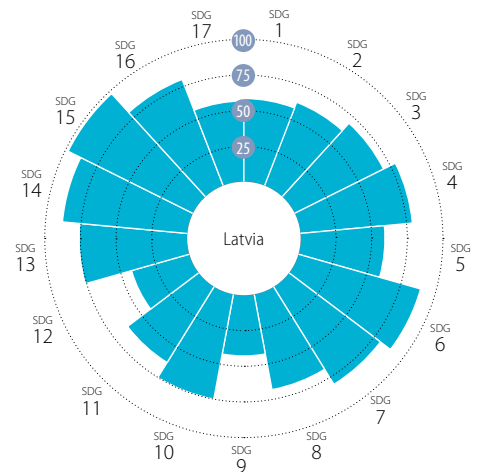
Index score



SDG Rank

Latvia
19/34

Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

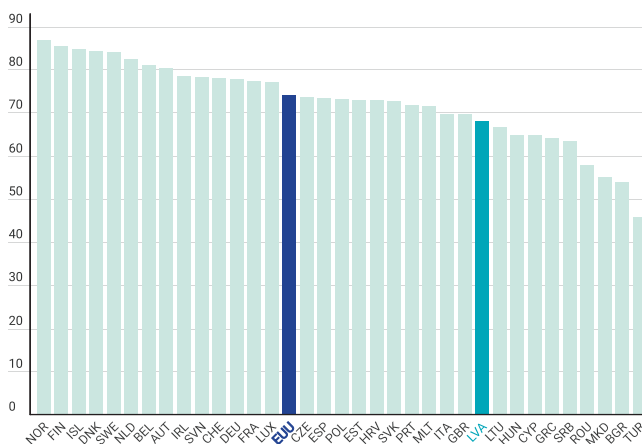


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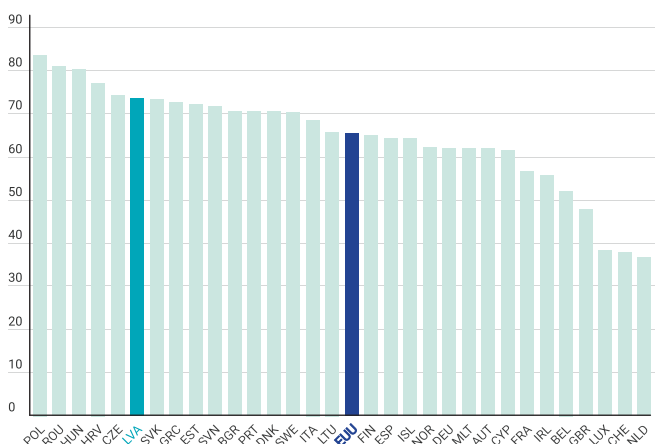
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	22.9	2019	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	7.8	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	2.3	2021	●	↔

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.0	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.41	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	44.6	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	29.0	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	6.5	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.7	2020	●	↔
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	47.1	2019	●	↔
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	44.3	2019	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	7.5	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	26.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	521.9	2018	●	↔
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	15.6	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	41	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.9	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	2.7	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	32	2020	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2020	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	38.5	2019	●	↔
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	18	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	94.1	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.2	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	487.3	2018	●	↔
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	18.5	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.4	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	44.2	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	6.6	2020	●	↔

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	21.2	2019	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	3.8	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	22.0	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	29.0	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	25.6	2020	●	↓
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	22.9	2020	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	7.7	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	98.7	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.2	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	17.4	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.3	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.4	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	8.0	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	41.0	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2020	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	15,519	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.9	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	8.1	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.5	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.6	2019	●	↔
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.6	2019	●	↔
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	14.3	2020	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	90	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	18	2019	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.9	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	35.2	2019	●	↔
Palma ratio	1.38	2019	●	↔

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	3.6	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	40.4	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	41.0	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	19.3	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	12.1	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	4.3	2019	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.5	2018	●	↓
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	177.9	2015	●	↓
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	35.1	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	25.5	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.8	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	2015	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.9	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	82.5	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	0.2	2017	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.4	2018	●	↔
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.2	2020	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.2	2020	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.5	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.3	2018	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2021	●	↔
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	6.1	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2020	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2020	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	57	2020	●	↔
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.3	2021	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.12	2020	●	↔
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.4	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	73	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.7	2019	●	↔

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance

Index score

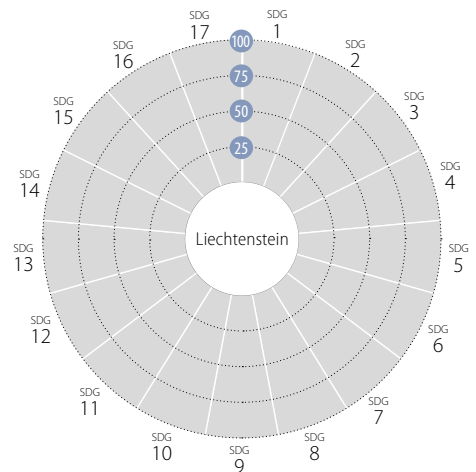


SDG Rank

Liechtenstein

NA/34

Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

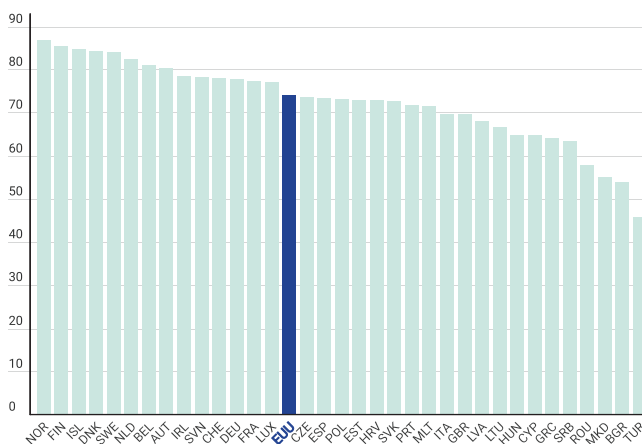


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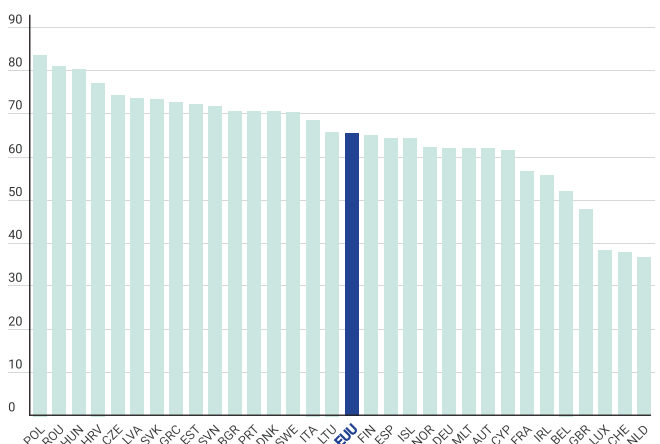
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Severely materially deprived people (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	●	●
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.9	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	149.7	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	20.0	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	NA	NA	●	●
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	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 (%)	21.6	2019	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	51.8	2019	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	NA	NA	●	●
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	NA	NA	●	●
Adult participation in learning (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	NA	NA	●	●
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.0	2020	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	25.5	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.8	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	NA	NA	●	●
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
R&D personnel (% of active population)	NA	NA	●	●
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	11,432.5	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	NA	NA	●	●
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	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	●	●
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	141.8	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	3.8	2015	●	↑
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	28.9	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.8	2019	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0	2015	●	↔
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

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

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2020	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	24.7	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.5	2021	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	71	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance

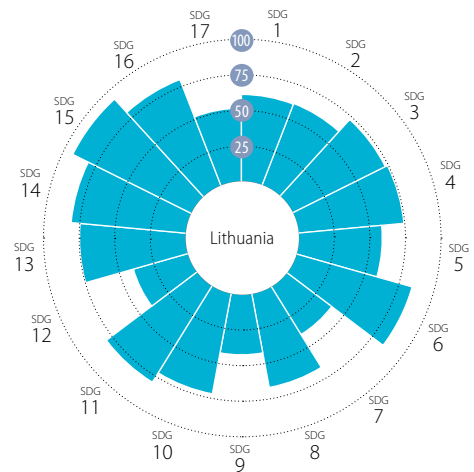
Index score



SDG Rank

Lithuania
25 / 34

Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

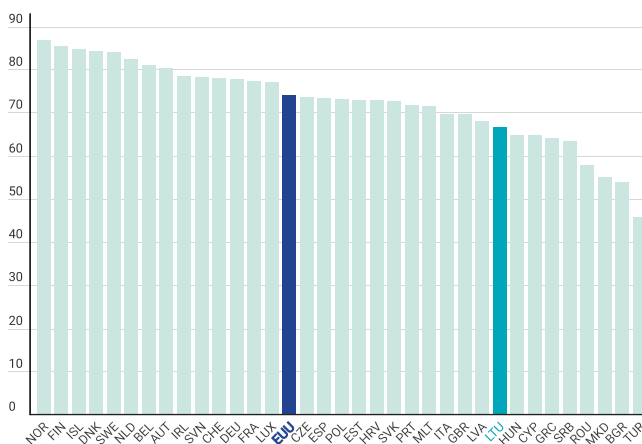


■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
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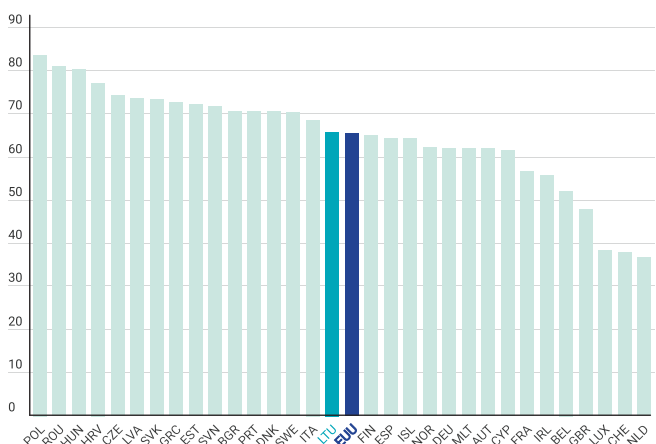
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	20.9	2020	●	↗
Severely materially deprived people (%)	7.7	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	2.4	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.9	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.49	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	45.6	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	25.0	2015	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	12.2	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.1	2020	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.5	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	46.2	2019	●	↗
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	42.1	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.0	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	478.5	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	24.0	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.7	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	2.5	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2020	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.1	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	33.6	2020	●	↓
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2020	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	30	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	89.6	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	5.6	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	479.7	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	22.2	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.5	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	56.2	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	7.2	2020	●	↗

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	13.3	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	1.7	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	20.1	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.2	2020	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	14.3	2020	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	23.6	2020	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	8.7	2019	●	↗
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	75.8	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.4	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	21.5	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	94.9	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.9	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	23.1	2020	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	25.5	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.8	2019	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2020	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	19,798	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.0	2020	●	↓
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	8.5	2020	●	→

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.0	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.0	2019	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	18.4	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	82	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	9	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	23	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	24.3	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	35.1	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.49	2018	●	↗

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	2.5	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	24.5	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	49.7	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	10.9	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	11.1	2019	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	3.9	2019	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.2	2018	●	→
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	130.7	2015	●	↓
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	32.1	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	34.7	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	9.6	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.9	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	48.2	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	87.2	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	34.9	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.4	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.4	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.9	2020	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.2	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.4	2018	●	↓
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	3.3	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.9	2020	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2020	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2020	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60	2020	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	9.1	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	2.20	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	20.2	2021	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.12	2020	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	57	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.9	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance

