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EUROPE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2020

Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic

Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards for the European Union, its Member States, and partner countries

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

Institute for European Environmental Policy

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Summary of findings and recommendations

The COVID-19 pandemic represents a serious setback for sustainable development in Europe and around the world, but the EU is right not to compromise on its vision or its values. The SDGs are the global affirmation of European values. They are the "future we want". While the goals are achievable and financially affordable, meeting them will depend on strong political leadership and ambitious policies. Sound data is also imperative to track progress. This report by SDSN and IEEP, provides such data, as a complement to the official Eurostat report on the SDGs.

The most pressing priority for Europe is to suppress the pandemic – through non-pharmaceutical interventions and the introduction of a safe vaccine as early as science permits. Compared with countries in the Asia-Pacific region, European and EU responses to the COVID-19 pandemic have been far less effective. Learning from countries that have succeeded in suppressing the virus and have better managed to mitigate its health and economic impacts will be key to achieving SDG target 3.d on preparedness for global health security issues. Greater preparedness, coordination and resilience are also needed to prepare Europe for other critical threats, including climate risks.

The SDGs are a framework on which to "build back better" under a post-COVID-19 economic recovery, and for financing within Europe and globally. The investment-led recovery should support a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19 based on the European Green Deal and addressing all 17 SDGs. More than stimulus packages that boost aggregate demand, the crisis calls for a recovery driven by transformative public investments that support green infrastructure, digitization, and responsible consumption and production. This must be accompanied with increased efforts and investments to boost education and skills throughout Europe and to accelerate the convergence of living standards. Coordinated efforts to reform tax systems, and in particular digital taxes, are crucial to finance these transformations in Europe and in the rest of the world.

Europe faces its greatest SDG challenges in the areas of sustainable diets and agriculture, climate and biodiversity – and in strengthening the convergence of living standards across its countries and regions. This year's SDG Index and Dashboards presents pre-COVID-19 data. Even before the onset of the pandemic, no European country was on track to achieve all 17 SDGs by 2030. The EU and partner countries were performing especially poorly on SDG 2 (No Hunger), due to unsustainable diets, high and rising obesity rates, and unsustainable agricultural and farming practices. Major performance gaps are seen for SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). Education and innovation capacities must be strengthened to accelerate the convergence in living standards across EU Member States, and to equip EU citizens with the skills they need to thrive in a digital economy.

Unsustainable supply chains and trade-related spillovers from the EU undermine other countries' capacities to achieve the SDGs and increase the likelihood of future pandemics. The 2020 International Spillover Index shows that European countries are generating large, negative spillovers outside the region – with serious environmental, social and economic consequences for the rest of the world. For instance, imports of clothing, textiles and leather products into the EU is related to 375 fatal workplace accidents and 21,000 non-fatal accidents every year.

The EU needs an integrated and comprehensive approach to implementing the SDGs and must communicate clearly against the SDGs. The European Commission was astute in not launching a separate SDG strategy process for the EU in parallel to the European Green Deal. Key elements of an SDG strategy for the EU have already been in place and are addressed in the Commission President's political guidelines and the Commission's annual work programmes. Gaps can be identified and filled notably through the European Green Deal and without an additional overarching strategy process. Yet, this approach still needs to be worked out and implemented across the EU's policies.

An integrated approach to the SDGs must focus on three broad areas: internal priorities; diplomacy and development cooperation; and negative international spillovers. The concept of SDG Transformations, introduced in the *2019 Europe Sustainable Development Report* (ESDR 2019), 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.

Six Priority SDG Transformations inside the EU

1. **Education, Skills 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.

2. **Sustainable Energy: Promote energy efficiency, achieve zero-carbon power generation, decarbonise industry and create new jobs.** A central pillar of the Green Deal focuses on decarbonizing power generation and transmission, mobility, buildings and industry. The bulk of the necessary decarbonization will occur through the combination of energy efficiency measures and electrification of point sources with zero-carbon power using smart grids. Success will require Trajectories for Achieving Climate Neutrality, as required under the proposed European Climate Law.

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 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.

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, a new biodiversity strategy, a new EU forest strategy and the promotion of reductions in greenhouse-gas emissions, as well as building resilience through the European Climate Law; the proposed "long-term vision for rural areas" and "zero-pollution action plan for water, air and soil"; and deforestation-free value chains.

5. **Clean and Circular Economy with Zero Pollution: Curb pollution, reduce material consumption, and minimise the environmental impact of European industry and consumers.** The proposed "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, are

projected to continue to increase in the EU in the short term. The new action plan therefore emphasises the need for faster action, with a particular focus on key product value chains (electronics and ICT; batteries and vehicles; packaging; plastics; textiles; construction and buildings; food, water and nutrients). These efforts must integrate with the Green Deal's "zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment".

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. This will require substantial investments in technology innovation and digital infrastructure. The Commission has identified critical needs, but more specificity and ambition are required to realise the Digital Transformation.

External Action and Development Cooperation for the SDGs

Green Deal/SDG Diplomacy can help to achieve sustainable development worldwide and advance EU geopolitical interests. At a time when multilateralism is under unprecedented pressure, European partnership, diplomacy and soft power must play a critical role in advancing the EU's internal and external priorities, including the SDGs. This needs to extend to richer and poorer countries alike. The Green Deal has attracted major international attention, and other countries are keen to partner with European initiatives and experiences in mutual learning and transformation processes. If we needed a reminder, then COVID-19 has shown that the EU can also learn a lot from other countries through Green Deal / SDG Diplomacy.

The EU must lead multilateral SDG Diplomacy. 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 UK Presidency in 2021 and German Presidency in 2022), the G20 (under Italian Presidency in 2021), and the Annual Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank. Of particular importance will be leadership from the EU – alongside China and the UK – in ensuring successful COPs in 2021 on biodiversity in Kunming and on climate in Glasgow.

Tackling negative SDG spillovers

To ensure international legitimacy, the EU must address negative international spillovers. This 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. Moreover, the EU needs to systematically track such spillovers and assess the impact of European policies on other countries and the global commons.

Getting it done – key tools for SDG implementation

Based on extensive consultations with stakeholders, we can idenitfy six major tools for implementing the SDG Transformations:

A New European Industrial and Innovation Strategy for the SDGs. The Commission rightly identifies the digital revolution, alongside the transition to climate neutrality, as the defining challenge and opportunity for securing long-term well-being and prosperity in Europe. New digital and clean-energy technologies are essential for realizing the SDGs. European companies and research institutions must secure a leading position in these defining technologies, and Europe's population must have access to cutting-edge digital infrastructure and skills. As the new Industrial Strategy says, "This is about Europe's sovereignty".

Financing the SDG strategy. The SDGs and the European Green Deal form an investment agenda requiring 1.5% of EU GDP for the 2030 climate and energy targets alone. The Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and the Next Generation EU COVID-19 recovery package (NGEU) have the potential to advance the SDGs, but currently do not include meaningful references to the Goals. The Sustainable Europe Investment Plan is a step in the right direction, but more public and private resources are needed. New EU-wide revenue sources should be explored to support the Green Deal and the SDGs.

Coherent national and EU SDG policies – the SDG-based European Semester. The Commission has rightly identified the need to integrate the SDGs into the European Semester. A balanced approach towards coordinating national and EU-level SDG policies can be built around three components: (i) each country sets national targets and pathways for achieving them; (ii) the Semester reviews progress towards these targets and identifies implementation challenges; and (iii) sector coordination mechanisms review corresponding EU and national policies for greater alignment and higher ambition.

Coordinated Green Deal / SDG Diplomacy. Seizing these diplomatic opportunities will require focus and organisation within the EU's External Action Service and close coordination with the directorate-generals for Trade (DG TRADE) and International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), as well as the directorate-generals in charge of the Green Deal. The Commission might consider establishing a dedicated unit focused on the SDGs, which would help align major diplomatic initiatives, as well as bilateral relations with an EU focus on promoting the SDGs domestically and internationally. Transformational SDG-cooperation policies need to address both poorer and wealthier countries.

Business standards and reporting. European businesses need to orient their activities towards the SDGs and report on their contributions, which in turn will require clearer metrics. In particular, the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) needs to be aligned with the SDGs. The same applies to the Regulation on Disclosures Relating to Sustainable Investments and Sustainability Risks and to other aspects of the Sustainable Finance Package.

SDG monitoring and reporting framework. Each SDG Transformation needs to be carefully monitored against agreed targets, including the SDGs. Eurostat's annual SDG *Monitoring Report* has become an international reference on how official reports can track the SDGs. Unofficial SDG monitoring reports, including the present ESDR 2020, can provide an important complement to the official Eurostat report.

Outlook

The SDGs are Europe's goals, and the EU is obliged to lead their implementation. Once the COVID-19 pandemic is under control, European recovery strategies must be aligned with the SDGs. The needed steps are bold but ultimately feasible, and current proposals by the Commission point the way. China's carbon neutrality pledge and the election of Joe Biden in the United States hold the promise for greater multilateral cooperation on climate change and other SDGs. Here, too, the EU and European countries can lead, including by making the 2021 COPs of the climate and biodiversity conventions a success.

Acronyms and abbreviations

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

Performance of European countries against the SDGs

Part 1.

Performance of European countries against the SDGs

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015 by all 193 UN Member States, calls on all nations to combine economic prosperity, social inclusion and environmental sustainability with peaceful societies. The SDGs represent an affirmation of European values. European countries, and in particular the EU leadership, played a key role in the adoption of the SDGs and have committed to achieving them. 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 also provide a roadmap for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19. This is not the time to lower SDG ambitions in Europe and globally (Sachs et al., 2020b). Particularly relevant in the COVID-19 context, SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) calls for universal health coverage, increased access to and quality of care, and "early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks". The 2020 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy and the Recovery and Resilience Facility are meant to "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, 2020d).

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

According to the 2020 Global SDG Index, prepared by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), all ten countries closest to achieving the SDGs are in Europe, as are 17 of the top 20 countries – a remarkable performance from an international perspective. Yet there are significant gaps in performance across European countries: ranging from Sweden, Denmark and Finland (ranked the top 3) to Bulgaria, Greece and Romania (ranked 35th and lower). European countries also generate large negative spillover effects that undermine other countries' efforts to achieve the Goals. Before the outbreak of COVID-19, no European country was on track to achieving the SDGs. COVID-19 is a major setback for sustainable development, with negative short-term impacts in Europe as in the rest of the world, along with longer-term impacts that are much harder to predict, as they largely depend on the ability of the global community to learn lessons from the pandemic with which to build more sustainable, inclusive and resilient economies.

1.1 The SDG Index and Dashboards

The SDSN, in cooperation with IEEP, has developed a Europe SDG Index and Dashboards that draws on far richer and more timely data than is available for the global SDG Index. The Europe SDG Index and Dashboards cover the EU as a whole, the 27 individual Member States, the 4 countries of the European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland), as well as the United Kingdom. This comes to a total of 32 countries, plus the EU as an aggregate. This year's edition includes 113 indicators. By design, the SDG Index goes beyond GDP to measure the progress of countries, by including measures of well-being, environmental sustainability and good governance.

As described further in the methodology section (Annex 1) and in Lafortune et al., (2018), we score each country's performance on every indicator on a scale of 0 to 100, with 100 denoting the best possible score. Scores can be interpreted as percentages towards achievement of the SDGs. The methodology for the index and dashboards has been audited by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) (Papadimitriou et al., 2019). This report complements the official SDG monitoring report prepared by Eurostat, *Sustainable Development in the European Union: Monitoring Report on Progress Towards the SDGs in an EU Context* (Eurostat, 2020). As shown in a recent study that compared the findings of the SDSN/IEEP, Eurostat, OECD and ASviS monitoring reports for the SDGs, the choice of methodology and indicators to track the SDGs in the EU can lead to very different results and policy messages (Miola and Schiltz, 2019; Lafortune et al., 2020). Compared with other assessments, the SDSN/IEEP report integrates more unofficial statistics, calculates distance to invariant thresholds that denote SDG achievement, and covers more extensively the issue of international spillovers.

Due to time lags in data generation and reporting, this year's Europe SDG Index and Dashboards do not reflect the impact of COVID-19. The projection of country trajectories based on recent progress (business-as-usual, or BAU, scenarios) may not provide a realistic sense of the likely future, as COVID-19 risks impacting trajectories relating to many SDGs. At the same time, using country-level data in the midst of the COVID-19 crisis to evaluate progress on CO_2 emissions, pollution and other environmental or social metrics may not be the most useful way to assess overall medium- and longer-term trajectories, or government efforts towards decoupling. Section 1.5 discusses the observed and likely impacts of COVID-19 on the 17 SDGs.

The "pre-COVID-19" Europe SDG Index and Dashboards remain useful for understanding goal-by-goal progress across countries and regions since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015. This serves three purposes in a world that is being transformed by the effects of COVID-19. Firstly, the SDG data and dashboards presented in this report can help countries understand pre-crisis vulnerabilities and challenges, which partly explain why so many countries were ill-prepared

to respond to COVID-19. Secondly, the SDGs provide a framework for the long-term recovery from COVID-19: the six SDG Transformations described in section 3 can help operationalise such a strategy. Thirdly, the SDG dashboards underscore the urgent need for investments in more timely and comprehensive SDG data.