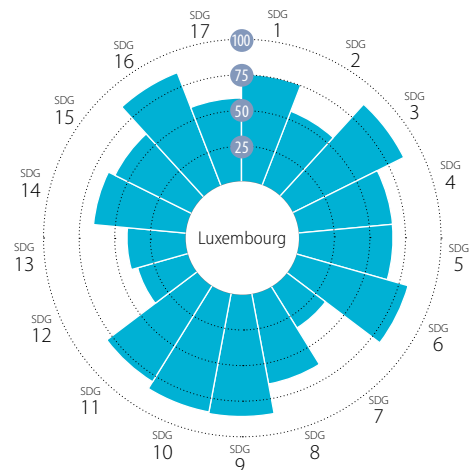
Index score



SDG Rank

Luxembourg
26/34

Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

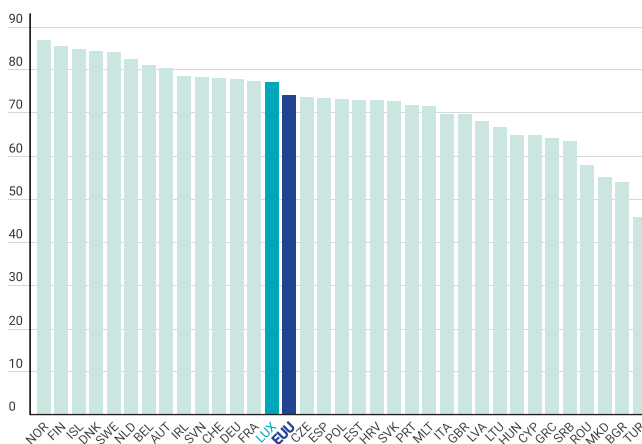


■ Major challenges
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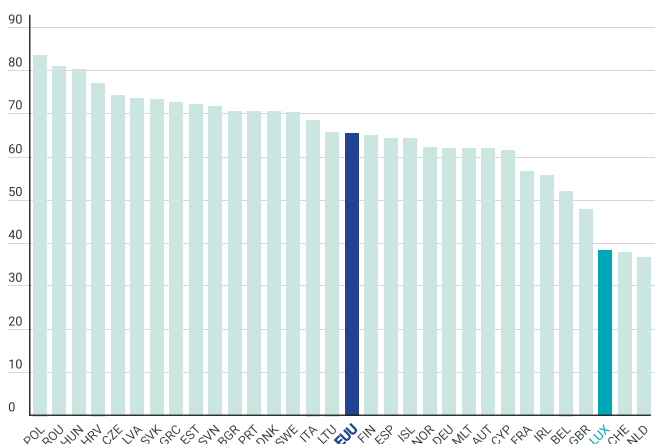
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	17.4	2020	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.3	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.5	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.5	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.33	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	65.0	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	129.0	2015	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	42.1	2018	●	↓
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.8	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	71.9	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	11.0	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.1	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	198.0	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	10.5	2019	●	→
Smoking prevalence (%)	23	2020	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2019	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	13.7	2019	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2019	●	●
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	24	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	88.4	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.2	2020	●	↑
PIISA score (worst 0–600 best)	476.7	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	26.8	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	20.9	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	60.6	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	16.3	2020	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	1.3	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.1	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	11.8	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.7	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	18.2	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	19.8	2020	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	97.0	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	2.9	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	156.0	2013	●	↓
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.5	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.8	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.4	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	7.0	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	106.2	2019	●	↓

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2020	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	33,332	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.7	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	6.8	2020	●	→

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	11.9	2020	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.6	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.2	2019	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.9	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	629.4	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	94	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	47	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	52.4	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	32.3	2019	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.20	2018	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	0.2	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	19.6	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	48.9	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	15.4	2020	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.2	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	10.5	2019	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.4	2018	●	↑
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	260.3	2015	●	↓
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	141.9	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.9	2015	●	↑
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	55.5	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	15.9	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	15.7	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	70.6	2019	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.4	2020	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	7.9	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	11.2	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.5	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2020	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2020	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	80	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	45.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2010	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	17.6	2021	●	↑

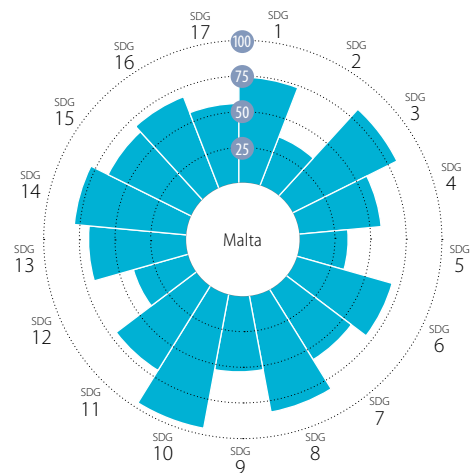
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.02	2020	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-56.7	2018	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	74	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.2	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

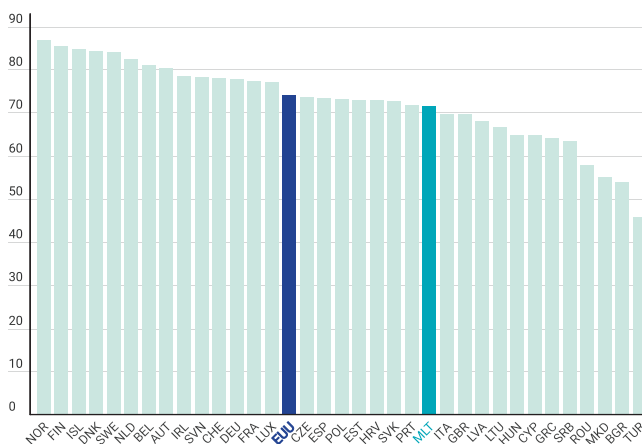


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- ↓ Decreasing
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

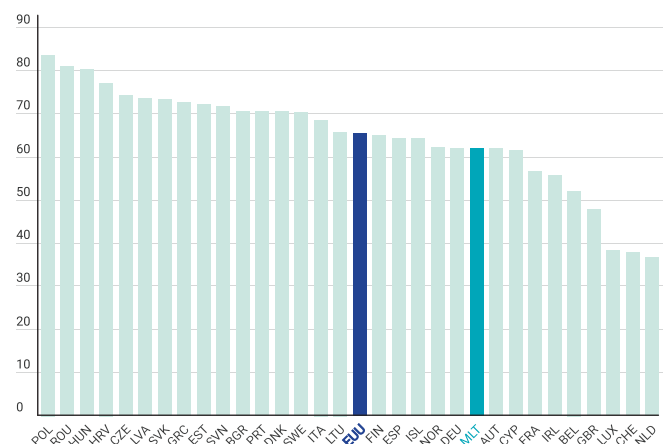
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.9	2020	●	↓	People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2019	●	↑	
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.3	2020	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.4	2020	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.2	2021	●	↑	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2015	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	*	28.7	2019	●	↓	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.6	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.31	2017	●	→	R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.6	2019	●	↓	
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	147.2	2020	●	↑	
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	147.0	2015	●	●	Households with broadband access (%)	90	2020	●	↑	
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	103.2	2018	●	→	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	5	2020	●	↑	
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●	Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	23	2019	●	→	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.6	2020	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	28.0	2019	●	↑	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●	Palma ratio	*	1.06	2018	●	
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	74.2	2019	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	31.2	2019	●	↓	Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	17.1	2018	●	↓	
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.2	2019	●	↑	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	6.6	2019	●	↑	
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	14.0	2019	●	↓	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	8.9	2019	●	↓	
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	202.5	2018	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	6.1	2020	●	↑	
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2018	●	↑	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20	2016	●	●	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.0	2019	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	7.7	2019	●	↗	
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2019	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.0	2018	●	↓	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2019	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	876.3	2015	●	↓	
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	5.0	2019	●	↑	Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	40.6	2015	●	↓	
Smoking prevalence (%)	20	2020	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	1.7	2015	●	↑	
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016	●	●	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	14.8	2015	●	↓	
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	34.3	2018	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2021	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.5	2019	●	↗	
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	13	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8	2015	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	91.9	2019	●	↑	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	97.7	2019	●	↑	
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	16.7	2020	●	↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.9	2018	●	↓	
PIISA score (worst 0–600 best)	459.0	2018	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	89.6	2018	●	→	
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	33.5	2018	●	↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.6	2018	●	↑	
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	14.5	2015	●	●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.2	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.5	2020	●	↑	
Adult participation in learning (%)	11.0	2020	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	11.6	2019	●	↑	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2018	●	↓	
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	17.7	2020	●	↑	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	13.6	2019	●	↓	
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	38.8	2020	●	↓	Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	13.4	2020	●	→	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2020	●	●	
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	9.9	2020	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.43	2020	●	●	
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	11.0	2020	●	↓	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2020	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2019	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.44	2020	●	↑	
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	→	Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-12.4	2018	●	→	
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	18.5	2017	●	↗	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	79	2021	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	39.2	2013	●	↗	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.6	2019	●	↗	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.9	2020	●	↑	Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.5	2020	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	8.5	2019	●	↗	Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2020	●	●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8	2018	●	↑	Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.4	2020	●	↑	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.6	2019	●	↓	
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	4.4	2020	●	↑	R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.6	2019	●	↓	

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance

Index score

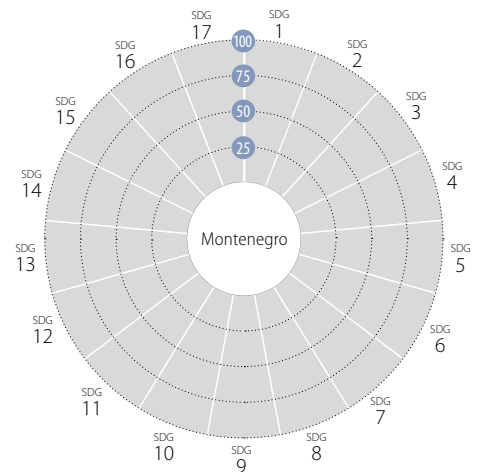


SDG Rank

Montenegro

NA/34

Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

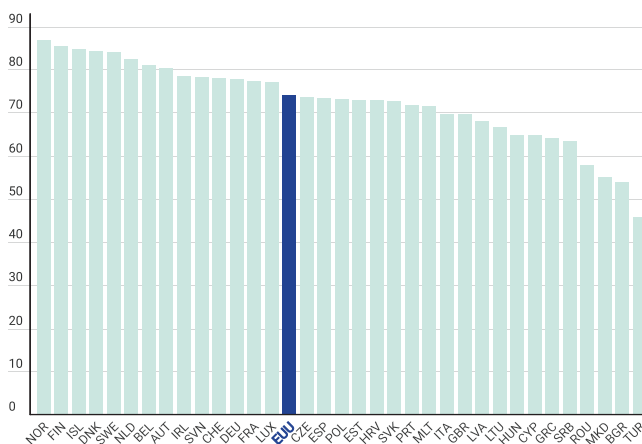


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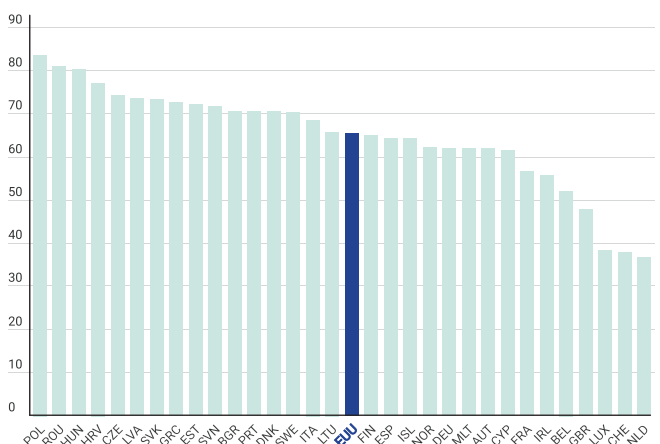
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	24.5	2019	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	12.0	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	17.0	2021	●	→

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

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

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.7	2019	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	69.2	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	9.7	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.2	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2019	●	→
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	NA	NA	●	●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	79	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42	2019	●	↓
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 (%)	100.0	2018	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7	2020	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	NA	NA	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	3.6	2020	●	↑
PIISA score (worst 0–600 best)	422.0	2018	●	→
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	48.2	2018	●	→
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	5.0	2015	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.4	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	2.7	2020	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	7.7	2014	●	●
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	12.9	2020	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	28.6	2020	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.6	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	15.3	2020	●	↓
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	27.6	2018	●	●

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.8	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	21.6	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	85.1	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	45.4	2020	●	→

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	10.3	2019	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	37.4	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7	2018	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	26.6	2020	●	↓
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	17.9	2020	●	↓

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.0	2019	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.5	2018	●	→
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.3	2018	●	↓
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	3.2	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	80	2020	●	●
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	20	2017	●	●
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.7	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	34.1	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	* 1.74	2018	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	6.9	2018	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	75.1	2019	●	↓
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	5.5	2018	●	→
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	25.9	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	72.4	2015	●	→
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	5.5	2015	●	↑
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	19.5	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	157.2	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	28.6	2018	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.7	2018	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.9	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.2	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.3	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	6.9	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.9	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	45	2020	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.7	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.00	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	34.3	2021	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

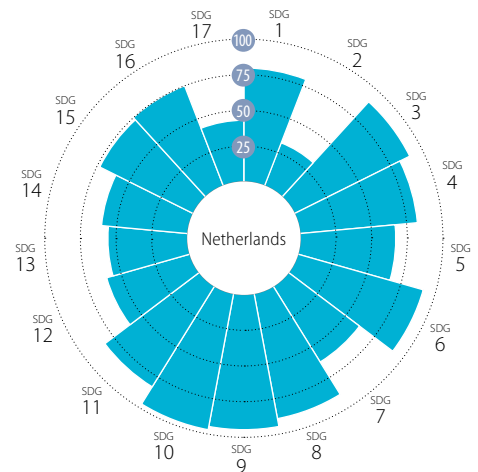
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.0	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

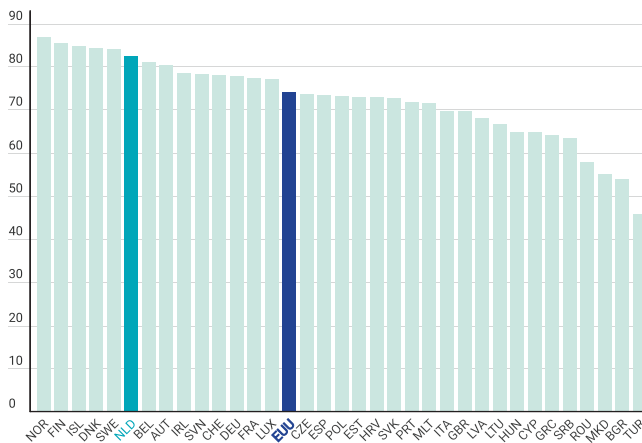


■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

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 here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