The 2020 Europe SDG Index and Dashboards

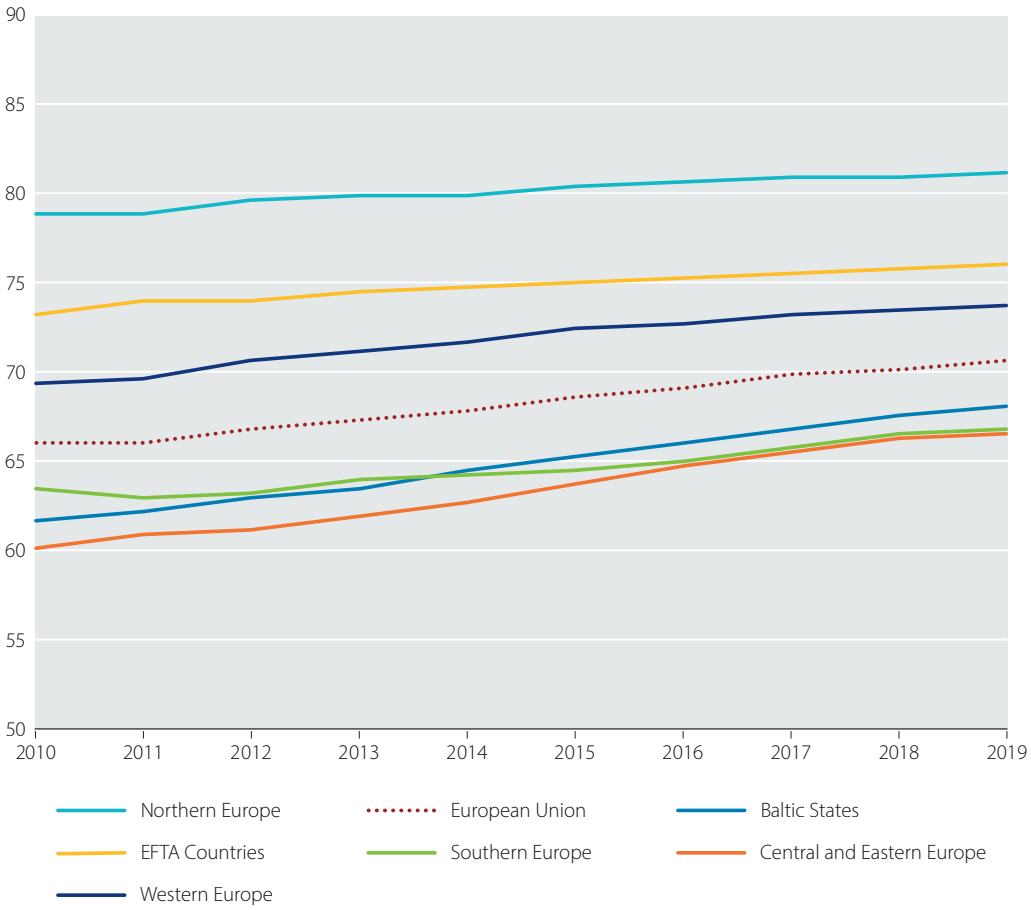
Our 2020 results show that no European country had achieved the SDGs before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, no European country was on track to achieving all SDGs by 2030. Finland tops the 2020 Europe SDG Index, followed by two other Nordic countries – Denmark and Sweden. Interestingly, compared with other European countries, Finland has also managed so far to better mitigate the health and economic impacts of COVID-19 (Section 2). Yet even these countries face major challenges in achieving several SDGs and are not on track to achieving all of the SDGs. Countries in Southern and Eastern Europe perform worse. COVID-19 has in many instances increased these challenges, especially relating to socio-economic goals, and has not resolved the climate and biodiversity crises.

European countries obtain best results on the socio-economic goals, including SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). There are currently no good international measures to capture SDG target 3.d on preparedness for global health security issues. The existing measures have been poor predictors of countries' ability to deal with COVID-19 so far (Lafortune, 2020). We underline the need for further actions on SDG 5 (Gender Equality). Only one country (Norway) has achieved this goal as yet, and many are off track for achieving it by 2030.

By contrast, European countries perform poorly on goals related to responsible consumption and production, climate action, and biodiversity. Their poorest results are on SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). In most cases, trajectories in the years preceding COVID-19 were largely insufficient to achieve these Goals by 2030, or the objectives of the Paris Agreement. This aligns with the results presented by Eurostat in its 2020 report (Eurostat, 2020), apart from SDG 14, for which it provides no trends. An important difference between the two reports, however, is that all European countries perform poorly on SDG 2 (No Hunger) in the present ESDR, due to unsustainable diets, high and rising obesity rates, and unsustainable agriculture and farming.

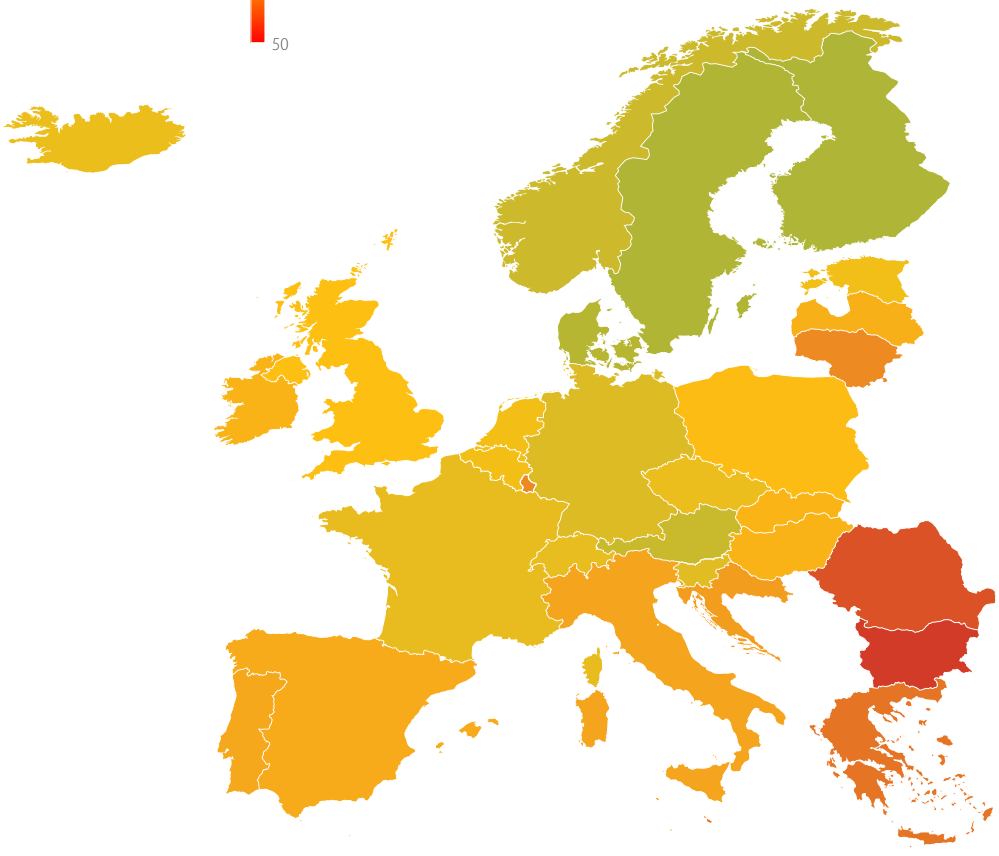
Using the 2020 indicator set, we calculated the SDG Index retroactively to estimate progress made by Europe since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 and over the past decade. Due to changes in the indicator selection, the 2020 SDG Index and Dashboards for Europe are not directly comparable with those of the 2019 edition. Overall, the EU as a whole and all European subregions have improved their scores: since 2010 and since 2015. Progress since 2010 has been fastest in the Baltic States (+6.6 percentage points), while the EU as a whole has improved by 4.6 percentage points since 2010 and by 2.0 points since 2015. Overall, there has been some degree of convergence in the EU since 2015 however, with subregions that started at lower SDG index scores (Baltic States, Central and Eastern Europe, Southern Europe) progressing more quickly than those with higher scores (Northern Europe and Western Europe). Even so, at current rates it would take the Baltic States, Central and Eastern Europe, and Southern Europe more than 20 years to achieve scores currently seen for Northern Europe (the best-performing European subregion).

Figure 1.2 | Progress on the SDG Index by Europe subregions (2010–2019)
SDG Index Score



Source: Authors' calculations

Figure 1.3 | 2020 SDG Index for Europe

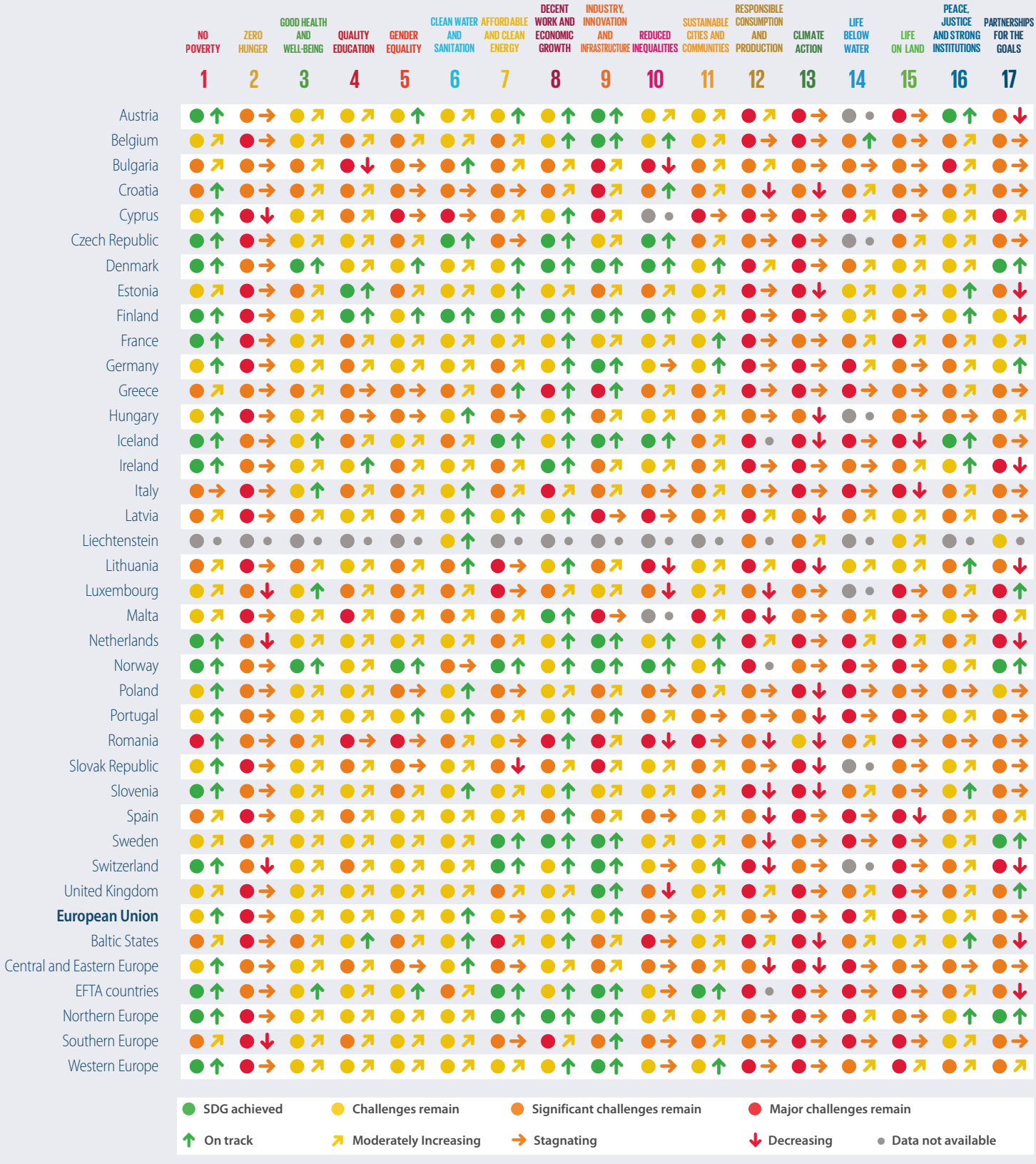


SDG Index Rank	Country	SDG Index Score
1	Finland	81.1
2	Sweden	81.0
3	Denmark	80.1
4	Austria	77.4
5	Norway	77.0
6	Germany	74.6
7	Slovenia	74.0
8	Switzerland	73.2
9	France	73.0
10	Czech Republic	72.7
11	Iceland	72.6
12	Estonia	71.8
13	Belgium	71.7
14	Netherlands	71.7
15	United Kingdom	70.2
16	Poland	69.6
17	Slovak Republic	68.8
18	Ireland	68.7
19	Hungary	68.7
20	Latvia	68.3
21	Spain	67.8
22	Portugal	67.5
23	Italy	67.1
24	Croatia	66.4
25	Lithuania	64.4
26	Luxembourg	64.2
27	Malta	62.4
28	Greece	62.0
29	Cyprus	60.3
30	Romania	58.3
31	Bulgaria	55.8
	European Union	**70.7**
NA	Liechtenstein	NA

Note: Due to lack of data, no SDG Index scores and ranks were computed for Liechtenstein. The European Union average is computed as the population-weighted average of the scores obtained by the 27 EU Member States.

Source: Authors' calculations

Table 1.1 | 2020 SDG dashboards for Europe



Source: Authors' calculations

1.2 Leave no one behind: inequalities within European countries

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. Compared with 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 there are strong disparities across European countries in equity, and across population groups. Trends in relation to some equity measures are not all moving in the right direction (EESC, 2019).

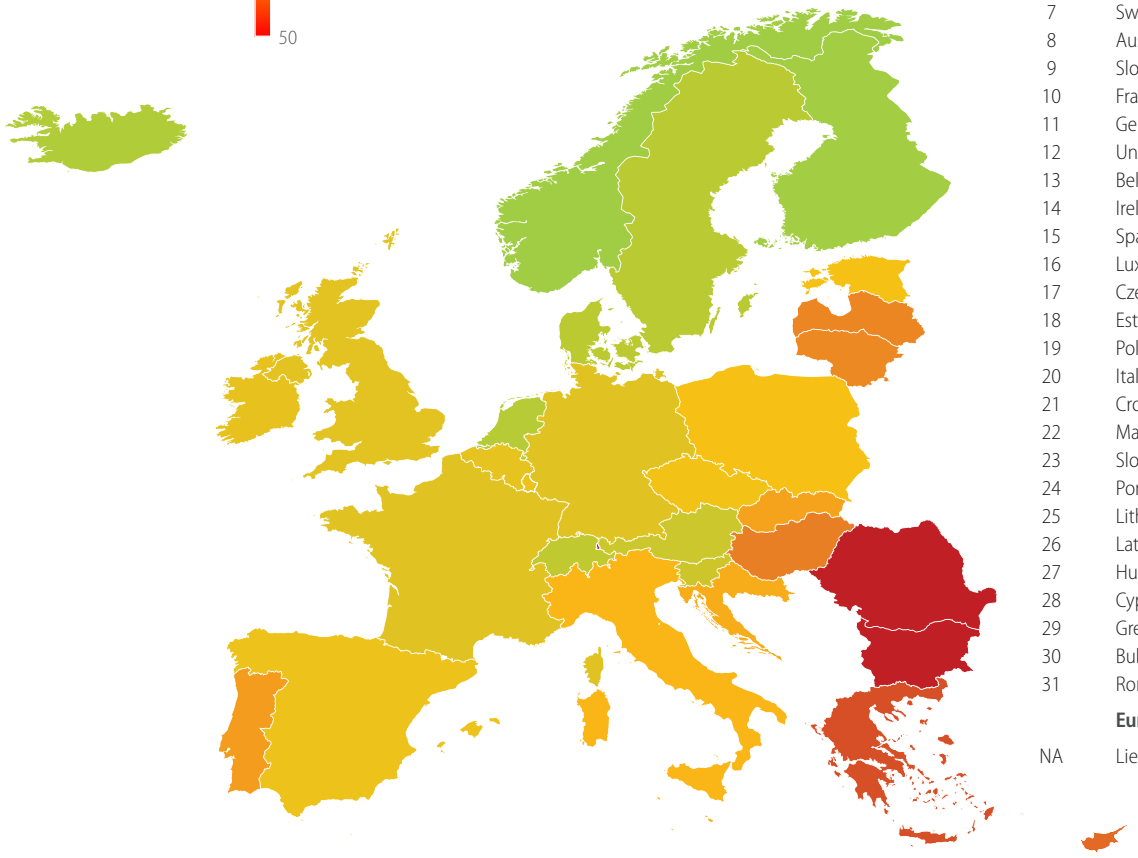
The Leave no one behind (LNOB) Index measures inequalities *within countries*. As indicators related to leaving no one behind are distributed across many SDGs, we also present this standalone index to look at inequalities within European countries using a broad range of measures. The Index includes 29 indicators that track gaps in income and wealth across population groups; unequal access to public services and infrastructure; gender inequalities; and inequalities in access to food, health, education and other human-development measures. All indicators included in the European LNOB Index are also part of the SDG Index and Dashboards.

Overall, three Nordic countries top the LNOB Index – Norway, Finland and Iceland. These three countries are also amongst the top five happiest countries in the world according to the World Happiness Report (Helliwell et al., 2020). By contrast, countries in Eastern and Central Europe face significant equity challenges, characterised by greater poverty rates and material deprivation, as well as gaps across population groups in access to care, quality education, and infrastructure (including broadband Internet connection).

Looking at trends over the past decade, all European subregions have progressed on the LNOB Index. Progress has been fastest in subregions with lower scores, including the Baltic States, Central and Eastern Europe, and Southern Europe, especially since 2015. By contrast, since 2015 LNOB index scores have stagnated in high-performing countries, including the EFTA countries and those in Northern and Western Europe. Some specific indicators are not moving in the right direction in most European countries. For instance, on average the share of people in work but at risk of poverty increased in the EU between 2010 (8.6%) and 2019 (9.3%).

In Europe, many countries with high internal inequality are also lagging in overall SDG performance. 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 COVID-19 context, amplifying inequalities.

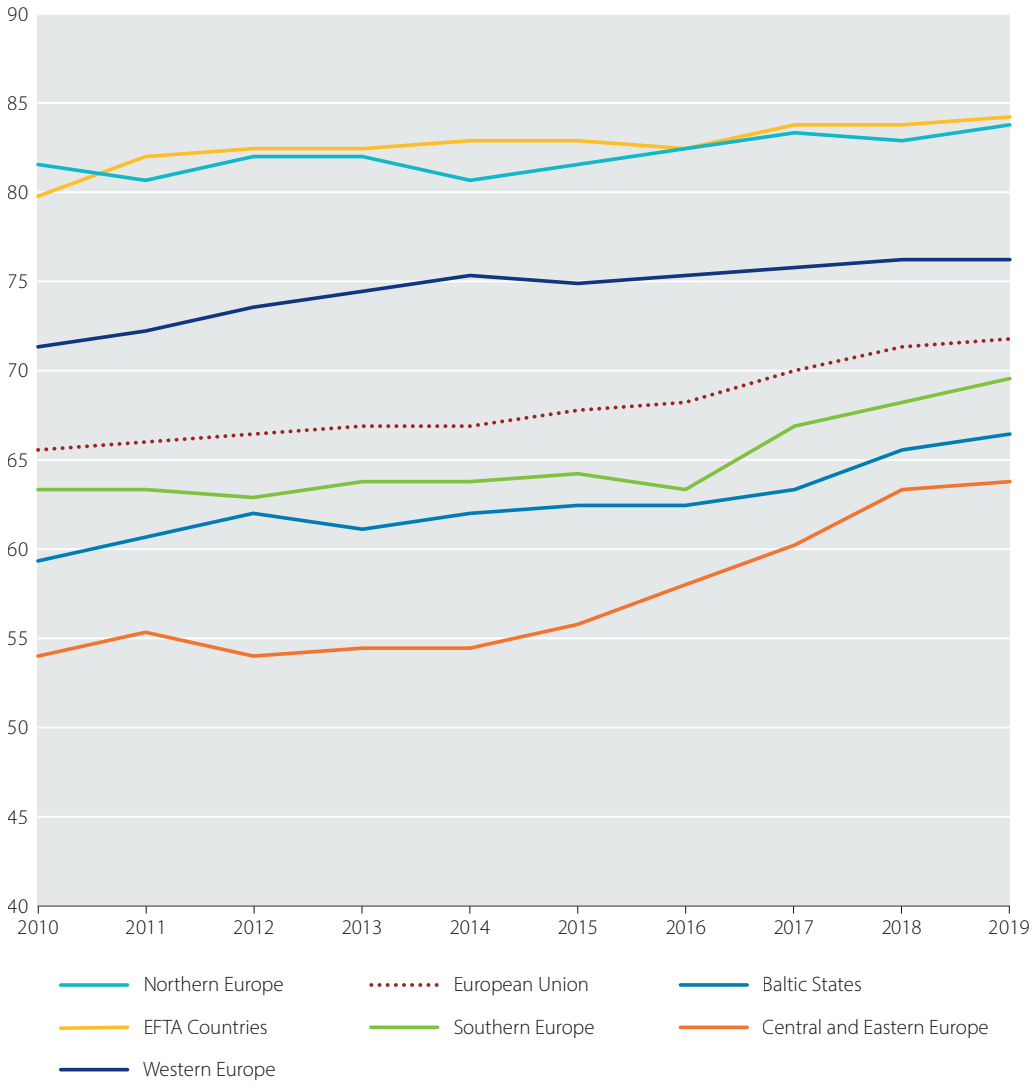
Figure 1.4 | Leave no one behind Index Score for Europe



LNOB Index Rank	Country	LNOB Index Score
1	Norway	87.0
2	Finland	86.7
3	Iceland	84.2
4	Netherlands	83.2
5	Sweden	82.5
6	Denmark	82.3
7	Switzerland	81.6
8	Austria	79.4
9	Slovenia	79.1
10	France	75.5
11	Germany	75.4
12	United Kingdom	75.0
13	Belgium	74.3
14	Ireland	74.2
15	Spain	73.4
16	Luxembourg	73.1
17	Czech Republic	72.3
18	Estonia	71.8
19	Poland	71.5
20	Italy	69.0
21	Croatia	68.0
22	Malta	67.9
23	Slovak Republic	67.0
24	Portugal	66.2
25	Lithuania	64.2
26	Latvia	63.8
27	Hungary	63.1
28	Cyprus	61.1
29	Greece	57.8
30	Bulgaria	48.0
31	Romania	47.7
	European Union	**71.8**
NA	Liechtenstein	NA

Source: Authors' calculations

Figure 1.5 | Progress on the Leave no one behind Index Score by Europe subregions (2010–2019)



Source: Authors' calculations

1.3 Convergence across EU Member States

SDG 10 calls for reducing inequalities also between countries, which is generally referred to as "convergence" in Europe and by the EU leadership. One of the founding principles of the EU is the promotion of economic development in poorer Member States. Yet for some goals, performance across Member States still diverges widely.

Focusing on socio-economic goals, the spread in performance found across European countries is largest for SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) where it exceeds 60 points between the best and poorest performing countries (Figure 1.7). The spread across country scores is also significant, exceeding 40 points, for SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). Detailed tables and scores are accessible at www.sdgindex.org.

Over time, progress on SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) suggests some convergence of European countries: the Baltic States and countries in Central and Eastern

Figure 1.6 | SDG Index and Dashboards: Global, Regional and Subnational Editions (2016–2020)

Global editions

Regional editions

Subnational editions

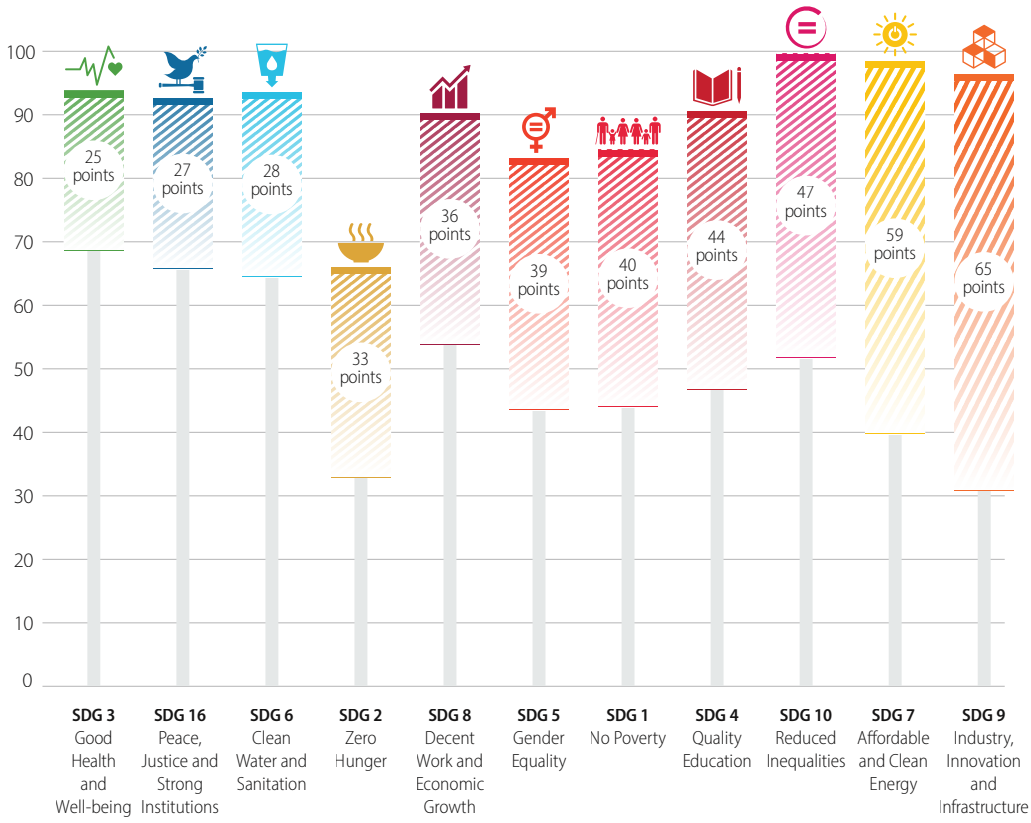
Download the reports and databases at: www.sdgindex.org.