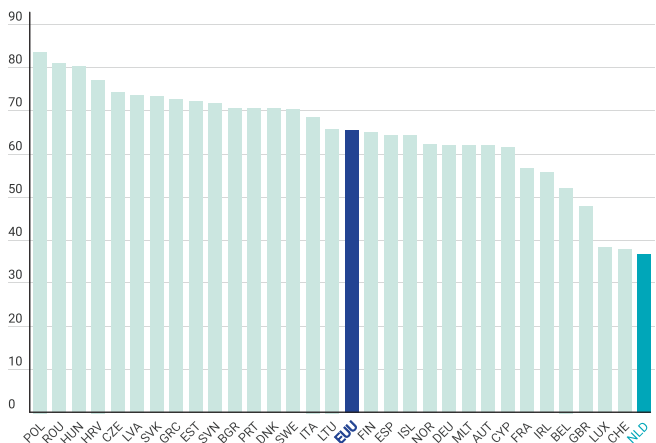
Leave No One Behind Index

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.sdginde.org/EU>

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.6	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.1	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.4	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.7	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.52	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	76.2	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	165.8	2019	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	58.4	2018	●	↓
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	468.5	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.5	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.4	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	77.9	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	24.8	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.7	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	193.1	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.7	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.0	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	5.9	2019	●	●
Smoking prevalence (%)	12	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2019	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	15.4	2020	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.5	2020	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	34	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	90.5	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.0	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	502.3	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	20.0	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.9	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.3	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	18.8	2020	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.6	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.9	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	10.5	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	32.9	2020	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	36.6	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	17.6	2020	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	99.5	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	4.2	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	49.3	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.4	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	8.8	2019	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	26,842	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	5.7	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	3.8	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.7	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.2	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.8	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	372.0	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	97	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	64	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	68.3	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	27.5	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.03	2016	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	1.8	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	15.2	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	56.9	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	14.8	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.4	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	30.0	2019	●	↑
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.3	2019	●	↗
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	25.0	2015	●	↑
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	37.3	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	12.7	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	19.5	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.1	2019	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.9	2015	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	40.7	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	74.2	2019	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	53.1	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	31.4	2018	●	↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	19.1	2018	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.6	2020	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.6	2020	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	6.0	2018	●	●

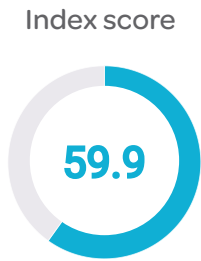
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	15.7	2020	●	↗
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	7.1	2020	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	82	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.8	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	3.15	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	9.7	2021	●	↑

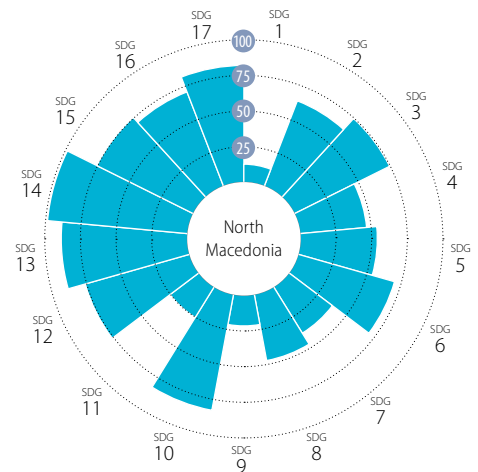
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.59	2020	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-105.9	2018	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	80	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.0	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

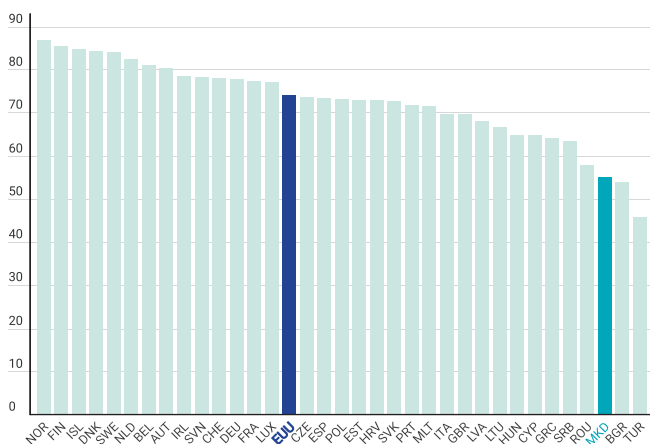


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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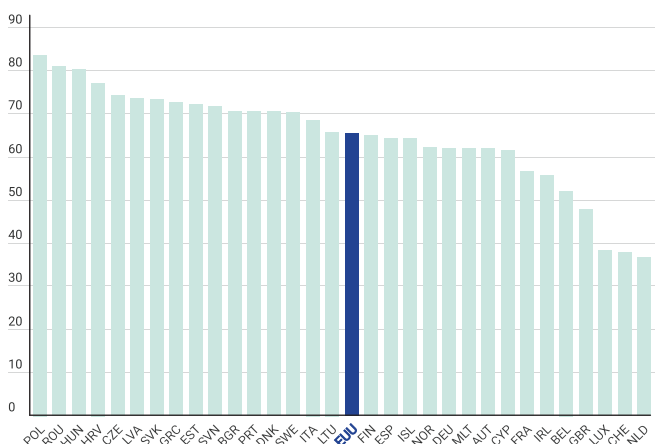
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	21.6	2019	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	30.4	2019	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	17.3	2021	●	↗

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.5	2017	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.25	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.6	2019	●	↗
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	74.7	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	8.2	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.9	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	NA	NA	●	●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	82	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.1	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75	2019	●	↓
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 (%)	100.0	2018	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2020	●	→
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	5	2020	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	42.3	2019	●	↗
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	5.7	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	400.0	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	49.5	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	6.9	2015	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	37.7	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	2.6	2020	●	→

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	9.1	2014	●	●
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	19.9	2020	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	42.2	2020	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	35.8	2020	●	↗
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	21.3	2020	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	23.3	2020	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	2.0	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	11.3	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	6.5	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	76.8	2020	●	↓
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	12.2	2020	●	↓

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	33.1	2019	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	16.8	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2018	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	26.2	2020	●	↗
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	16.4	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.5	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.4	2019	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.2	2019	●	↓
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	0.5	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	79	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4	2020	●	●
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	7	2019	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	↓

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	30.7	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	* 1.33	2018	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	32.6	2018	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	57.2	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	0.0	2011	●	●
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	13.9	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	221.9	2015	●	↓
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.0	2015	●	→
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	8.1	2015	●	↑
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	3.2	2015	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.1	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.4	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

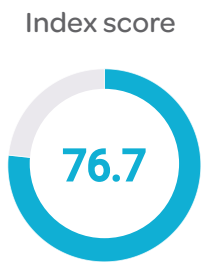
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2010	●	●
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	6.5	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2020	●	↗
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2020	●	→
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.47	2020	●	→
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	35	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.0	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.00	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.7	2021	●	↗

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

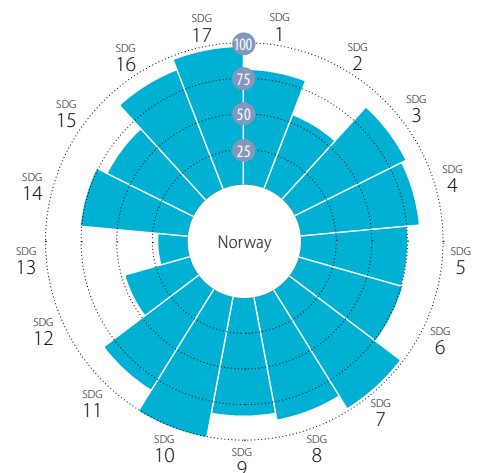
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

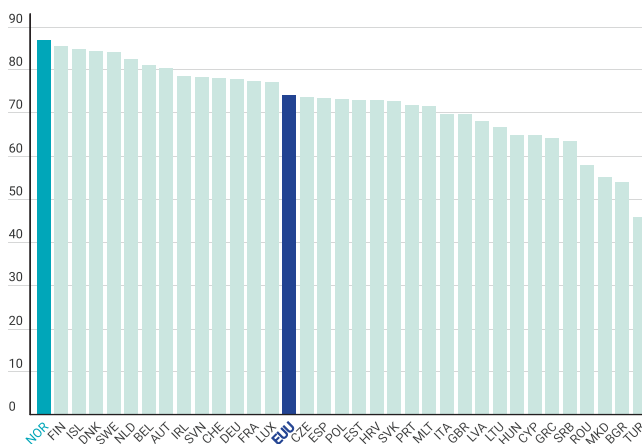


- Major challenges
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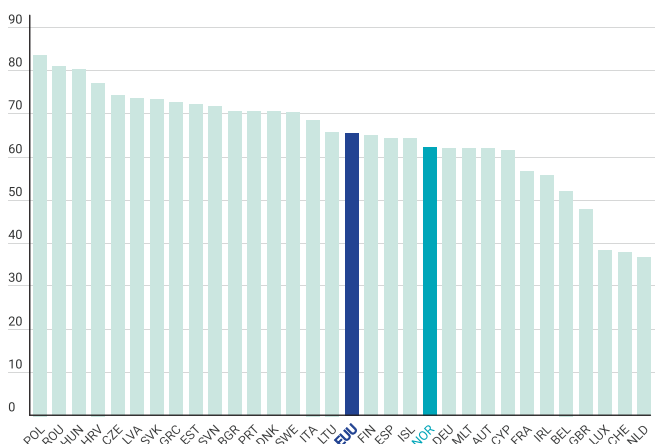
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

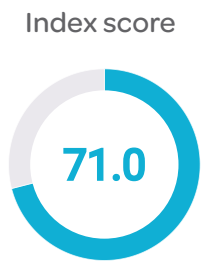


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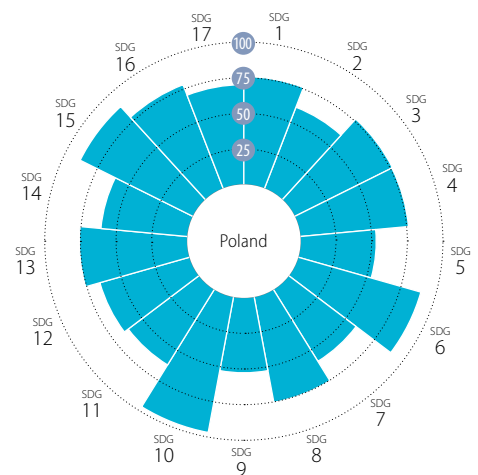
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.7	2019	●	↑	People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2019	●	↑	
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.0	2020	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.3	2019	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.4	2021	●	↑	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2015	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.1	2019	●	↓	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.2	2019	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.53	2017	●	→	R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.8	2019	●	↑	
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	119.2	2020	●	↑	
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	94.5	2016	●	↓	Households with broadband access (%)	96	2020	●	↑	
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	31.2	2018	●	→	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	8	2020	●	↑	
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●	Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	64	2019	●	↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.3	2020	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	25.4	2019	●	↑	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.0	2019	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.90	2018	●	↑	
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	74.8	2019	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	18.8	2019	●	↑	Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	4.8	2018	●	↑	
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.7	2019	●	↑	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	23.9	2019	●	↑	
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.3	2019	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	40.9	2019	●	↑	
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	178.5	2018	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	6.5	2019	●	↑	
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.9	2018	●	↓	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	6.5	2019	●	↑	
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	9	2016	●	●	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2019	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2019	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2019	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	92.3	2015	●	→	
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	11.0	2019	●	↓	Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	58.2	2015	●	↓	
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	13.7	2015	●	↓	
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	17.2	2015	●	↓	
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	14.0	2020	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2021	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.9	2019	●	→	
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	33	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.7	2015	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water					
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	97.1	2019	●	↑	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	9.9	2020	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.3	2018	●	↗	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	496.7	2018	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	33.6	2018	●	↗	
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	20.8	2018	●	↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	2018	●	↑	
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.9	2018	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	50.9	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.1	2020	●	→	
Adult participation in learning (%)	16.4	2020	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land					
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	13.2	2018	●	↑	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	↑	
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	4.6	2020	●	↑	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	4.0	2019	●	↑	
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	3.6	2020	●	↑	Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.6	2019	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	40.8	2020	●	↑	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2020	●	↑	
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	40.4	2020	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2020	●	↑	
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	19.4	2020	●	→	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2020	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2019	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.11	2020	●	↑	
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	66.9	2018	●	↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	7.2	2018	●	↑	
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.2	2017	●	↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	60.1	2013	●	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.1	2019	●	↑	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.6	2020	●	↑						
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	65.4	2020	●	→						
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy										
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	0.8	2020	●	↑						
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	74.6	2019	●	↑						
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.2	2019	●	↑						
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth										
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2020	●	↑						
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	29,831	2019	●	↑						
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	6.6	2020	●	↑						
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	4.4	2020	●	↑						