Europe which started with lower scores are progressing faster than others. Yet as suggested by other studies, the pace of convergence might be too slow and driven to a large extent by convergence in capital cities – with rural regions and smaller cities continuing to lag behind (Alcidi et al., 2018a, 2018b). This emphasises the need to reduce gaps in productivity levels and innovation capacities, to accelerate convergence across European countries and in particular among EU Member States.

The roles of territorial policies and SDG localization are critical in ensuring coherent SDG implementation. This is emphasised by the European Committee of the Regions (COR), the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC, 2020a) and the OECD. To go some way in addressing this need, the JRC has released a Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews (Siragusa et al., 2020).

To better understand the roles of cities and regions in supporting coherent implementation of the SDGs, the SDSN has released subnational editions of the SDG Index and Dashboards (Figure 1.6). This includes an edition on European cities, released in 2019 (in partnership with the

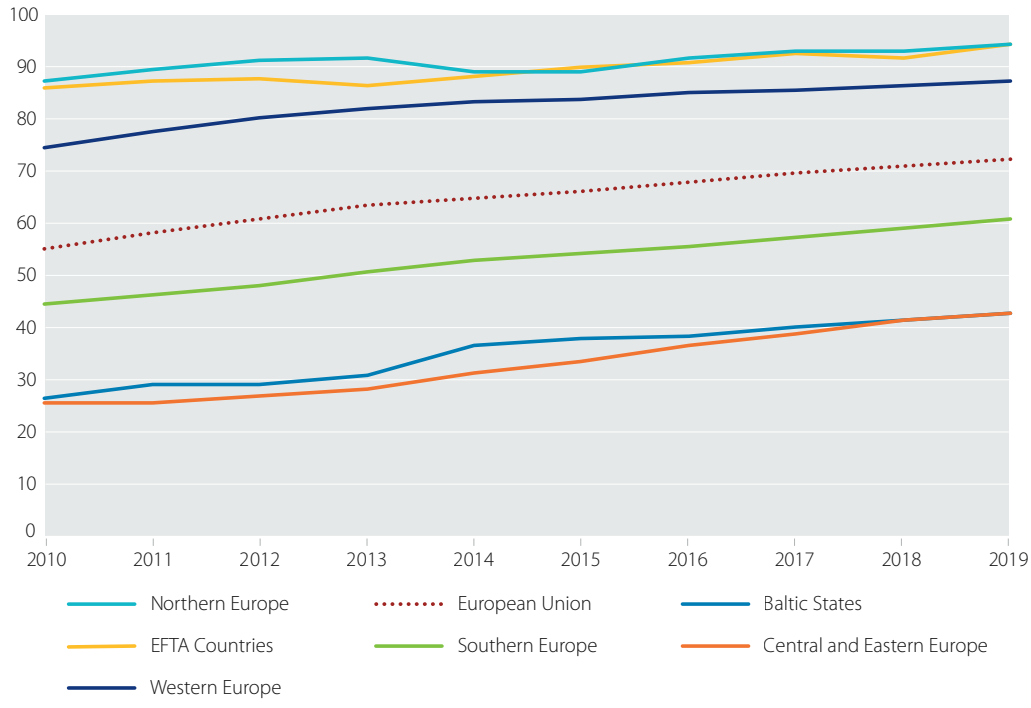
Figure 1.7 | Gaps in performance across European countries on socio-economic goals (SDGs 1–10 and 16)



Note: Maximum and minimum scores obtained by European countries calculated as average of top 3 and bottom 3 scores respectively.

Source: Authors' calculations

Figure 1.8 | Progress on SDG9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) goal scores by Europe subregions (2010–2019)



Source: Authors' calculations

Brabant Centre for Sustainable Development, TELOS) and other editions focussing on Italian and Spanish cities, led by the respective national SDSN networks (Cavalli and Farnia, 2018; Sánchez de Madariaga et al., 2018; Lafortune et al., 2019; Andersen et al., 2020). Further editions are in preparation on other cities in Europe and around the world.

1.4 International spillovers

Achieving the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs and the Paris Agreement in Europe requires us to address negative impacts generated abroad, including those embodied into unsustainable supply chains. The SDGs are a global responsibility: Europe must ensure coherence between its domestic and its international policies (SDSN and IEEP, 2019). This is emphasised under SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), which calls on developed countries to take the lead in tackling international spillover effects (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2019). SDGs 12 to 15 call for responsible consumption and production, climate action, and the preservation and restoration of marine and terrestrial biodiversity. SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) promotes decent work for everyone, the protection of labour rights, safe working conditions, and the eradication of forced labour and modern slavery.

International trade generates a great many jobs in Europe and abroad. About 293 million jobs globally – many of them in China and India – are generated to produce goods to satisfy demand in other countries (results updated for 2015, based on Lenzen et al., 2013; Alsamawi et al., 2014). An estimated $3,450 USD billion in wages is distributed annually to produce goods that satisfy consumption in other countries (Ibid). In the EU itself, 54 million jobs are generated to

Figure 1.9 | Jobs generated abroad in producing goods that satisfy consumption in European countries (per million people)

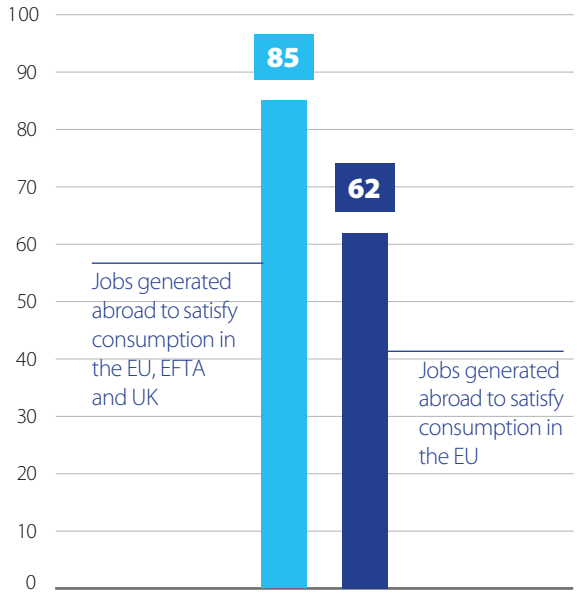
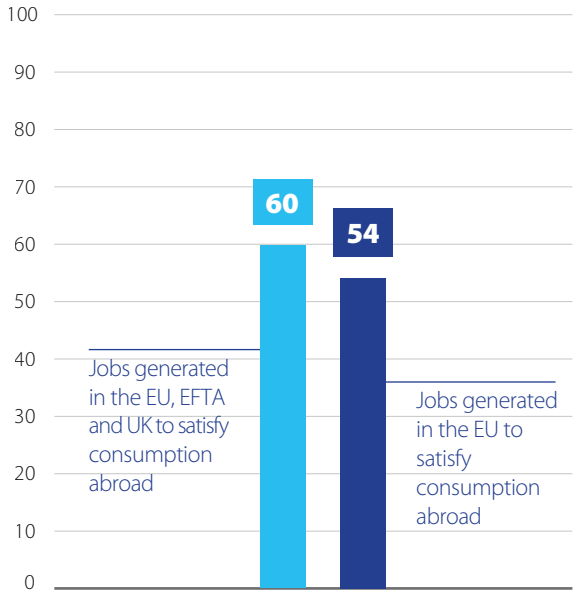


Figure 1.10 | Jobs generated in Europe in producing goods that satisfy consumption abroad (per million people)



Source: results updated for 2015, based on Alsamawi et al, 2014; Lenzen et al, 2013

produce goods that satisfy foreign consumption, while 62 million jobs globally are generated to satisfy EU consumption. As emphasised by the OECD, all countries would lose from a shift away from interconnected economies to a localised regime of production (OECD, 2020). Yet poor working conditions and unsustainable supply chains have negative social impacts and negative impacts on climate and biodiversity that need to be addressed.

The EU leadership recognises the importance of trade policy and sustainable supply chains to achieving the SDGs and the European Green Deal. In her *Political Guidelines for the Next European Commission*, the President of the European Commission stated that "*Trade is not an end in itself. It is a means to deliver prosperity at home and to export our values across the world. I will ensure that every new agreement concluded will have a dedicated sustainable-development chapter*" (von der Leyen, 2019). The Green Deal recognises the role of trade policies in supporting the transformation of the EU (European Commission 2019b). The EU's "Farm to Fork" strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system emphasises the extent and importance of spillover effects in food supply chains. The European trade policy review launched in June this year aims to reform EU trade policy to address the major global challenges facing Europe, including climate change and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (European Commission 2020g).

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). The benefits or costs may be referred to as positive or negative externalities.

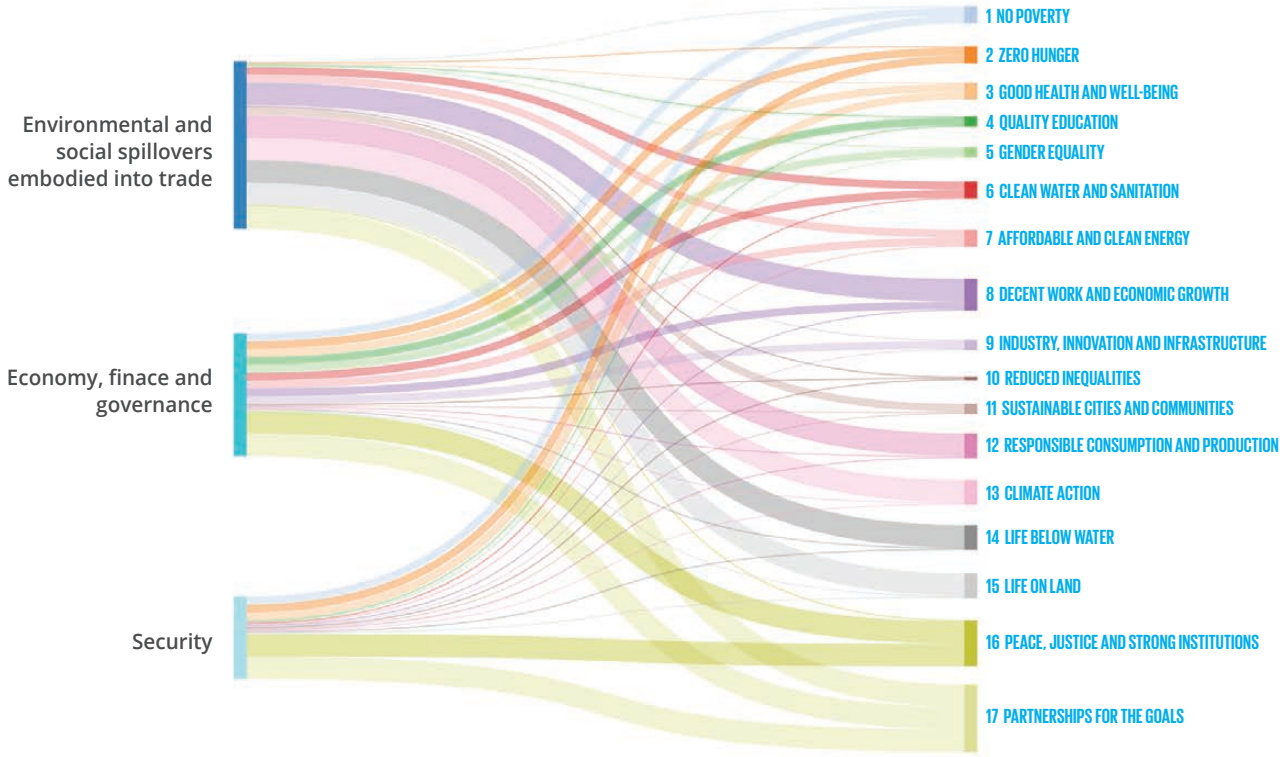
For many years, the SDSN has been tracking countries' performance on international spillover effects. International spillovers can be classified in three broad categories (Sachs et al., 2020a; Schmidt-Traub et al., 2019), each of which impact the SDGs in different ways (Figure 1.11).

- **Environmental and social spillovers** cover international effects related to the use of natural resources, pollution and social impacts embodied into trade. Environmental spillovers, in particular, can be generated in two ways: i) through transboundary effects embodied in trade, and ii) through direct cross-border flows in air and water. Using tools such as multi-regional input–output (MRIO) databases, combined with databases on environmental (e.g. biodiversity) and social factors, we can estimate transboundary impacts embodied in consumption and trade. The export of toxic pesticides can also lead to health and environmental security issues. Generating better measures of cross-border flows (through air and water) for each country remains an important research agenda. Environmental and social spillovers have a direct impact on SDG8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG12–15 related to responsible consumption, climate and biodiversity and SDG17: Partnerships for the Goals. They also indirectly affect all other SDGs.

- **Spillovers related to the economy, finance and governance** cover international development finance (e.g., ODA), unfair tax competition, corruption, banking secrecy, and stolen assets. Spillovers related to the economy, finance and governance have a direct impact on SDG16: Peace, Security and Strong Institutions and SDG17: Partnerships for the Goals, and indirect impacts on all socio-economic SDGs, notably through ODA.

- **Security spillovers** include negative externalities such as the trade in arms, particularly in small arms, and organised

Figure 1.11 | **Link between the three categories of spillovers and the 17 SDGs**



Source: Malik et al, 2020

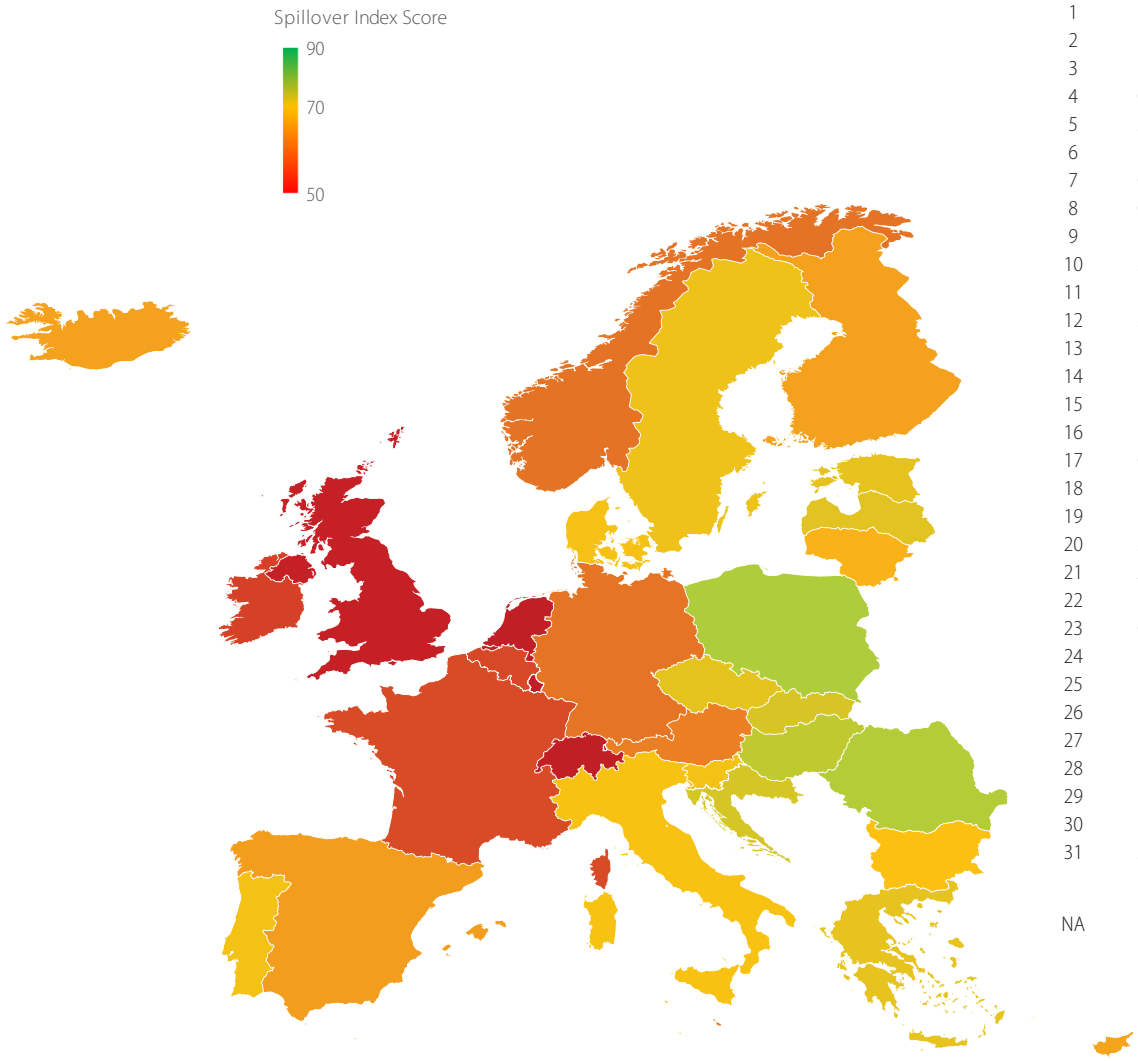
international crime – which can have a destabilizing impact on poor countries. Among the positive spillovers are investments in conflict-prevention and peacekeeping. Security spillovers have a direct impact on SDG16: Peace, Security and Strong Institutions and SDG17 (Partnerships for the Goals), but also on poverty, hunger and health as well as other socio-economic goals.

To track the spillovers generated by each country, we present for the second time a European SDG Spillover Index (Figure 1.12) that captures spillover data across all SDGs. Scores range from 0 (worst performance) to 100 (best performance). The detailed list of indicators is available in the methods summary section.

On the positive side, European countries are the greatest per-capita providers of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and international climate finance under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Yet net spillovers from European countries are large and negative, which can undermine other countries' ability to achieve the SDGs. This is particularly true for wealthier European countries and those highly integrated in global value chains.

Most European countries generate large negative impacts through trade, which, inter alia, causes CO_2 emissions, biodiversity loss and water scarcity. The import of textiles from countries with poor labour standards generates work accidents in exporting countries (Box 1). The export of toxic pesticides, often banned in the EU, generates adverse health impacts abroad. Tax havens and financial secrecy in European countries and several EU Member States and

Figure 1.12 | International Spillover Index for Europe



Spillover Index Rank	Country	Spillover Index Score
1	Poland	84.8
2	Romania	84.0
3	Hungary	81.7
4	Croatia	77.4
5	Slovak Republic	77.1
6	Latvia	75.3
7	Czech Republic	74.6
8	Greece	74.3
9	Estonia	74.2
10	Sweden	72.8
11	Portugal	72.0
12	Slovenia	72.0
13	Denmark	71.7
14	Italy	71.3
15	Bulgaria	70.0
16	Lithuania	68.6
17	Cyprus	67.1
18	Iceland	66.8
19	Finland	66.7
20	Spain	66.3
21	Austria	63.2
22	Malta	63.0
23	Germany	62.1
24	Norway	61.8
25	France	57.5
26	Belgium	57.2
27	Ireland	56.5
28	United Kingdom	51.9
29	Netherlands	38.6
30	Luxembourg	38.6
31	Switzerland	37.9
	European Union	**67.0**
NA	Liechtenstein	NA

Source: Authors' calculations

Box 1. Fatal and non-fatal accidents at work embodied into EU's consumption of textiles

The textile supply chains generate significant and specific social and environmental impacts outside of the EU. The EU's consumption of textile generates jobs abroad but poor working conditions, including for women and children, lead to 375 fatal and 21,000 non-fatal accidents per year throughout the entire supply chain. The textile industry also emits large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions and pollution and generates large amounts of waste. The textile supply chains are fragmented and multi layered, lack transparency and are geographically dispersed (Fair & Sustainable Textiles, 2020). The lack of vertical integration (outsourcing of multiple production steps) makes traceability and accountability for social, human rights and environmental governance requirements rather complex.

Figure 1.13 | Breakdown of fatal accidents at work embodied in EU's imports of textiles

Source: Malik et al., (2020)

In a study released in November, the Authors' identified three key priorities for the EU to reduce the negative impacts generated by its consumption of textile especially on social and human rights issues (Malik et al., 2020). These priorities focus on the EU's *domestic actions* and due diligence of businesses operating in the EU, on the EU's foreign actions including *development cooperation* and bilateral partnerships and on strengthening *data ecosystems* to track international spillovers at various levels (country, industry, business, product).

Source: Malik et al., 2020.

overseas territories undermine other countries' ability to mobilise the public resources needed to achieve the goals. Finally, the large-scale transfer of major conventional weapons from some European countries can promote insecurity.

The data underscores the urgency of tackling international spillovers, as part of an EU strategy to achieve the SDGs.

1.5 Observed and likely impacts of COVID-19 on the 17 SDGs

The COVID-19 pandemic is having a negative impact on the SDGs in Europe and globally. Figure 1.14 (online) summarises observed and likely short-term impacts of COVID-19 on the 17 SDGs, both at the European level and globally.

The COVID-19 pandemic impacts very directly and negatively the goals related to poverty (SDG 1), food security (SDG 2), health (SDG 3) and the economy (SDG 8). The IMF estimates that the global economy will face a recession of -4.5%, with 90% of countries in recession in 2020. The United Nations warn that poverty levels might regress to the situation thirty years ago. Hunger and food insecurity are also growing in many parts of the world, including in Europe. In France, during the first lockdown, an additional 25 to 45% requested food aid and assistance in 2020 (Birchem, 2020). The EU committed in early November to a sharp increase in the budget 2021–2027 allocated to food security and programmes (+870 million € for France) (FNSEA, 2020).

Exceptional fiscal measures and recovery plans introduced by the EU and Member States, in a context of low interest rates, have helped to mitigate the health and economic consequences of COVID-19. But they have also increased debt levels. Rising debt may negatively affect future EU generations, if recovery strategies and packages do not focus extensively on transforming the region for the future, including via massive investments in clean technologies, infrastructure, and digitization. New forms of resources should be identified to set appropriate incentives towards achieving the SDGs, while helping to repay debt.

Limited access to international financing in low-income countries (LICs) and emerging markets (EMs) may affect their ability to respond to the health and economic crises. This calls for further actions by the international community. As rightly emphasised by Ursula von der Leyen (2020), further efforts may be needed to strengthen international solidarity, including through debt relief and restructuring, but also through ODA to avoid prolonged health and economic impacts and sovereign debt crises in LICs and EMs.

SDG3 (Good Health and Well-Being) is directly affected by COVID-19 mortality, as well as by the indirect effects of lockdowns. The global COVID-19 death toll as of mid-November 2020 exceeds 1.2 million people, including more than 250,000 deaths in Europe (EU, EEA and UK: ECDC, 2020). Strains on health systems can also lead to excess mortality from other causes. Many people who have otherwise recovered from the virus may continue to experience fatigue and chronic lung and heart issues (Townsend et al., 2020; Fraser, 2020; Yancy and Fonarow, 2020), while mental distress has also increased due to social distancing measures and job losses, among other reasons.

Vulnerable countries and population groups (including the elderly, people with pre-conditions, homeless people, low-skilled workers, and refugees) are disproportionately affected by the short- and medium-term consequences of the COVID-19 crisis. This can be expected to result in growing inequalities, undermining progress towards the achievement of SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

The pandemic is also having other negative social impacts, some of which are related to gender and schools. On SDG 5 (Gender Equality), early evidence suggests that women are in many ways disproportionally affected by the health and economic crises. Women are more exposed to

labour-market disruptions, and domestic violence against women and girls has increased during the lockdowns (Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2020; UNFPA, 2020; Wenham et al., 2020). In the EU, women aged 18–34 were more likely to lose their job during the crisis than men of the same age (11% compared to 9%) (Eurofound, 2020). However, COVID-19's mortality rate is higher among men, possibly due to greater pre-existing behavioural risk factors such as higher smoking rates, or to other co-morbidities or biological factors (Ford, 2020). The crisis also has negative impacts on access to education, especially for populations that are not sufficiently equipped with digital technologies.

The pandemic has additionally had certain adverse impacts on the functioning of political and legislative systems and the rule of law (SDG 16). Some governments have introduced exceptional measures that increase their powers, allowing them to rule by decree, and limit freedom of speech (Transparency International, 2020). In his call for a global ceasefire, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres called attention to the fact that the consequences of COVID-19 are exacerbated in fragile states, including in countries that face conflicts and civil wars (United Nations, 2020a).

The impacts on climate and biodiversity remain unclear. Emission of CO_2 and nitrogen dioxide, a major air pollutant, declined sharply in China and other G20 countries during the early months of the pandemic (Myllyvirta, 2020), although both are now rebounding strongly (CREA, 2020). The pandemic may also have had a negative impact on the enforcement of environmental laws, including those on deforestation, with industrial lobbies pressuring public authorities to loosen restrictions or even postpone the adoption of new measures (Reuters, 2020). Meanwhile, it is unclear what impact COVID-19 will have on investments, policies, and other short-term actions to tackle climate change.

The COVID-19 pandemic is a serious setback for sustainable development. Yet, as advanced by Amina Mohamed, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, COVID-19 could be used as a "springboard" to achieving the SDGs (United Nations, 2020b). Recent critiques of the SDGs (Naidoo and Fisher, 2020; *Nature*, 2020; Zeng et al., 2020; Hickel, 2020) conflate several issues (Sachs et al., 2020b; Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub, 2020; Bhattacharya et al., 2020; Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub, 2020b) – the SDGs remain technically achievable and financially affordable, but they require strong political leadership and ambitious policies. The SDG and their targets still represent "the future we want" and set the right vision, although the official indicator set has many limitations, especially in tracking environmental and biodiversity progress. We also need more timely data to enable tracking of health outcomes, hunger, environmental destruction and other key SDG metrics in real time, or close to it.