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

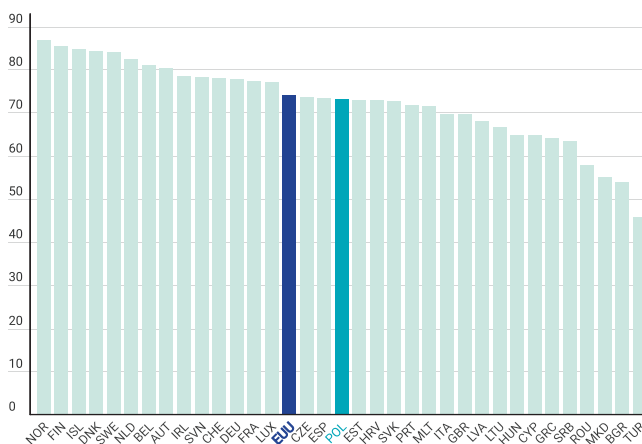


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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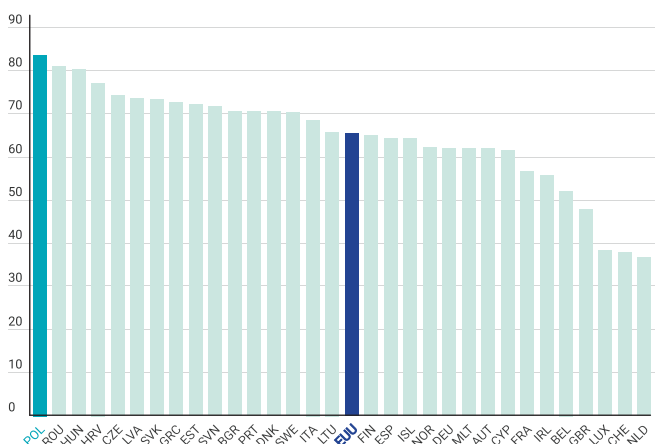
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	14.8	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.6	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.9	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.0	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.35	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	44.5	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	47.4	2019	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	20.4	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.6	2020	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.6	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	59.9	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	25.7	2019	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.1	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	354.9	2018	●	↓
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	7.7	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	1.1	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	26	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	93.3	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	26.7	2020	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	11	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	90.3	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	5.4	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	513.0	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	13.8	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.6	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	42.4	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	3.7	2020	●	→

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	8.5	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	15.7	2020	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	30.9	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.7	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	22.8	2020	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	15.0	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.6	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	74.0	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	6.9	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	9.0	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.3	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.5	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	4.2	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	12.2	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2019	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	17,306	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.9	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	3.2	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.6	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.3	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	12.8	2020	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	90	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	3	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	16	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.1	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.9	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	28.5	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.99	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	5.4	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	45.2	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	34.1	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	6.0	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	19.3	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	10.3	2019	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.2	2018	●	→
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	34.0	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.2	2015	●	→
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	16.2	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	3.8	2015	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.5	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	382.7	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	21.6	2019	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.0	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	38.8	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.8	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.1	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	3.0	2018	●	↓
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2021	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	●	●

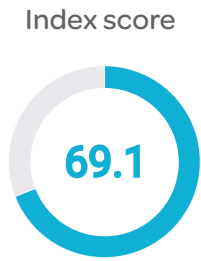
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	4.4	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.49	2020	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.54	2020	●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.1	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.03	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.8	2021	●	↓

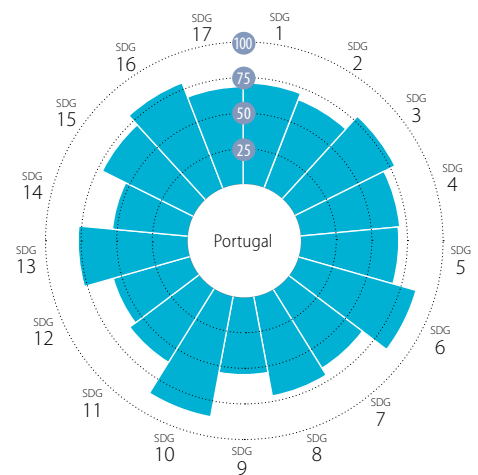
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.14	2020	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	5.9	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	46	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.1	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

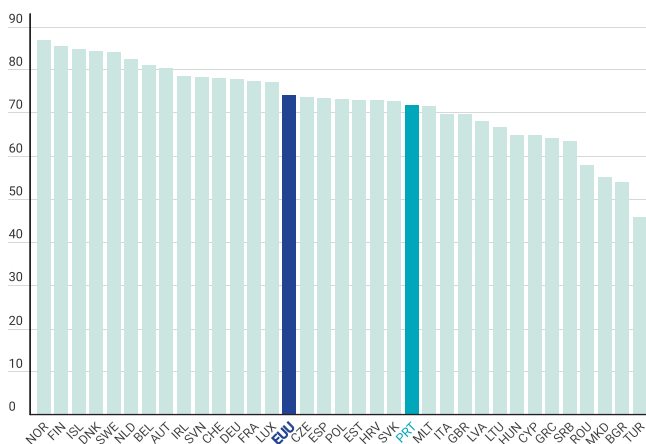


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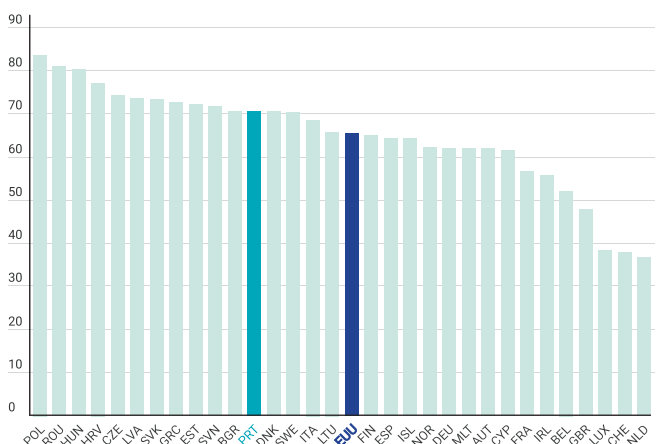
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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.2	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.6	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	1.3	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.7	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.45	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	45.5	2017	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	12.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.1	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.6	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	50.1	2019	●	↗
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	26.4	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.0	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	19.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	221.1	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.0	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.7	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	4.0	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	21	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	34.9	2020	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	17	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	92.2	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.9	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	492.0	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	19.6	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	15.9	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	41.9	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	10.0	2020	●	↗

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	10.6	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	5.9	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	14.9	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.5	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	26.6	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	21.8	2020	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.5	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	84.6	2017	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	12.7	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	27.0	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.4	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.1	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	17.5	2020	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	30.6	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2020	●	→
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	19,628	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.0	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	6.9	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.5	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.4	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.2	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	24.4	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	84	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	15	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	21	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	43.6	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	31.2	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.21	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	13.6	2018	●	↗
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	14.3	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	28.9	2019	●	↓
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	25.2	2020	●	↗
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	9.1	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	2.3	2019	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.3	2018	●	↓
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	68.1	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.9	2015	●	→
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.6	2015	●	↑
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	13.1	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.8	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	91.5	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	68.9	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	35.4	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	28.1	2018	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.3	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.4	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.6	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	18.3	2018	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.0	2018	●	●

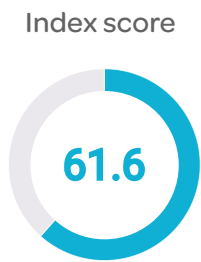
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	6.6	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.1	2020	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.43	2020	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	61	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.9	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.55	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	10.1	2021	●	↑

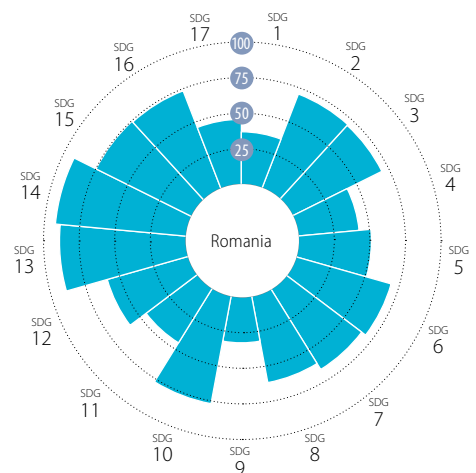
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.17	2020	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	3.8	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	49	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.5	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

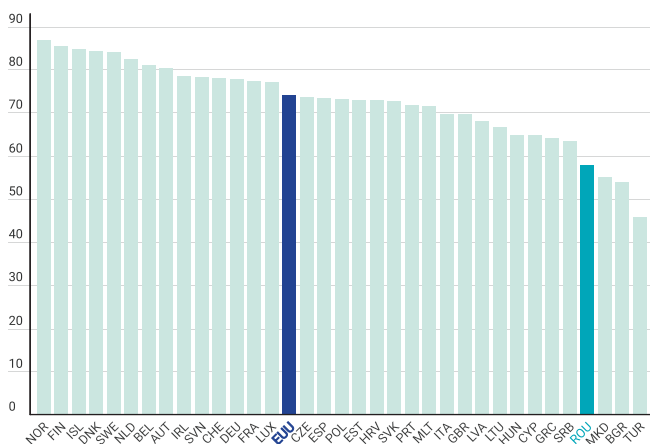


- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

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

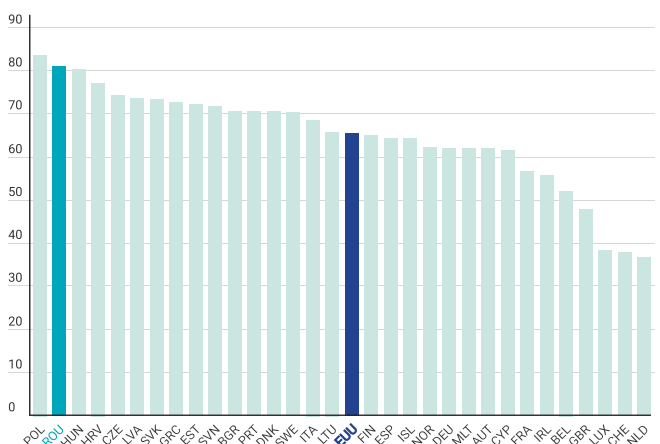
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

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.sdginde.org/EU>

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	23.4	2020	●	↗
Severely materially deprived people (%)	15.2	2020	●	↕
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	10.3	2021	●	↕

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.9	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.33	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	40.3	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	4.0	2018	●	↕
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	11.7	2018	●	↕
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.2	2020	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	2019	●	↕
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	73.0	2020	●	↕
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	18.7	2020	●	↕
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	7.8	2020	●	↓
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.0	2019	●	↗
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	516.9	2018	●	→
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2018	●	↕
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	59	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.0	2019	●	↕
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	9.6	2019	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2019	●	↕
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	11.1	2019	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	30	2020	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	89.0	2017	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2020	●	↕
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	5	2020	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	78.6	2019	●	↓
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	15.6	2020	●	↕
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	428.0	2018	●	↕
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	43.9	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.8	2015	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	24.9	2020	●	↓
Adult participation in learning (%)	1.0	2020	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	3.3	2019	●	↕
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	19.3	2020	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	28.1	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.0	2020	●	↗
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	12.8	2020	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	26.2	2020	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	21.2	2020	●	↗
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	48.1	2018	●	↕
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	4.4	2017	●	↕
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	5.6	2013	●	↕
Population using safely managed water services (%)	82.0	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.1	2020	●	↕

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	10.0	2020	●	↕
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	24.3	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2018	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2020	●	↕
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	16,608	2019	●	↕
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	16.6	2020	●	↕
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.0	2020	●	↕

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2019	●	↕
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	14.9	2020	●	↕
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2015	●	↕

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.5	2019	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.4	2019	●	→
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	2.8	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	86	2020	●	↕
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	14	2020	●	↕
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	13	2019	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	↕
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	26.2	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↓

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	33.8	2020	●	↕
Palma ratio	1.39	2018	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	19.0	2018	●	→
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	54.1	2020	●	↗
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	11.5	2019	●	↓
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	10.0	2020	●	↕
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	16.4	2019	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	1.3	2019	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	3.0	2018	●	↓
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	34.5	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.9	2015	●	→
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	20.2	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	2.9	2015	●	↕

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	9.2	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	77.6	2019	●	↕
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	2.3	2012	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.1	2018	●	↕
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.6	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.0	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.8	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	3.5	2018	●	↗
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2018	●	↕
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	8.8	2020	●	↕
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.2	2020	●	↕
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2020	●	↕
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.54	2020	●	↗
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2020	●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	44	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	6.1	2018	●	↕
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.54	2015	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.9	2021	●	↕

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.13	2020	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	62	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.5	2019	●	↕

Overall Performance

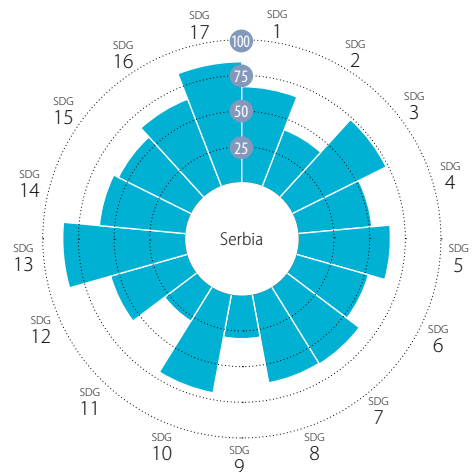
Index score



SDG Rank

Serbia
31 /34

Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

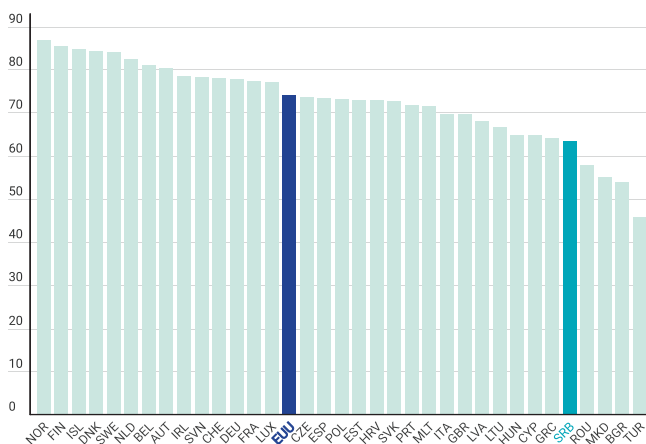


■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ On track or maintaining achievement
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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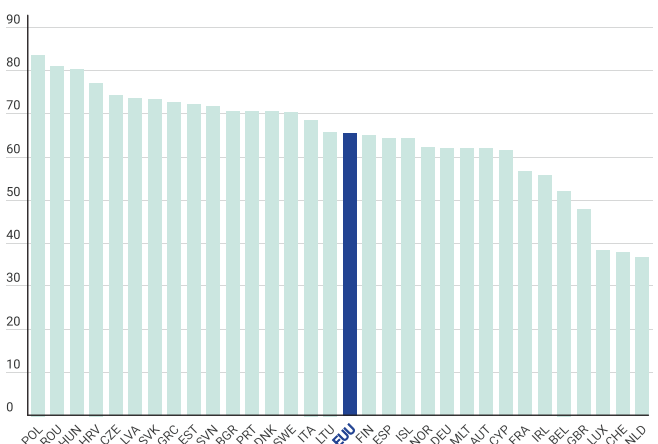
Leave No One Behind Index

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.sdginde.org/EU>

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Severely materially deprived people (%)	14.6	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	4.3	2021	●	↗

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.3	2019	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.35	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2019	●	↗
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.0	2019	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	59.0	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	18.6	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	10.6	2019	●	↓
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	14.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	398.6	2018	●	↗
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	13.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	62	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	2019	●	↗
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	1.7	2019	●	●
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2018	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2020	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	5	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	67.3	2019	●	↗
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	5.6	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	442.3	2018	●	●
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	38.3	2018	●	●
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	32.6	2020	●	↗
Adult participation in learning (%)	3.7	2020	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	9.6	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	14.0	2020	●	↗
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	20.0	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.4	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	21.7	2020	●	→
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	25.0	2020	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	2.1	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	12.9	2018	●	→
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	NA	NA	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	9.4	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	75.0	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	18.4	2020	●	↓

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	9.9	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	21.4	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2018	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	20.0	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	9.1	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.2	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.9	2019	●	→
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.7	2019	●	↓
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	0.9	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	81	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	14	2019	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.5	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↓

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	* 36.2	2017	●	●
Palma ratio	* 1.48	2018	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	19.2	2018	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	60.1	2019	●	→
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	0.3	2018	●	↓
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	18.0	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	0.9	2018	●	→
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	34.1	2015	●	↗
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	14.3	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	6.6	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.2	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	11.7	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.8	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.2	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.2	2018	●	↓
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.8	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

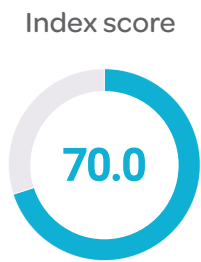
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	10.7	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.60	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.40	2020	●	→
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.38	2020	●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	38	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.27	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	32.0	2021	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

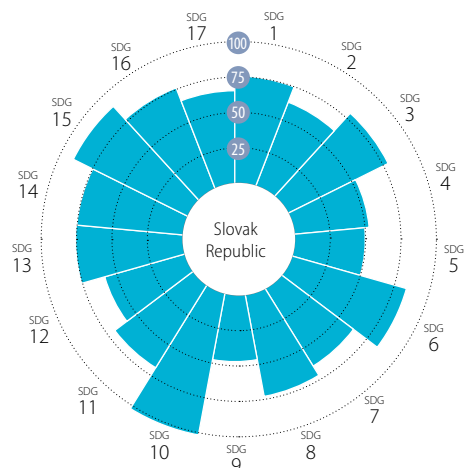
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.8	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

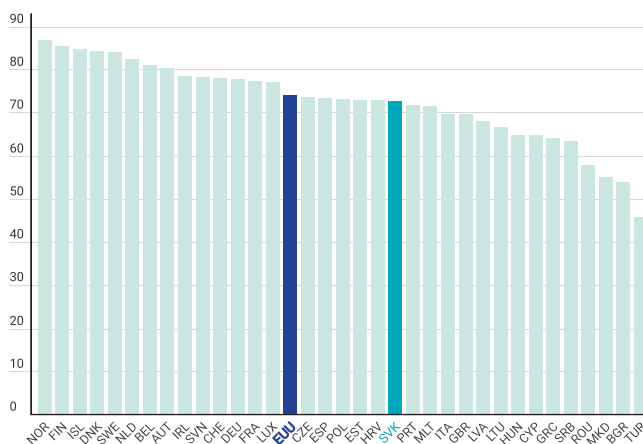


■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↘ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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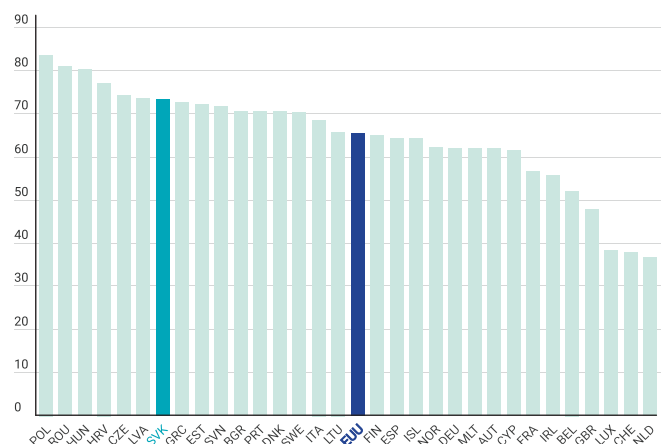
Leave No One Behind Index

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.sdginde.org/EU>

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	11.4	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.9	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	2.0	2021	●	→

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.7	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.40	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	48.9	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	23.0	2018	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	14.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.9	2020	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.1	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	65.2	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	20.4	2019	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.0	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	406.6	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	7.9	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	1.4	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	25	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	94.6	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	20.2	2019	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	15	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	77.8	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.6	2020	●	↑
PIISA score (worst 0–600 best)	469.3	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	29.3	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	18.5	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	39.0	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	2.8	2020	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	18.4	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	12.6	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	26.6	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.7	2020	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	31.4	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	15.8	2020	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.3	2019	●	↓
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	65.7	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.4	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	16.4	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	81.9	2020	●	↓

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.7	2020	●	→
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	16.9	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2020	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	16,043	2019	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	15.2	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	6.7	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.2	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.8	2019	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.8	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	10.1	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	86	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	22	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.7	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	* 22.8	2019	●	↑
Palma ratio	* 0.76	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	1.3	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	56.9	2019	●	→
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	38.5	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	4.9	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	13.8	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	6.4	2019	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	81.6	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	38.3	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	13.4	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	9.8	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.1	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	87.1	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	62.5	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.8	2020	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.3	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.2	2018	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	14.4	2018	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

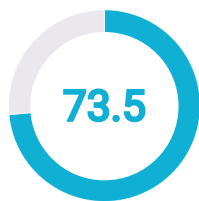
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	5.6	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	5.2	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.60	2020	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.56	2020	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	49	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.9	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.24	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	23.0	2021	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.14	2020	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	1.1	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 55	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.6	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance

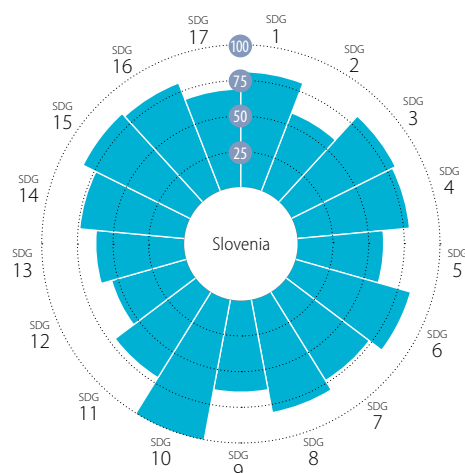
Index score



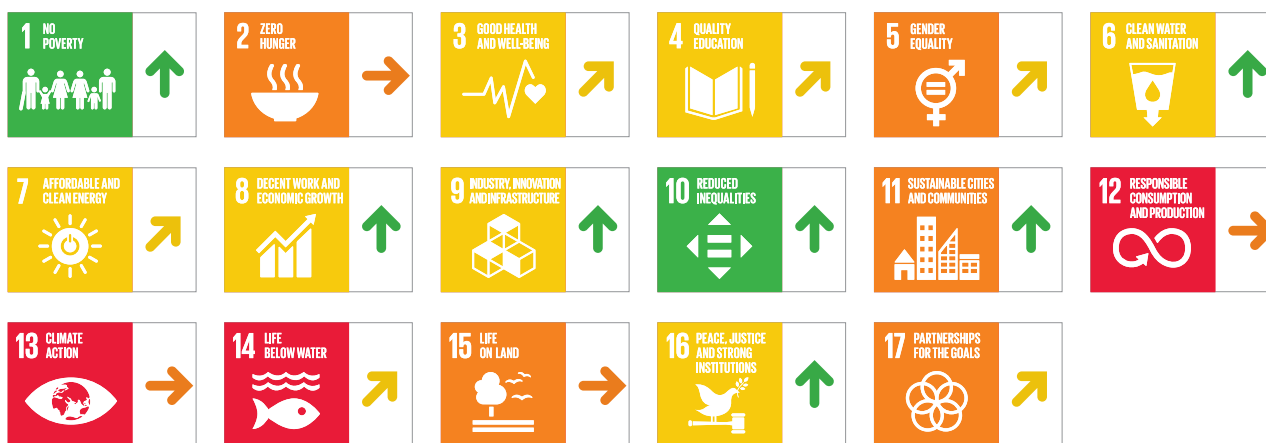
SDG Rank

Slovenia
9 /34

Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

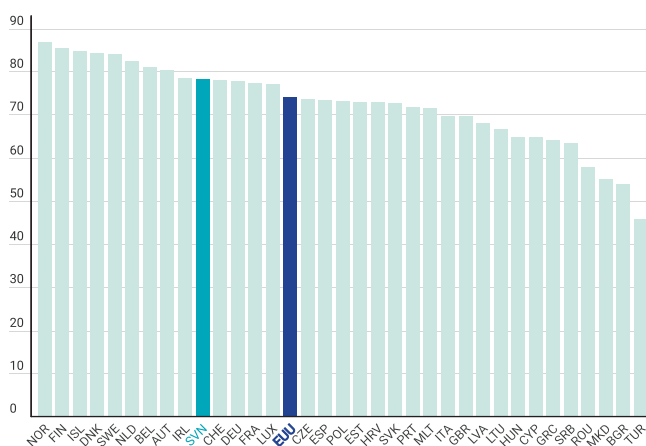


■ Major challenges
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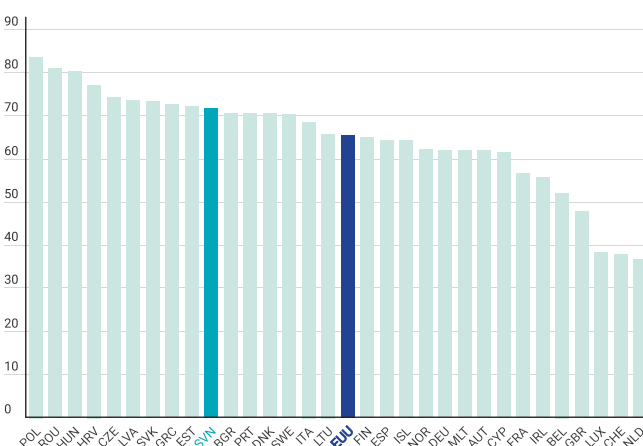
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.4	2020	●	↑	People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2019	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.0	2020	●	↑	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.0	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.2	2021	●	↑	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2015	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.9	2019	●	↓	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.0	2019	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.40	2017	●	↓	R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.7	2019	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	57.6	2015	●	●	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	79.4	2020	●	↑
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	43.2	2019	●	↑	Households with broadband access (%)	90	2020	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	35.7	2018	●	→	Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	5	2020	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●	Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	26	2019	●	↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.6	2020	●	↑	Gini Coefficient	23.5	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.1	2019	●	↑	Palma ratio	0.85	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	67.2	2020	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	27.5	2020	●	↓	Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	5.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.4	2020	●	↑	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	18.1	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2019	●	↑	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	59.2	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	252.8	2018	●	↑	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	20.8	2020	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	16.9	2018	●	↑	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (µg/m ³)	15.3	2019	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23	2016	●	●	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	2019	●	↑	Circular material use rate (%)	11.4	2019	●	↗
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2019	●	↑	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.6	2018	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2019	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	184.8	2015	●	↓
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	4.5	2019	●	↓	Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	29.6	2015	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	27	2020	●	↑	Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	10.3	2015	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑	Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	9.9	2015	●	↓
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	23.8	2020	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.6	2019	●	↓
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	25	2020	●	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.6	2015	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	92.1	2019	●	↑	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	80.9	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.1	2020	●	↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	503.7	2018	●	↑	Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	41.8	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	14.6	2018	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.1	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.0	2018	●	↗	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	45.4	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.4	2020	●	→
Adult participation in learning (%)	8.4	2020	●	↓	SDG15 – Life on Land				
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	7.9	2019	●	↑	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	6.2	2020	●	↑	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.3	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	12.0	2020	●	↑	Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.3	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.2	2020	●	↓	Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	22.9	2020	●	→	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	17.3	2020	●	→	Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2020	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2020	●	↑	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.17	2020	●	→
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	68.9	2018	●	↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.5	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.7	2017	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	52	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	24.5	2013	●	↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.9	2019	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.3	2020	●	↑	SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	71.5	2020	●	↑	Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.8	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	22.0	2019	●	↓	Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑	Gross disposable income (€/capita)	19,548	2019	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2020	●	↑	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.0	2019	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	19,548	2019	●	↑	R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.7	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.2	2020	●	↑	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	79.4	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	5.0	2020	●	↑	Households with broadband access (%)	90	2020	●	↑