The SDGs provide a remarkable framework for post-COVID-19 economic recovery and financing, and for decoupling economic development from negative environmental impacts in Europe and globally.

Suppressing the COVID-19 pandemic and achieving SDG3 (Good Health and Well-Being)

Part 2.

Suppressing the COVID-19 pandemic and achieving SDG3 (Good Health and Well-Being)

SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) calls on countries to strengthen access to health care and improve its quality, to assure universal health coverage, and to promote mental health and well-being. Before the COVID-19 crisis, little attention was paid to the SDG framework in relation to health and well-being policies in European countries, and more specifically to those of the EU. Firstly, because European and especially EU institutions have limited competences in the field of public health. Secondly, because European countries were considered to have among the best health-care systems in the world and hence to have achieved (or almost achieved) SDG 3. The targets and objectives included in SDG 3 were thought to be most relevant to developing countries. The COVID-19 crisis has undoubtedly changed the terms of the debate, both in terms of the sharing of competences but also the assessment of the performance of European health systems to respond effectively to such public health crisis.

To inform policies and develop better measures of government preparedness and responses to public health crisis, it is crucial we understand the key success factors in reducing and eventually suppressing the transmission of a new virus such as COVID-19. SDG Target 3.d calls on all countries to strengthen their capacity "for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks."

The number-one priority for European countries and the EU should remain the suppression of the pandemic, within and outside Europe. There cannot be sustained socio-economic recovery while a pandemic is raging. There are three possible ways to suppress a virus: (1) herd immunity; (2) effective use of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs); (3) development of vaccines and widespread vaccination.

The first option (herd immunity) is not viable, as the mortality consequences would be too high. Infection fatality rate estimates for COVID-19 have ranged from 0.17% to 1.7% (Meyerowitz-Katz and Merone, 2020), while herd immunity for COVID-19 is estimated to require infection of 50–67% of a population (Omer et al, 2020). Assuming herd immunity at 50% and an infection fatality rate of 1%, herd immunity would come at the price of more than 2.2 million deaths at the level of the European Union, or 2.6 million deaths across the European Economic Area (EU, EEA and UK). This is approximately 8 times the actual number of COVID-19 deaths in the region as of 30 November 2020. This is unacceptably high, as would be the additional strain on health systems.

While countries are waiting with great hope for vaccines to become available, in the interim the only way that the COVID-19 epidemic can be suppressed is through mobilising all available NPIs, to reduce transmission of the virus as quickly as possible.

This short section, drafted at the end of November 2020, provides some evidence on policies that have worked – and not worked – in suppressing the virus. It focuses primarily on the EU and its Member States, but also includes comparisons with other countries outside Europe that have done better or worse in controlling the pandemic. It builds extensively on the work of the Lancet Commission on COVID-19. It is divided into three parts.

First, it provides a snapshot of countries' performance, in terms of effectiveness and efficiency in controlling the spread of the virus, in Europe and in other OECD and G20 countries. The efficient management of a pandemic caused by a virus like the new COVID-19 means limiting negative health outcomes (number of cases and deaths) while also mitigating economic impacts.

Second, it provides a list of key NPIs and emphasises their role in controlling the spread of the virus in the absence of a vaccine. We tentatively explore the role of three drivers of successful implementation of NPIs (government action and leadership, population compliance, and demographic/geographic factors).

Third, we discuss some priorities and lessons learned for Europe, on NPIs and vaccines, but also more broadly in terms of crisis preparedness, resilience and disease prevention, that matter for the achievement of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and other SDGs.

2.1 An international perspective on COVID-19 transmission, deaths and economic impacts

Compared with countries in the Asia-Pacific region, most European countries have recorded high case rates and death rates from COVID-19, and the economic impacts of measures taken to control the pandemic have also been greater.

Virus transmission

As of this writing at the end of November 2020, no European country has successfully suppressed the transmission of the virus. In Table 2.1, we consider virus transmission to be suppressed if the rate of daily new infections over the past 30 days is below 5 new cases per million population. Between the end of October and the end of November, new cases have sharply increased in Europe. The average number of new cases per day ranges from 53 per million population over the past 30 days in Finland to 60–100 per million in Iceland, Ireland and Norway, to 600 or more in Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Switzerland. Some countries that managed to avoid the first wave of the virus in the 2020 European spring were very significantly impacted in September–November (including Central and Eastern European countries).

This is in sharp contrast with many countries in Asia-Pacific – including Australia, China, New Zealand, South Korea and Taiwan (Province of China) – where fewer than 5 cases per million population were reported over the same 30-day period, and for several weeks in a row.

COVID-19 deaths

The number of COVID-19 deaths in Europe is very high and still rising. We use in this analysis COVID-19 death rates, but excess mortality is sometimes also used.[1] Overall, COVID-19 deaths per million population were higher in Europe in the spring, summer and autumn of 2020 than in countries in the Asia-Pacific. Excess mortality has also been higher on average in Europe than in the Asia-Pacific.

It should be noted, though, that some countries are more susceptible to higher death rates due to COVID-19 because of inherent factors that go beyond policy responses to the virus – such as having older populations or a higher prevalence of risk factors like obesity or diabetes. Furthermore, those countries first hit by the epidemic – including Italy – had less time to

1. Two measures are used to track mortality due to COVID-19: (1) reported COVID-19 deaths, and (2) excess mortality (comparing to the same period over the past five years). There are well documented pros and cons in using either measure (OECD/EU, 2020). Cross-country comparability of COVID-19 deaths is linked to different registrations depending on where the death occurred, the availability of testing (particularly early on in the pandemic) and different coding practices. Excess mortality has less severe cross-country comparability limitations than COVID-19 deaths. But it is not a direct measure of COVID-19 deaths, as it captures all excess deaths irrespective of their cause.

Table 2.1 | COVID-19 transmission status and deaths

(European, OECD, G20 countries and other selected countries)

Source: Authors' calculations. Based on Our World in Data. As of 29 November.

		Last 30 Days (Oct 31–Nov 29)			
Countries (ranked by daily new cases per 1M, Oct 31–Nov 29)	**Region**	**Virus transmission**	**Daily new cases per 1M**	**Daily new deaths per 1M**	**Tests per case**
By country					
China	Asia-Pacific	Suppressed	0.01	0.00	
Taiwan, Province of China	Asia-Pacific	Suppressed	0.14	0.00	114.99
Australia	Asia-Pacific	Suppressed	0.41	0.00	3939.14
New Zealand	Asia-Pacific	Suppressed	0.69	0.00	1810.13
Korea, Rep.	Asia-Pacific	Suppressed	4.84	0.04	71.00
Saudi Arabia	MENA	Low	9.99	0.49	150.03
Japan	Asia-Pacific	Medium	11.87	0.10	19.78
Indonesia	Asia-Pacific	Medium	15.11	0.36	7.72
India	South Asia	Medium	31.50	0.38	23.94
South Africa	Africa	Medium	35.62	1.28	11.64
Turkey	MENA	Medium	46.27	1.29	48.96
Mexico	LAC	Medium	48.57	3.80	2.43
Finland	Europe	High	52.59	0.23	56.66
Iceland	Europe	High	63.69	1.37	46.79
Chile	LAC	High	73.05	2.10	24.37
Ireland	Europe	High	78.61	1.00	27.10
Israel	MENA	High	82.44	1.32	49.82
Norway	Europe	High	96.42	0.29	39.82
Canada	North America	Very High	120.35	1.68	15.48
Brazil	LAC	Very High	124.81	2.13	
Russian Federation	Eastern Europe and Northern Asia	Very High	157.06	2.79	25.04
Colombia	LAC	Very High	161.48	3.59	
Estonia	Europe	Very High	176.57	0.90	24.82
Latvia	Europe	Very High	197.33	2.28	18.32
Denmark	Europe	Very High	197.51	0.62	63.49
Argentina	LAC	Very High	199.24	5.80	
Greece	Europe	Very High	215.94	5.14	9.70
Germany	Europe	Very High	216.03	2.30	12.31
Cyprus	Europe	Very High	235.19	0.88	22.40
Malta	Europe	Very High	269.44	5.36	25.31
United Kingdom	Europe	Very High	314.17	5.93	13.13
Slovak Republic	Europe	Very High	323.00	3.65	5.86
Spain	Europe	Very High	326.38	6.48	8.65
Netherlands	Europe	Very High	355.65	4.02	
Romania	Europe	Very High	410.55	7.42	4.09
Sweden	Europe	Very High	417.79	2.44	9.31
United States	North America	Very High	433.08	3.77	11.23
Bulgaria	Europe	Very High	449.01	12.11	2.99
Belgium	Europe	Very High	450.42	14.99	6.46
France	Europe	Very High	472.85	8.23	7.65
Hungary	Europe	Very High	483.47	10.26	4.46
Portugal	Europe	Very High	516.80	6.33	7.66
Italy	Europe	Very High	522.61	8.95	6.62
Poland	Europe	Very High	576.35	10.21	2.54
Lithuania	Europe	Very High	576.78	4.20	8.61
Croatia	Europe	Very High	648.91	9.29	3.42
Czech Republic	Europe	Very High	649.24	16.16	3.77
Austria	Europe	Very High	659.07	6.51	5.08
Switzerland	Europe	Very High	664.23	8.67	4.23
Slovenia	Europe	Very High	698.42	11.19	3.60
Luxembourg	Europe	Very High	908.08	7.99	17.88
By world region					
Asia-Pacific		Suppressed	4.72	0.07	993.79
MENA		Medium	46.23	1.03	82.94
LAC		Very High	121.43	3.48	13.40
North America		Very High	276.71	2.72	13.35
Europe		Very High	394.29	5.98	15.76
European Union (EU)		Very High	410.54	6.26	14.18

implement comprehensive policy responses than did others. Data on cases, deaths, and tests may not always be perfectly comparable across countries due to under-testing and under-reporting, different and changing definitions of COVID-19 deaths, and other reasons (The *Lancet* COVID-19 Commissioners et al., 2020).

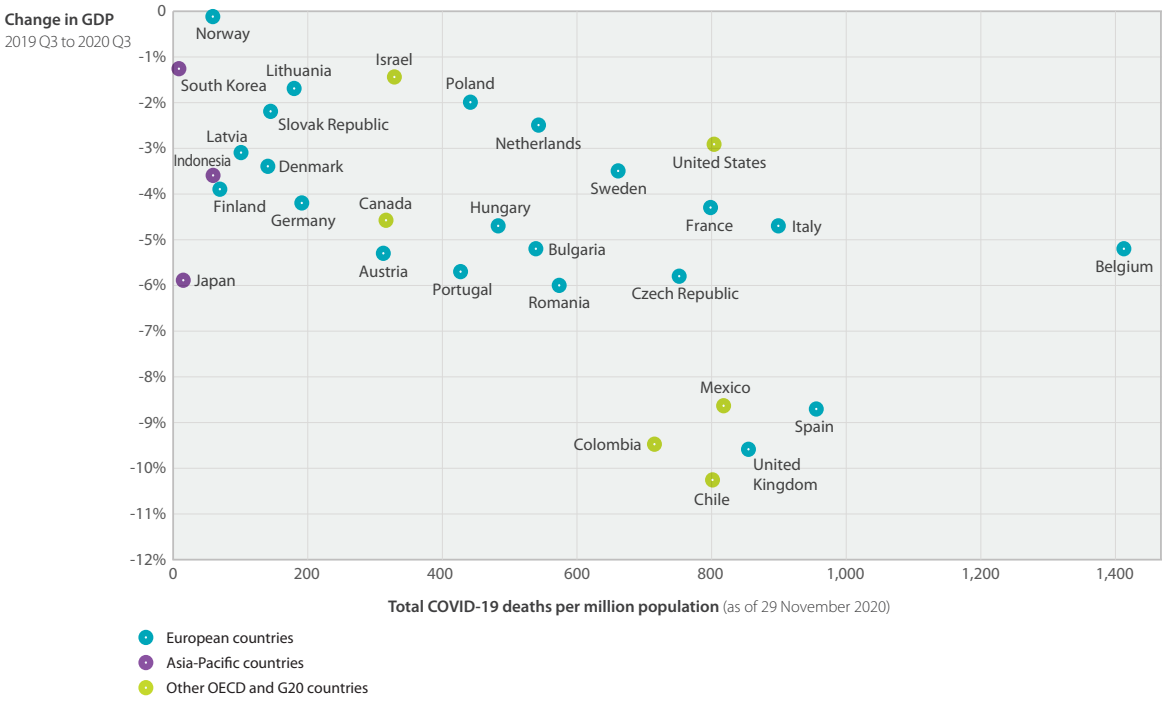
Efficiency in managing the pandemic

There is really no choice between prioritising health or the economy, since economic activity cannot be sustained when a pandemic is raging. The only viable option is to control the spread of the virus as efficiently as possible. This requires relying on NPIs, including effective test-trace-isolate policies and widespread use of masks and other PPEs, to avoid shutting down completely the economy through restrictive lockdowns. Early and targeted containment measures have much more limited economic and fiscal costs (Gaspar and Gopinath, 2020).