Overall Performance

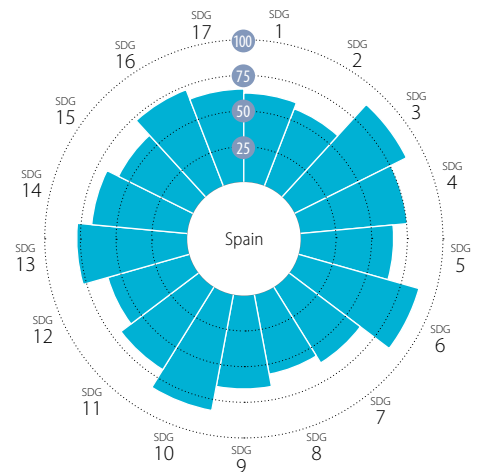
Index score



SDG Rank

Spain
22/34

Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

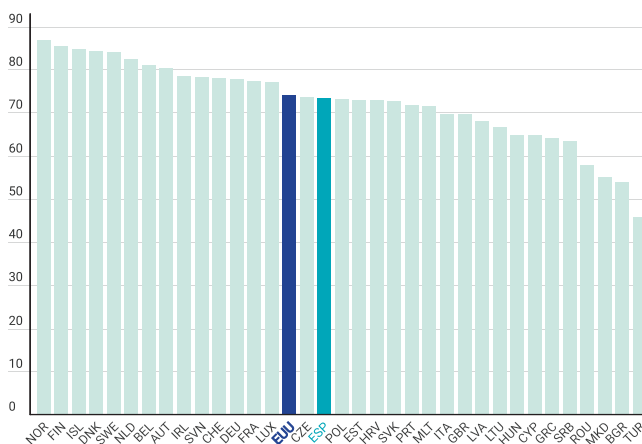


■ Major challenges
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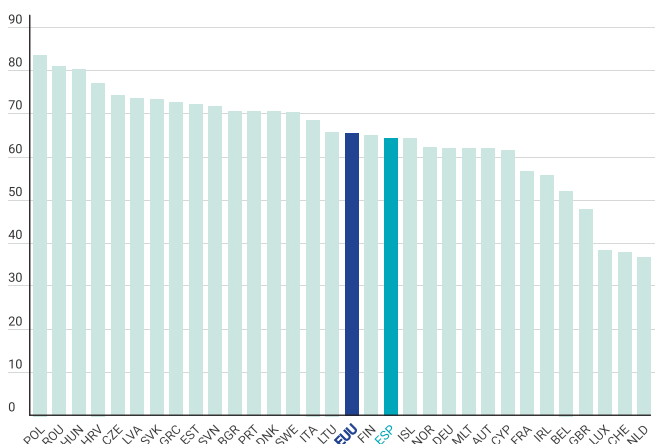
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	21.0	2020	●	→
Severely materially deprived people (%)	7.0	2020	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	2.0	2021	●	↗

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.0	2019	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.42	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	45.7	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	49.3	2017	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	18.5	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	110.9	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.4	2019	●	→
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	73.0	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	16.5	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.6	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.3	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	177.9	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	7.2	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.7	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	1.6	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	24	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.7	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	29.4	2019	●	↓
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	40	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	97.3	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	16.0	2020	●	↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	486.7	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	21.3	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.0	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	47.4	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	11.0	2020	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	11.9	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	11.4	2020	●	→
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	24.8	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	42.2	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	29.3	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	19.8	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.2	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	86.6	2016	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	23.7	2017	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	24.0	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.6	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.7	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	10.9	2020	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	18.4	2019	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	20,346	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	17.3	2020	●	↗
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	15.5	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	11.8	2020	●	↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.3	2019	●	→
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	38.3	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	95	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	6	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	31	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	55.8	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	32.1	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.26	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	3.9	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	16.6	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	34.7	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	19.7	2020	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	11.8	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	10.0	2019	●	↗
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.1	2019	●	↓
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	29.4	2015	●	↑
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	21.5	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	15.2	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	9.8	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.4	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	111.8	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	88.4	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	32.1	2018	●	→
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	42.8	2018	●	↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.8	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.7	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.3	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.6	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	14.1	2020	●	↓
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.6	2020	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2020	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	62	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.4	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.93	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	20.4	2021	●	↑

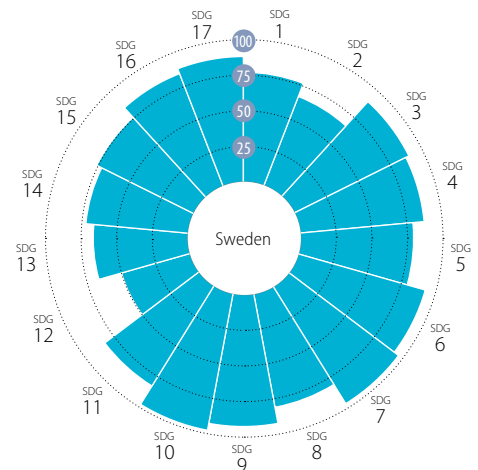
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.24	2020	●	↗
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	23.1	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	65	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.9	2019	●	↑

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

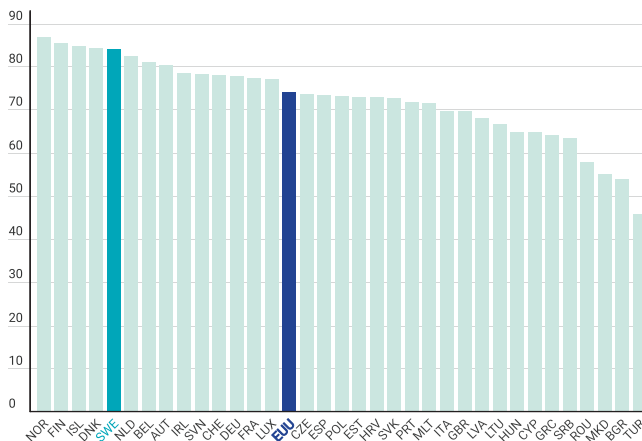


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- ↓ Decreasing
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- ↗ Moderately improving
- ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

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 here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

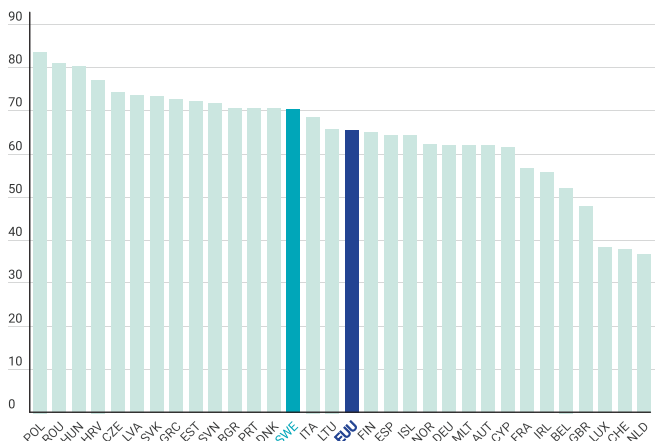
Leave No One Behind Index

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.sdginde.org/EU>

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.1	2020	● →	
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.8	2020	● ↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.6	2021	● ↑	

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.3	2019	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.53	2017	● →	
Yield gap closure (%)	68.6	2015	● ●	
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	60.1	2018	● ↓	
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	15.1	2018	● ↑	
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	● ●	

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	2020	● ↑	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.8	2019	● ↑	
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	76.5	2020	● ↑	
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	20.6	2020	● →	
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.7	2020	● ↑	
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.5	2019	● ↑	
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	183.3	2018	● ↑	
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.7	2018	● ↓	
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7	2016	● ●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2019	● ↑	
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2019	● ↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2019	● ↑	
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	3.8	2019	● ↑	
Smoking prevalence (%)	7	2020	● ↑	
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2019	● ↑	
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	14.9	2020	● ↑	
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2021	● ↑	
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	28	2020	● ↑	

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	95.6	2019	● ↑	
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.7	2020	● ↑	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	502.3	2018	● ↑	
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	19.0	2018	● ↑	
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.7	2018	● ↓	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.2	2020	● ↑	
Adult participation in learning (%)	28.6	2020	● ↑	

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	11.8	2019	● ↑	
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	4.9	2020	● ↑	
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	5.7	2020	● ↑	
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	49.6	2020	● ↑	
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	38.0	2020	● ↑	
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	21.3	2020	● ↗	

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2020	● ↑	
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	95.0	2017	● ↑	
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.7	2017	● ↑	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	32.3	2013	● →	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.8	2020	● ↑	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	94.9	2020	● ↑	

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.7	2020	● ↑	
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	56.4	2019	● ↑	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.2	2019	● ↑	

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2020	● ↑	
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25,004	2019	● ↑	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.2	2020	● ↑	
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	8.3	2020	● ↓	

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2019	● ↑	
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.8	2020	● ↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2015	● ↑	

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.4	2019	● ↑	
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.7	2019	● ↑	
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	438.0	2020	● ↑	
Households with broadband access (%)	94	2020	● ↑	
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	7	2020	● ↑	
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	51	2019	● ↑	
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	● ↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	66.2	2021	● ●	
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	● ↑	

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	26.9	2020	● ↑	
Palma ratio	1.00	2019	● ↑	

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	0.3	2018	● ↑	
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	39.9	2020	● →	
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	46.6	2019	● ↑	
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	7.1	2020	● ↑	
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	5.8	2019	● ↑	

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	6.5	2019	● ↓	
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.1	2018	● ↓	
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	51.0	2015	● →	
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	44.9	2015	● ↓	
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	12.7	2015	● ↓	
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	11.8	2015	● ↓	

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3	2019	● →	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7	2015	● →	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	64.1	2019	● ●	

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	78.5	2019	● ↑	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.2	2018	● ↓	
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	22.8	2018	● ↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.7	2018	● ↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	● ●	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	2020	● →	

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.1	2020	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.4	2020	● →	
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	● ●	
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	● ●	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2021	● ↑	
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6	2018	● ●	

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2018	● ↑	
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	13.8	2020	● ↓	
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.3	2020	● ↑	
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2020	● ↑	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2020	● ↑	
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2020	● ↑	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	85	2020	● ↑	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.9	2018	● ↑	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.90	2020	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	7.2	2021	● ↑	

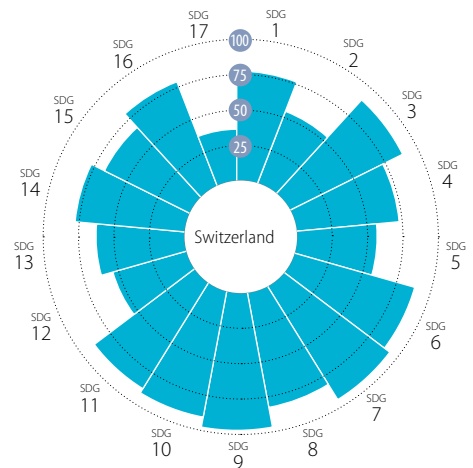
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.14	2020	● ↑	
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	13.7	2018	● ↑	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	61	2021	● ●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.5	2019	● ↑	

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

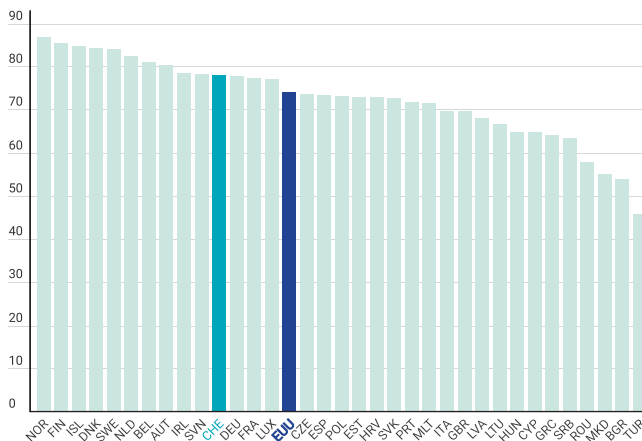


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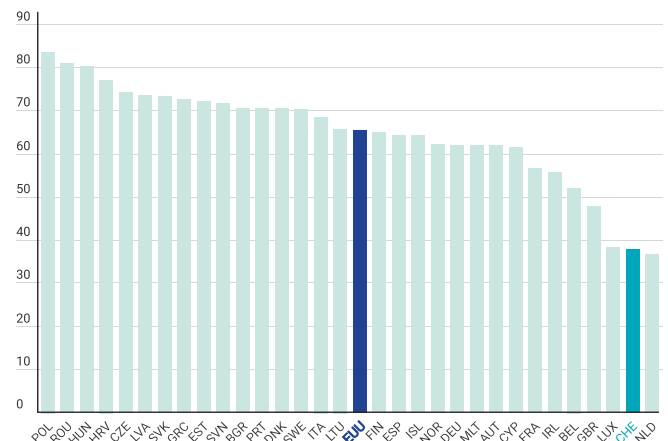
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.0	2019	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.9	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.2	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	*	19.5	2016	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.47	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)		59.4	2019	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)		33.3	2018	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)		0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)		83.2	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		1.4	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)		81.3	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)		18.8	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)		1.2	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		5.4	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)		159.5	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)		11.9	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		10	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		4.0	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)		2.2	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		95	2019	●	↑
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 (%)		100.0	2019	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)		33.2	2019	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		7.3	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)		NA	NA	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)		49.4	2019	●	●
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)		4.0	2020	●	↑
PIISA score (worst 0–600 best)		498.0	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)		20.2	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)		16.3	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		53.0	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)		27.6	2020	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)		18.3	2018	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)		8.3	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)		24.7	2020	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)		16.3	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)		0.0	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)		98.0	2013	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)		1.9	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)		47.6	2013	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)		94.2	2020	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		99.7	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)		0.3	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)		NA	NA	●	●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		0.5	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)		30,844	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)		6.3	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)		4.8	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2018	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.7	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)		3.2	2017	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)		1.7	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)		937.3	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)		96	2019	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)		0	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)		62	2019	●	●
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		75.9	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2.5	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient		30.6	2019	●	↓
Palma ratio		1.10	2017	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)		1.2	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)		14.1	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)		53.0	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)		10.5	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)		9.2	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector		2.9	2019	●	↓
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		38.7	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		54.6	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)		6.7	2015	●	↑
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)		21.9	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		4.4	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		4.8	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		1.2	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)		82.1	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.5	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	NA	●	●

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		37.0	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		60.2	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)		NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)		13.9	2018	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.97	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		5.8	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)		0.5	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)		7.1	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)		2.2	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)		NA	NA	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		85	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		43.2	2018	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)		2.39	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		10.6	2021	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

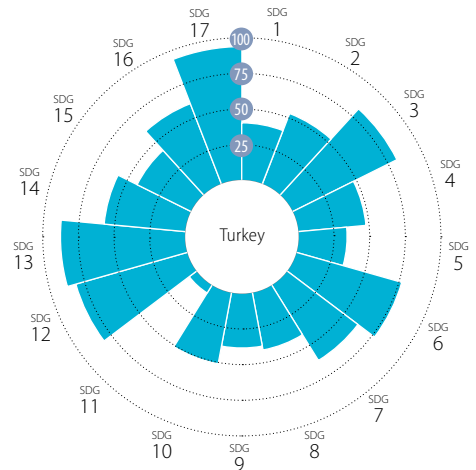
Official development assistance (% of GNI)		0.48	2020	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)		-102.3	2018	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		89	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		87.0	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

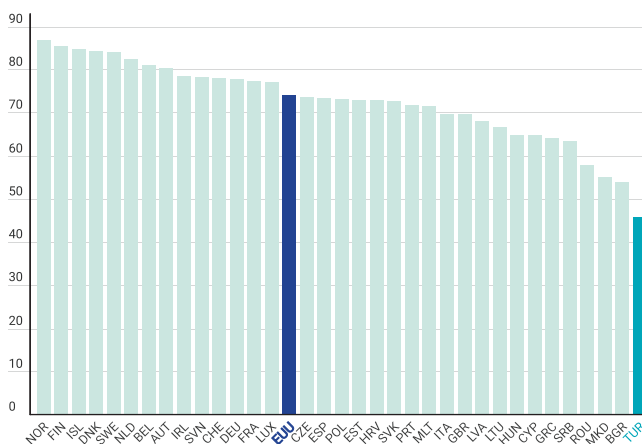


- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- ↓ Decreasing
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- ↗ Moderately improving
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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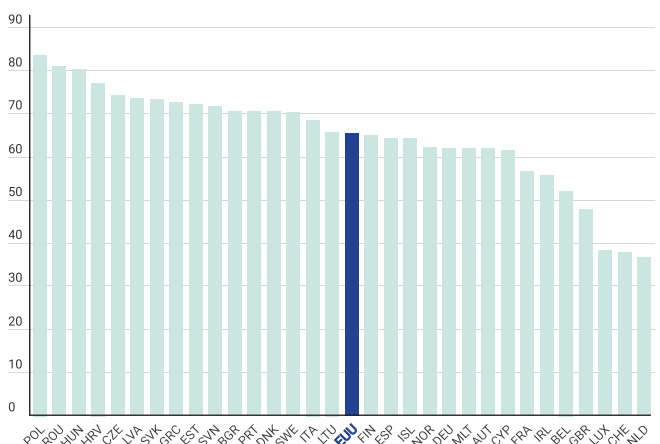
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Severely materially deprived people (%)	26.3	2019	● ●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	7.8	2021	● ●	↗

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.3	2019	● ●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.25	2017	● ●	↗
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	● ●	
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	25.0	2018	● ●	↓
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●	

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.1	2019	● ●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.9	2019	● ●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	66.4	2019	● ●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	10.6	2019	● ●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	8.5	2019	● ●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2019	● ●	↗
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	306.0	2018	● ●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2018	● ●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	47	2016	● ●	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.0	2019	● ●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2018	● ●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2019	● ●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	0.4	2019	● ●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	98.8	2019	● ●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	22.1	2019	● ●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2020	● ●	↓
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	27	2020	● ●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	43.2	2019	● ●	→
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	26.7	2020	● ●	↑
PIISA score (worst 0–600 best)	462.7	2018	● ●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	25.2	2018	● ●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	11.0	2018	● ●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	36.2	2020	● ●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	5.8	2020	● ●	→

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	-1.3	2014	● ●	
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	38.1	2020	● ●	→
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	58.8	2020	● ●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.3	2020	● ●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	17.5	2020	● ●	↗
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	16.8	2020	● ●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.9	2019	● ●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	60.8	2018	● ●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	23.3	2017	● ●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	13.2	2013	● ●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.4	2020	● ●	↗

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	19.2	2019	● ●	↓
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	● ●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.44	2020	● ●	→
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	● ●	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	32.0	2020	● ●	↓
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	13.2	2020	● ●	↓

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	● ●	
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	13.2	2019	● ●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2015	● ●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.1	2019	● ●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.6	2019	● ●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	7.0	2020	● ●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	91	2020	● ●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA	● ●	
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	6	2019	● ●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	● ●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	2021	● ●	
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2018	● ●	↓

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	* 41.9	2019	● ●	
Palma ratio	1.84	2018	● ●	→

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	66.3	2019	● ●	↗
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	11.5	2019	● ●	→
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	36.9	2019	● ●	→
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	● ●	

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA	● ●	
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	23.6	2015	● ●	↑
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.7	2015	● ●	→
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	14.5	2015	● ●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	2.9	2015	● ●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.9	2019	● ●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2015	● ●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.0	2019	● ●	

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	● ●	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	57.5	2018	● ●	→
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	25.5	2018	● ●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.5	2018	● ●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.8	2020	● ●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3	2020	● ●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.2	2020	● ●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	● ●	
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	● ●	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2021	● ●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	● ●	

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

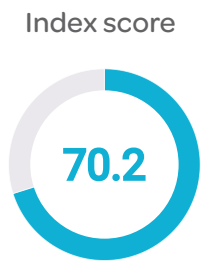
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2018	● ●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	10.9	2019	● ●	↗
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019	● ●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.56	2020	● ●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.41	2020	● ●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.28	2020	● ●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	2020	● ●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	30.6	2018	● ●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.25	2020	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	49.8	2021	● ●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

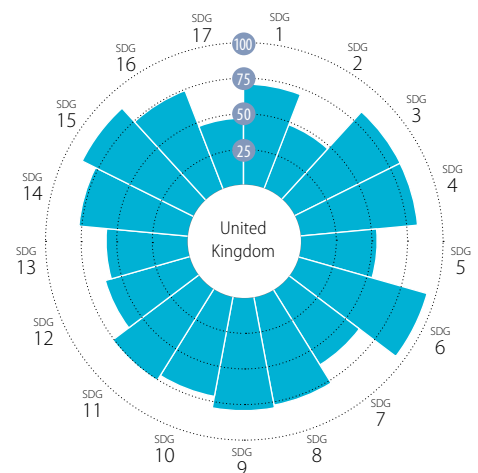
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	5.0	2018	● ●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	● ●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.6	2019	● ●	↑

* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends



- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
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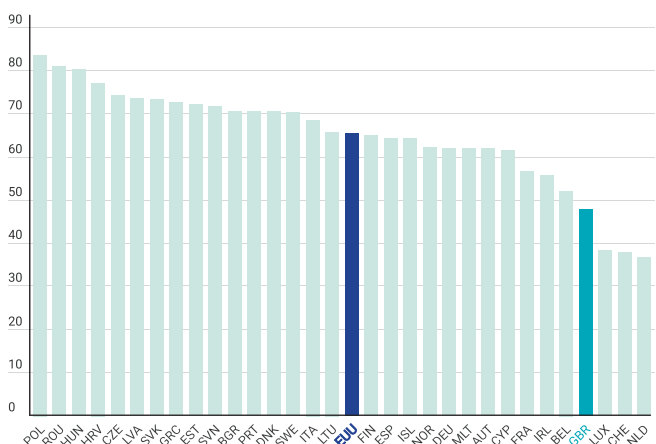
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	18.6	2018	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.6	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.4	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.0	2017	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.41	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	67.8	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	86.1	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	13.1	2018	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	537.3	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.3	2018	●	●
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	6.8	2018	●	↓
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	73.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	21.9	2018	●	↗
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.6	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	237.8	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	8.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	9.7	2014	●	●
Smoking prevalence (%)	12	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	18.3	2020	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	21	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	100.0	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.9	2019	●	→
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	503.7	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	17.4	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.7	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.4	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	14.8	2019	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	19.8	2018	●	↗
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	26.6	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.6	2020	●	↗
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	34.7	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	17.1	2019	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	100.0	2014	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.7	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	33.9	2013	●	↗
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.1	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.4	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	12.3	2019	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25,155	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.4	2019	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	3.8	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2018	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	10.3	2018	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.8	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.5	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	84.2	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	97	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	53	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	93.0	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	33.5	2018	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.57	2019	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	7.1	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	9.8	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	44.1	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	17.6	2018	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	10.2	2019	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	16.4	2019	●	↗
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.0	2018	●	→
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	51.8	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	31.1	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	12.4	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	13.3	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.5	2019	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.2	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,371.6	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	66.1	2019	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	24.8	2018	●	↗
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	23.7	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.2	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.3	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.4	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.2	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	1.4	2018	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96	2021	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.2	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	24.2	2018	●	↓
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.9	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.51	2020	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	77	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.38	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	21.6	2021	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.70	2020	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-41.2	2018	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	100	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.2	2019	●	↑

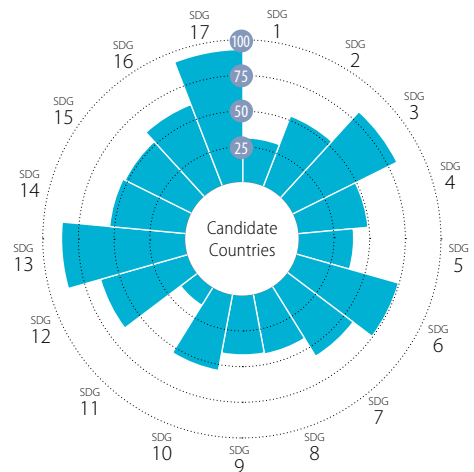
CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