Many European countries were hit severely both by the health crisis and the economic crisis. The Autumn 2020 Economic Forecast projects that the European Union will contract by 7.4% in 2020, with substantial negative impact on jobs (European Commission, 2020h). This is driven by a significant contraction of the economy in the first half of the year due to lockdowns. Economic activity rebounded strongly in the third quarter as containment measures were gradually lifted and also thanks to the stimulus, but most European countries are heading towards a double-dip recession in the fourth quarter of 2020 and first quarter of 2021 due to the surge of COVID-19 cases in September–November and the re-introduction of mobility restrictions (albeit generally less strict than during the spring).

A comparison between GDP in the third quarter (Q3) of 2020 and GDP in Q3 of 2019 (the latest available data as of this writing) alongside COVID-19 deaths per million population

Figure 2.1 | COVID-19 deaths and GDP growth



Source: Authors' calculations. Based on Eurostat, OECD and Our World in Data.

provides two meaningful insights. Firstly, it emphasises the relatively good performance of South Korea so far compared with European countries in mitigating both the health and the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. This was a key message of the *Sustainable Development Report 2020* (Sachs et al., 2020a). China also had relatively low COVID-19 deaths per capita and positive GDP growth in Q3 2020. In Europe, countries less affected by the first wave in the spring, such as Finland, Norway, Latvia, and the Slovak Republic, managed to better mitigate the health impacts (with fewer than 150 COVID-19 deaths per million population) and the economic impacts (with a contraction in Q3 2020 of 3% or less compared to Q3 2019). By contrast, Belgium, Spain and the United Kingdom have experienced the largest health and economic impacts from the pandemic.

Secondly, countries that opted for a more liberal rhetoric to manage the pandemic, such as Sweden and the United States, have not performed particularly well economically and have had among the highest death rates from COVID-19 so far. The contraction in Sweden in Q3 2020 (compared with Q3 2019) was larger than in Norway, and comparable with Denmark and Finland. But as of November 29, the number of COVID-19 deaths per capita in Sweden was 4.6 times that of Denmark, 9 times that of Finland and 11 times that of Norway. The Swedish authorities admitted that their approach during the first wave, based on developing some level of herd immunity, did not help much in containing the pandemic in autumn 2020, and new cases continue to soar (Colson, 2020). These substantial GDP contractions even in those countries that imposed less restrictive containment measures might be explained through endogenous reactions from households and businesses – which, even if not constrained, might consume, hire and invest less in times of pandemic, due to high uncertainty about the future.

2.2 The key role of non-pharmaceutical interventions

Categories of NPIs

In the absence of vaccines, the effective implementation and enforcement of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) is the only available policy response to contain virus transmission. A checklist of possible NPIs is shown in Box 2.

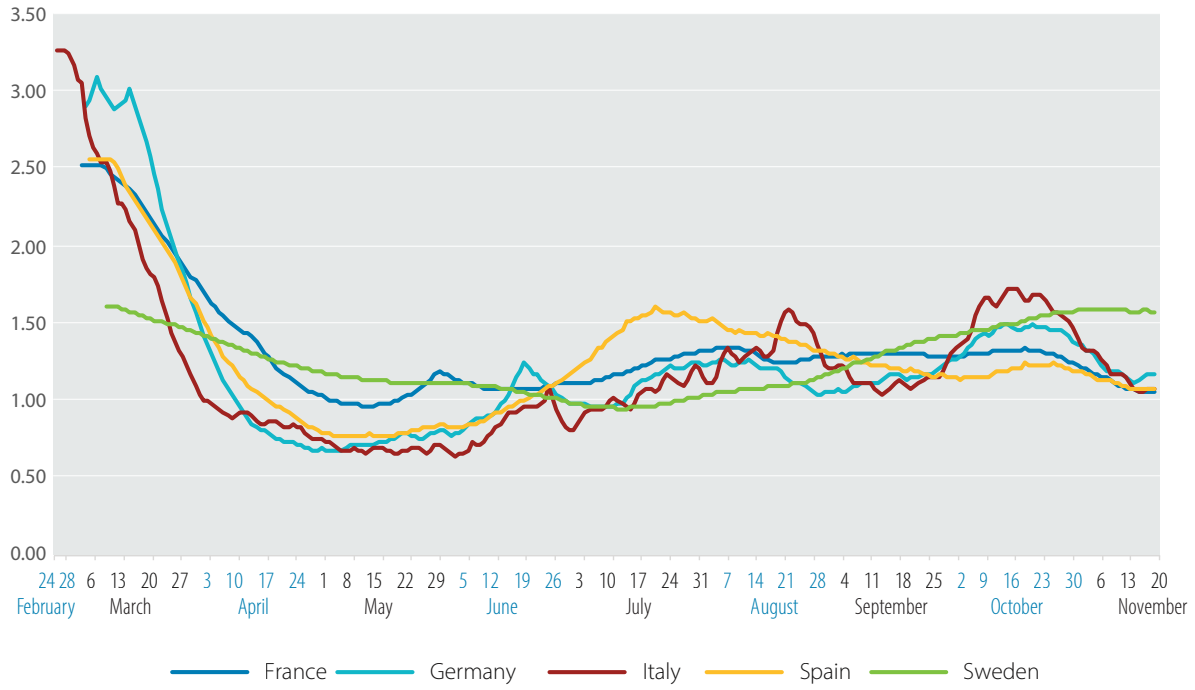
NPIs can be grouped into three broad categories (OECD/EU, 2020):

1. **Social distancing measures** – closing workplaces and non-essential services, school closures, banning mass gatherings, imposing travel restrictions and even full social lockdowns;
2. **Improved personal and environmental hygiene**, including the use of personal protective equipment such as face masks; and
3. **Testing, tracking and tracing of infected individuals**, along with the confinement of affected persons. This may be targeted or geared towards large-scale testing and quarantine policies.

A strict and large-scale lockdown is the costliest form of NPI.

Countries that were better prepared and acted quickly to reduce the spread of the virus through rapid scaling-up of NPIs (including testing, tracking, tracing strategies) have been able to avoid much of the most stringent and costly containment and mitigation measures. This was the case for many countries in the Asia-Pacific region that had recent experience with pandemics, including South Korea. In fact, pre-COVID-19 assessments of government preparedness to face pandemics turned out to be poor predictors of effective early response to COVID-19 as they did not take into account important governance issues (Lafortune, 2020).

Figure 2.2 | COVID-19 effective reproduction rate (ERR) in selected European countries, February to November 2020



Source: Arroyo-Marioli et al, 2020

Although cases in Europe have soared since September, NPIs have been instrumental in reducing the rate of transmission overall. The effective reproduction rate (ERR) measures the average number of infections resulting from an infectious case. When ERR is less than 1, the number of active cases in a population declines. When ERR is greater than 1, the number of active cases rises. On a conceptual level, suppression of the epidemic requires keeping the ERR below 1 on a sustained basis.

The ERR in most European countries was much lower in October 2020 than it had been in March, the two periods in which many European countries introduced, or reintroduced, lockdown measures (Figure 2.2). This is especially the case in countries hit hardest by the first wave – including France, Germany, Italy and Spain. In Germany, for instance, each person who tested positive to the virus in March 2020 was contaminating on average almost 2.5 people, a rate that had dropped to an average of 1.4 people by October. The central role of NPIs in reducing the ERR is confirmed by other studies using multivariate analyses (Li et al., 2020).

Yet, because the ERR remained above 1 for several months during the second wave (starting in June or July 2020), the number of confirmed cases during the second wave in many European countries has been higher than during the first wave. This can also be at least partly attributed to higher testing capacities. This indicates that many European countries were too slow to take decisive action to reduce the ERR to below 1 in autumn 2020, for various reasons. Early evidence suggests that contaminations tend to occur most frequently in indoor locations such as restaurants, gyms, cafés and bars, and in places of worship or during religious ceremonies (Chang et al., 2020)

Box 2. Key non-pharmaceutical intervention checklist

Social distancing measures and special protection

- Physical distancing recommendations in public spaces (i.e., spacing)
- Teleworking
- Banning large public events (e.g., sports, concerts)
- Strictly limiting capacities of public indoor places (e.g., restaurants, cafés and bars, gyms, religious settings, theatres and cinemas)
- Special protection of vulnerable populations (e.g., older people and people with pre-existing chronic conditions)
- Special protection of populations who are socially vulnerable (e.g., children, the poor, people with disabilities, refugees, minorities, indigenous peoples)
- Safe international travel (i.e., bans and quarantines)
- Public awareness, trust and appropriate risk communication

Improved personal and environmental hygiene

- Face masks
- Personal hygiene (e.g., handwashing, covering sneezes and coughs)
- Special protection of congregate settings (e.g., care centres for older people, nursing homes, prisons, worker hostels, refugee camps)
- Safe schooling
- Safe workplaces
- Safe public transport

Testing, tracing and isolation of infected individuals

- Testing (i.e., rapid, comprehensive and free, with follow-ups including tracing and isolation)
- Quarantine and isolation at home when that environment is safe and in public facilities when the home environment is inadequate
- Social support for those in isolation

Source: Adapted from the *Lancet* COVID-19 Commissioners et al., 2020

Understanding success factors in controlling virus transmission in autumn 2020

Success factors in controlling the virus' transmission early in the crisis – in March and April 2020 – might be different than those later in the year. Success in controlling the virus in Europe's spring might have had much to do with country preparedness and government reactivity, the timing of the first confirmed case and, possibly, differences in testing capacities. In Asia-Pacific countries, more recent experiences in managing epidemics have also played a role in the quick and effective implementation of testing and isolation policies and the use of masks and other PPEs.

Yet many European countries had managed between June and July 2020 to bring new cases significantly down, thanks in most cases to strict lockdown measures initiated in spring. Most European countries had by summer also addressed their equipment shortages

Table 2.2 | Virus transmission across European countries in the spring, summer and autumn of 2020

1= Virus suppressed; 2= Low transmission; 3= Moderate transmission; 4= High transmission; 5= Very high transmission

Last 30 Days (Oct 31–Nov 29)		Period 1 March 1st–May 31st			Period 2 June 1st–August 31st			Period 3 September 1st–Nov 29th		
Country	Daily New Cases Per Million	Overall Transmission	Daily New Cases Per Million	Positive Test Rate	Overall Transmission	Daily New Cases Per Million	Positive Test Rate	Overall Transmission	Daily New Cases Per Million	Positive Test Rate
Finland	52.59	3	13.99	4%	1	2.45	0%	3	32.55	1%
Norway	96.42	3	16.85	4%	1	4.27	0%	3	49.61	1%
Estonia	176.57	3	16.15	3%	1	4.16	1%	4	78.11	2%
Latvia	197.33	2	6.57	1%	1	1.89	0%	4	89.35	3%
Ireland	78.61	4	56.10	9%	2	8.43	1%	4	97.17	4%
Greece	215.94	1	3.10	3%	2	7.53	1%	4	99.03	5%
Germany	216.03	3	23.54	4%	2	7.90	1%	5	106.14	4%
Iceland	63.69	4	57.49	3%	2	9.52	1%	5	106.34	2%
Cyprus	235.19	3	13.29	1%	2	6.75	0%	5	110.92	2%
Denmark	197.51	3	21.83	5%	2	9.51	0%	5	118.27	1%
Sweden	417.79	3	41.31		3	49.34	3%	5	178.79	5%
Malta	269.44	3	16.25	1%	3	31.21	1%	5	191.65	3%
Bulgaria	449.01	1	4.36	3%	3	21.40	4%	5	200.78	17%
Slovak Republic	323.00	1	3.28	2%	1	4.69	1%	5	205.05	11%
United Kingdom	314.17	3	40.73	12%	3	12.82	1%	5	207.98	5%
Romania	410.55	3	11.05	6%	3	38.22	4%	5	219.01	14%
Lithuania	576.78	2	7.39	1%	1	4.81	0%	5	233.95	5%
Hungary	483.47	1	4.60	3%	1	2.36	1%	5	236.44	14%
Italy	522.61	3	41.67	10%	2	6.39	1%	5	238.22	7%
Portugal	516.80	3	35.09	4%	3	27.25	2%	5	253.83	7%
Poland	576.35	2	7.16	2%	3	12.44	2%	5	266.20	19%
Spain	326.38	4	55.65	5%	4	51.94	4%	5	280.05	10%
Netherlands	355.65	3	29.34	14%	3	15.11	2%	5	287.02	11%
Austria	659.07	3	20.07	6%	3	12.77	1%	5	304.79	10%
Croatia	648.91	2	6.13	5%	3	20.86	5%	5	307.38	16%
France	472.85	3	25.22	1%	3	21.06	2%	5	328.66	9%
Switzerland	664.23	3	38.62	7%	3	14.00	2%	5	353.20	12%
Slovenia	698.42	2	8.14	2%	2	7.28	2%	5	381.60	15%
Luxembourg	908.08	4	75.48	6%	3	45.30	1%	5	475.42	3%
Belgium	450.42	4	55.27	11%	3	24.85	2%	5	478.25	12%
Czech Republic	649.24	2	9.37	3%	3	15.36	3%	5	512.84	19%

Note: Ordered by average number of daily new cases per million population, during period 3 (September 1 to November 29).