Overall Performance



SDG Rank
Candidate Countries
NA/34

Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

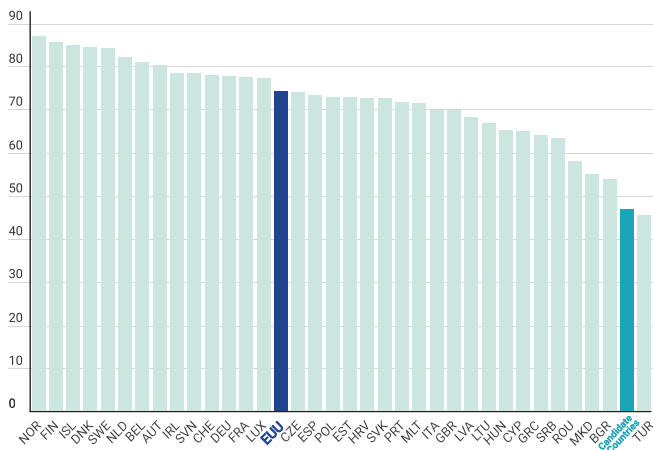


■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
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Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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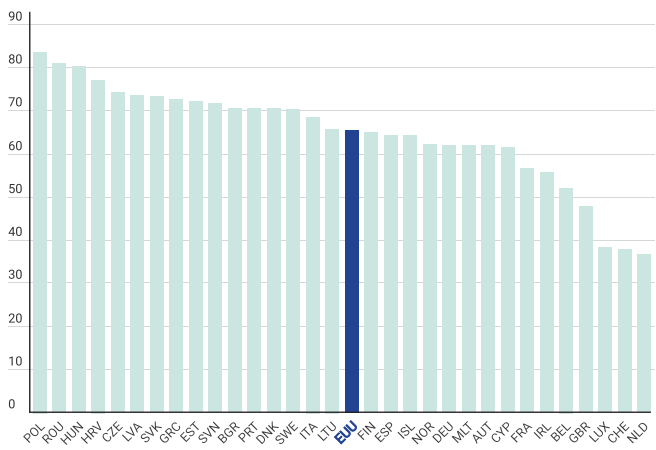
Leave No One Behind Index

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.sdginde.org/EU>

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	22.3	2020	●	●
Severely materially deprived people (%)	25.6	2020	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	8.4	2021	●	↗

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.6	2019	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.27	2017	●	↗
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	NA	NA	●	●
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	25.0	2018	●	●
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.8	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.9	2019	●	●
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	66.4	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	11.2	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	8.7	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.7	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	314.7	2018	●	●
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2018	●	●
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	50	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.4	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	8.2	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	0.5	2019	●	●
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	98.9	2020	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	22.1	2020	●	●
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2021	●	↓
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	24	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	45.4	2019	●	→
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	24.2	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	458.0	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	27.7	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.7	2018	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	35.9	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	5.5	2020	●	→

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	0.2	2019	●	●
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	35.3	2020	●	→
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	54.7	2020	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.1	2020	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	18.0	2020	●	↗
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	17.8	2020	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.1	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	55.6	2018	●	↗
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	22.3	2017	●	→
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	12.6	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	74.9	2020	●	↓
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	70.6	2020	●	↗

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	19.1	2020	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	24.5	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2019	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.46	2020	●	→
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	NA	NA	●	●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	30.7	2020	●	↓
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	12.9	2020	●	↓

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	12.8	2020	●	↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.0	2019	●	↗
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.6	2019	●	↗
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	6.1	2020	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	90	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4	2020	●	●
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	7	2019	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.9	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	↓

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	40.9	2020	●	●
Palma ratio	1.78	2018	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	23.1	2018	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	65.7	2020	●	↗
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	10.2	2019	●	●
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	34.5	2020	●	→
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	0.9	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	26.4	2015	●	↑
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.3	2015	●	→
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	14.3	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	3.3	2015	●	↑

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.9	2019	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	29.1	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	58.8	2019	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	57.5	2018	●	●
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	27.5	2018	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.2	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.1	2020	●	↓

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.5	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.7	2020	●	↓
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.2	2018	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2018	●	●
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	10.5	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.56	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.41	2020	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.30	2020	●	↓
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	2020	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	29.3	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.24	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	47.2	2021	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

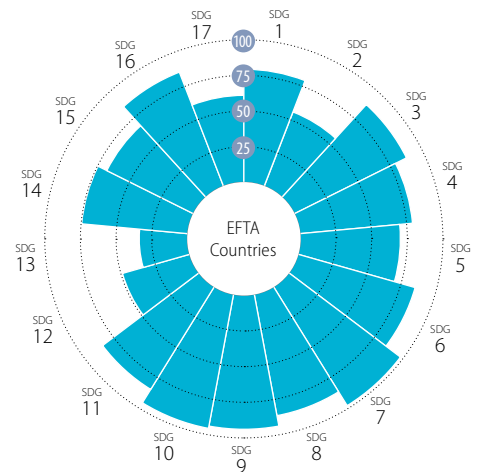
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.0	2018	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.2	2019	●	↑

EFTA COUNTRIES

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

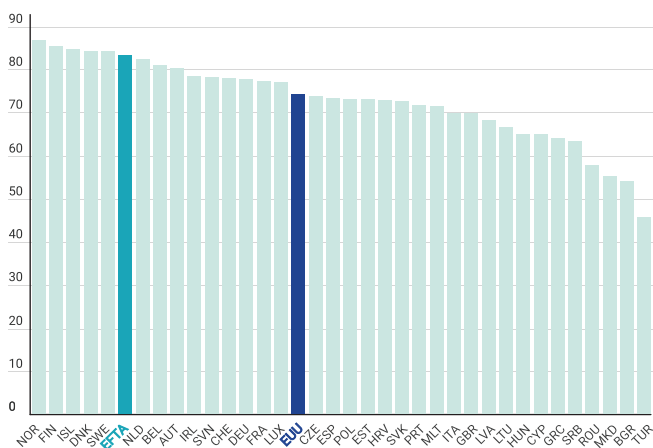


- Major challenges
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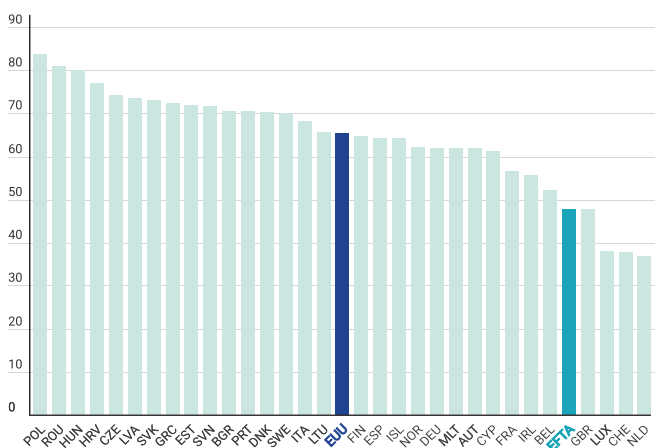
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	14.6	2020	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.9	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	0.3	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.5	2019	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.49	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	72.9	2019	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	31.8	2018	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.2	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.6	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	78.7	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	18.8	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.5	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	167.0	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	10.5	2019	●	●
Smoking prevalence (%)	NA	NA	●	●
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	25.6	2020	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.3	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	33	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	68.4	2019	●	→
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	6.5	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	497.1	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	20.5	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.3	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	51.9	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	23.2	2020	●	↑

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	16.3	2019	●	↗
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	6.9	2020	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	16.3	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	40.5	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	40.6	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	17.6	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	84.0	2018	●	●
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	1.2	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	52.1	2013	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.0	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	86.4	2020	●	↗

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	0.5	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	74.8	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.4	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2020	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	30,212	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	6.4	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	4.7	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.2	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.8	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.8	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	638.8	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	96	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	3	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	63	2019	●	●
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	66.0	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	28.5	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.02	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	3.2	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	18.1	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	47.2	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	9.2	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	8.1	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.9	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	69.0	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	56.3	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	9.7	2015	●	↑
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	19.9	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.8	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.4	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	31,274.3	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	82.1	2019	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.8	2018	●	↗
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	33.2	2018	●	↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.8	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.0	2020	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.2	2020	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	13.9	2018	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.9	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	5.8	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.0	2020	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2020	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2020	●	●
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	84	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.6	2018	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	2.02	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	9.3	2021	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

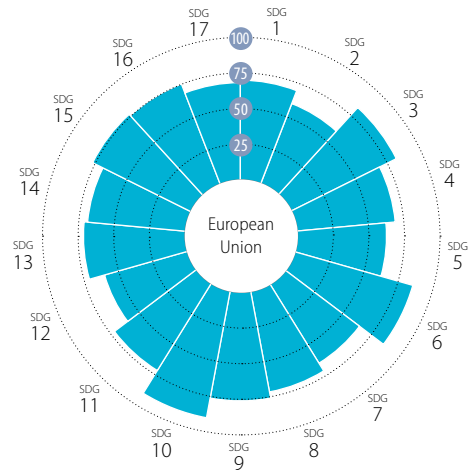
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.71	2020	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-61.4	2018	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	53	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.0	2019	●	↑

EUROPEAN UNION

Overall Performance



Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboards and Trends

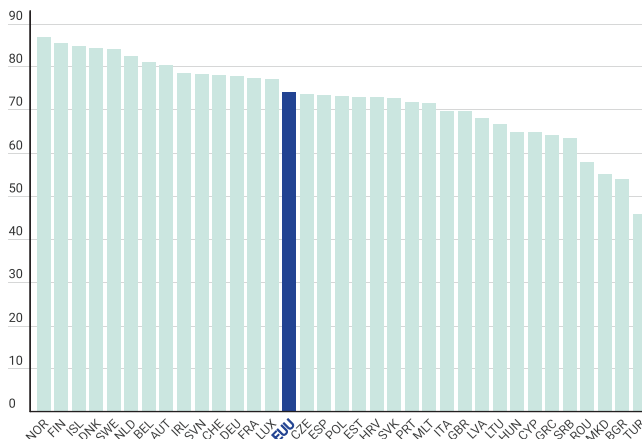


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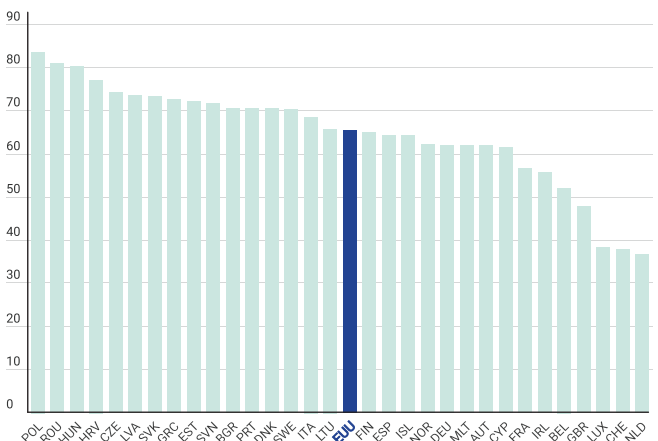
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	17.1	2020	●	→
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.6	2020	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50/day (%)	1.6	2021	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.5	2019	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.43	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	63.2	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	59.4	2019	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	24.1	2018	●	↓
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	113.1	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.5	2020	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.0	2019	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	68.4	2020	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	21.7	2020	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.4	2020	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2019	●	↑
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (per 100,000 population aged less than 75)	250.5	2018	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.4	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	2019	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2019	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2019	●	↑
Population engaging in heavy, episodic drinking at least once a week (%)	3.7	2019	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	24	2020	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	98.6	2020	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	22.0	2020	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2021	●	↑
Individuals that use the internet to make appointments with a practitioner (%)	21	2020	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation in early childhood education (% of children between age of 3 and starting age of compulsory primary education)	92.7	2019	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.0	2020	●	↓
PIISA score (worst 0–600 best)	488.9	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	22.2	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	14.6	2018	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.4	2020	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	9.2	2020	●	↓

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	12.9	2019	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	11.0	2020	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	20.7	2020	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	33.5	2020	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	32.1	2020	●	↑
Proportion of ICT specialists that are women (%)	18.6	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.5	2020	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	80.0	2018	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	9.8	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	31.2	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.7	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.3	2020	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.0	2020	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	19.2	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	23,350	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.9	2020	●	↑
Unemployment Rate (% labour force)	7.2	2020	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2019	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.4	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2015	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.0	2019	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.4	2019	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	147.9	2020	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	91	2020	●	↑
Gap in internet access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4	2020	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	33	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	55.1	2021	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient	30.0	2020	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.13	2018	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban population without access to green urban areas in their neighbourhood (%)	5.7	2018	●	↑
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalized income (%)	28.1	2020	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	45.8	2019	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	13.7	2020	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM _{2.5} in urban areas (µg/m ³)	12.7	2019	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Circular material use rate (%)	13.1	2019	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.1	2019	●	→
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	39.6	2015	●	→
Imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	25.3	2015	●	↓
Production-based emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	16.0	2015	●	↓
Imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	11.3	2015	●	↓

SDG13 – Climate Action

CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.6	2019	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	155.0	2020	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	70.3	2019	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.6	2018	●	→
Fish caught by bottom trawling or dredging (%)	28.7	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.1	2018	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.5	2020	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.5	2020	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.3	2020	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O ₂ /litre)	2.1	2018	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO ₃ /litre)	23.5	2018	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2021	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.9	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2018	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	11.1	2020	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.7	2020	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2020	●	→
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	65	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.2	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.49	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	20.3	2021	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.40	2020	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-7.3	2018	●	↑
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	61	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.9	2019	●	↑



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