Source: Authors' calculations, based on Our World in Data.

(of tests kits, PPEs etc.), which was an issue in the early phase of the crisis. Many European countries failed to implement a *gradual* easing of lockdowns following the first wave and to set up effective early warning mechanisms and testing-tracing-quarantining policies.

Interestingly, no European country really managed to contain the spread of the virus better in the second wave compared to the first. In Table 2.2, we compare average daily new cases in European countries over three 3-month periods: spring 2020 (March to May), summer 2020 (June to August) and autumn 2020 (September to November). Only two European countries – Finland and Norway – managed to keep new cases below 50 per million in all three periods (although as of this writing, new cases per million population have been increasing rapidly between the end of October and the end of November 2020 in these countries as well). All other countries experienced high or very high virus transmission during the second wave. The Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) and Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, the Slovak Republic, Poland and Slovenia) initially maintained low virus transmission but were significantly hit by the second wave in autumn. The management and treatment of patients improved, but the capacity of European countries to contain the spread of the virus remained relatively low compared with several countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Success in containing the spread of the virus in autumn 2020 might have more to do with the effective enforcement of NPIs, including effective test-trace-isolate policies and continued compliance with government recommendations, travel bans and rules on social distancing, personal protection and other NPIs. Higher testing capacities in late 2020 might also have contributed in part to the increased number of reported cases, but rising positivity rates also explain the increase to a large extent.

It remains difficult to demonstrate empirically the contribution of specific NPIs to the success in controlling virus transmission in Europe in autumn 2020. This is due to the fact that it is most likely a combination of NPI measures that drives success, and the overall effect of all measures taken together is greater than each one taken separately. This is an important research agenda and part of the Lancet Commission on COVID-19. High-quality international measures are lacking that would enable development of robust estimates of the following factors:

1. Delays in obtaining COVID-19 test results (crucial for isolating confirmed cases and reducing transmission)
2. Number of contacts traced per positive COVID-19 test
3. Staff dedicated to contact tracing
4. Financial support and specific policies to ensure effective isolation and quarantining
5. Data on the use of protective personal equipment (including face masks and hand sanitisers) disaggregated by population groups, including age groups and vulnerable groups,
6. Average number of contacts per person per day during the pandemic

Some policy measures and behavioural factors appear to have been decisive in reducing virus transmission (Table 2.3, online). These include rapid closures of borders and travel bans, prolonged and widespread use of face masks, as well as people's fear of the virus and their recent experiences with virus outbreak – which might be a proxy for a drastic reduction in social interactions. As suggested in Table 2.3 (online), there does not seem to be one unique approach that has worked across all countries and contexts.

Despite these limitations, an early review of best practices and the literature suggests that differences across countries in successfully implementing NPIs in the European autumn of September–November 2020 can be attributed to a combination of "technical" and "soft" factors, related to people's behaviour and

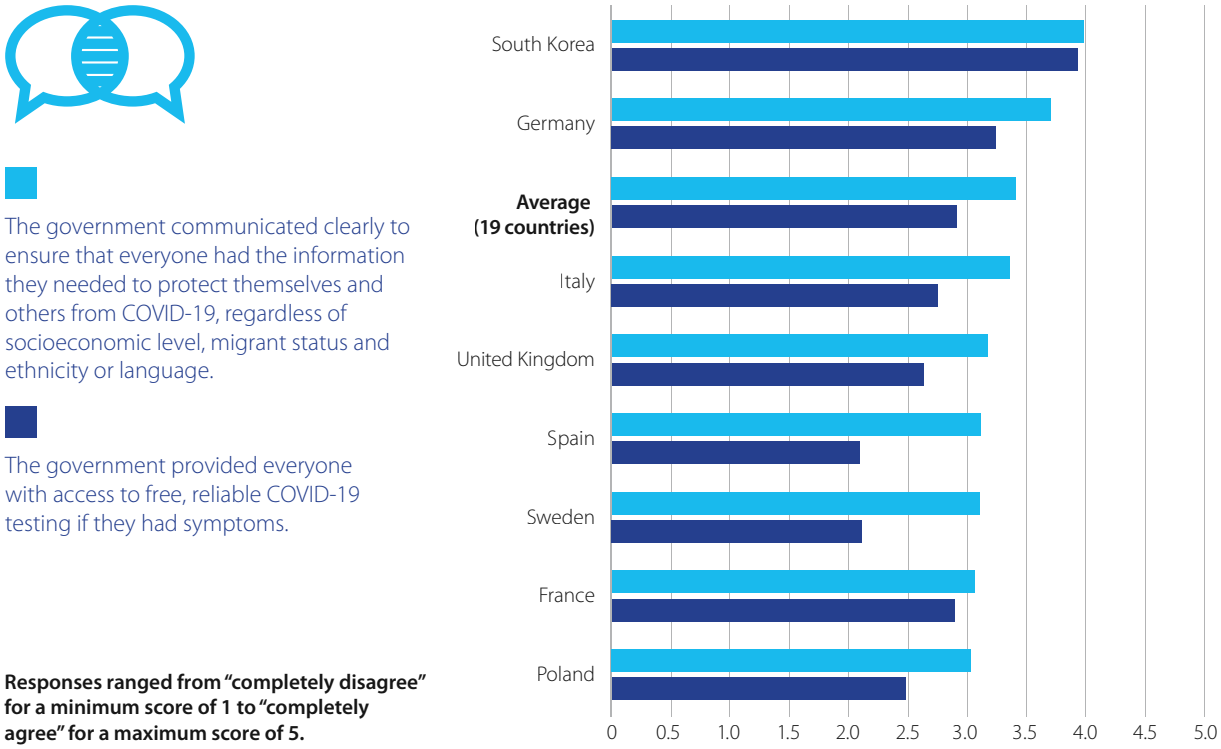
compliance with rules and recommendations. We tentatively group these into three categories:

1. Government policies and leadership: recommendations, timing, coordination, monitoring and control systems, and communications about NPIs to promote compliance.
2. Compliance of the population: with government recommendations and rules relating to social distancing, personal protection, and other NPIs.
3. Other demographic and cultural factors: population density, average household size, general community behaviours regarding social interactions, attitudes towards new rules, historical factors.

On (1), several countries in the Asia-Pacific region put in place effective NPI policies more quickly, including test-trace-isolate policies, supported by functional surveillance systems and clear communications. These efforts were also maintained over time. South Korea is so far among the best examples (Box 3). In particular, the Korean Center for Disease Control and Prevention (KCDC) played a central role in rapidly coordinating the country's response to the pandemic, including through effective early warning systems. Most of the population in Korea rated very positively the government response to the first wave of the pandemic.

By contrast, a June 2020 survey of public perceptions of government responses to the pandemic, carried out in 19 countries

Figure 2.3| Public perception of government responses to COVID-19, June 2020



Note: Data collected between 16 and 20 June. Data available for 19 countries: Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, France, Germany, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Source: Lazarus et al., 2020

(including 7 European countries), highlights that citizens in European countries rated fairly poorly the performance of their governments in managing the crisis (with the exception of Germany), especially in relation to testing and public communication (Figure 2.3).

The management of the crisis in the EU might have also been too national or even regional/local, with limited EU-wide coordination on intra-regional travel, nor to foster economies of scale in testing, tracing, and PPE (Jordana and Triviño-Salazar, 2020).

Box 3: South Korea's "TRUST" strategy for dealing with COVID-19

South Korea's early and prolonged success in dealing with COVID-19 is commonly attributed to the acronym "TRUST", which stands for Transparency, Robust screening and quarantine, Unique but universally applicable testing, Strict control, and Treatment."

South Korea's response to COVID-19 stands out because it flattened the epidemic curve quickly without closing businesses, issuing stay-at-home orders, or implementing many of the stricter measures adopted by other high-income countries. The country has shown early success across three phases of the epidemic preparedness and response framework: detection, containment and treatment. From the outset, decision-making in South Korea has been a collaboration between the government and the scientific community.

Detection: South Korea built hundreds of innovative, high-capacity screening clinics and worked closely with the private sector to ensure an adequate supply of tests. As the outbreak escalated, approximately 600 testing centres were established to screen people efficiently outside of the health system, with capacity reaching 15,000 to 20,000 tests per day.

Containment: South Korea isolated infected patients, supported those in quarantine to increase compliance and, most importantly, traced contacts with unusual thoroughness. A workforce of hundreds of epidemiological intelligence officers was deployed for these tracing efforts and empowered to use a wide variety of data sources, including credit-card transactions and closed-captioned television footage.

Treatment: The health system surged to meet demand, especially in Daegu, the site of a large cluster of infections. An additional 2,400 health workers were recruited in Daegu alone. Across the country, the government built temporary hospitals to increase capacity and addressed shortages of personal protective equipment (PPE) through centralised government purchasing.

South Korea's strongly enabling environment positioned the government to act quickly and effectively. After its flawed response to an outbreak of Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) in 2015, the government made several reforms to the health system to boost preparedness. In addition, a well-functioning national health insurance system, ample human resources and infrastructure, and constructive relationships with key institutions such as the president's office, the Ministry of Health, and the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, allowed for an extraordinarily decisive response to the pandemic.

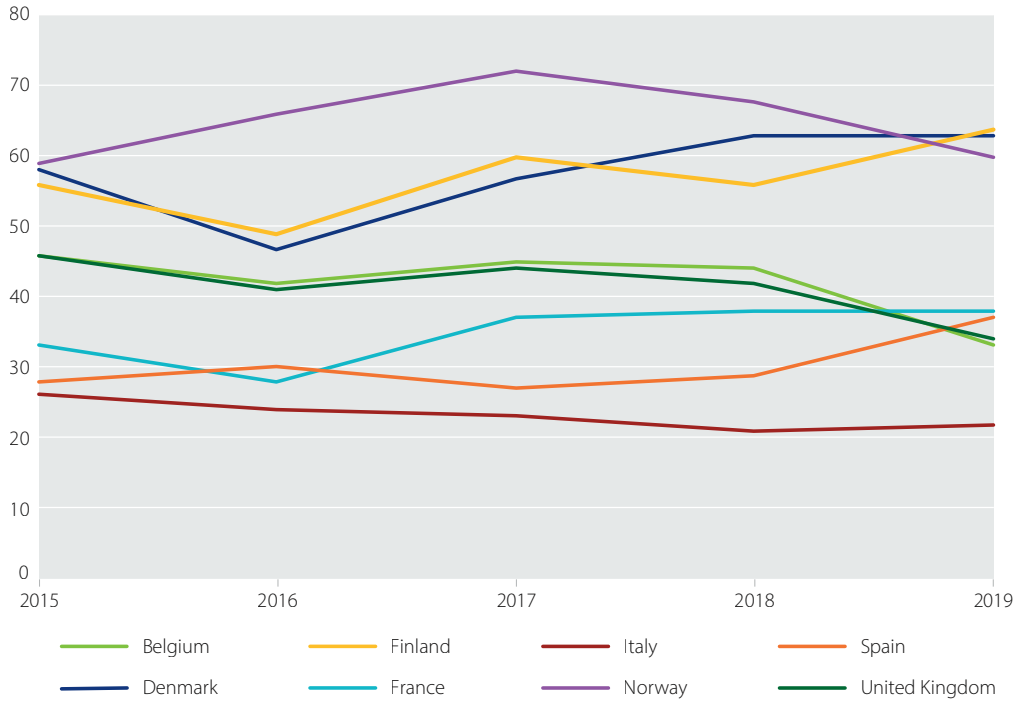
The recent experience of South Korea with MERS probably helped. Besides the population's greater familiarity with NPIs, the government also made sure that it did not repeat errors of the past, including in terms of transparency. The South Korean government upgraded the KCDC to a deputy-ministerial-level agency, the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA), and strengthened its autonomy and professional specialties by increasing the number of epidemiological surveyors.

Source: Our World in Data (Roser at al, 2020) and authors.

On (2), the success of NPI policies depends to a large extent on the compliance of the population and their acceptance of these measures. Several factors might play a role in driving adhesion and compliance, such as confidence in public authorities, the scope and breadth of social-protection systems, housing quality, the level of fear of the virus among the population, and other general population characteristics and behavioural factors. Anti-mask demonstrations have taken place in several countries in Europe including Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. Interestingly, some of the countries that have proven best able to mitigate the spread of the virus in Europe so far tend to have higher levels of confidence in public authorities (Denmark, Finland and Norway: see Figure 2.4). By contrast, confidence in the national government was below 40% in Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom. For countries that had not experienced major virus outbreaks in recent years, confidence in national authorities might have played a role in explaining compliance or non-compliance with official recommendations (Han et al., 2020; Lalot et al., 2020). We note that confidence in the national government in Australia and New Zealand was also higher in 2019 than in most European countries that were particularly affected by the pandemic.

On (3), other demographic, geographic and historical factors have also played a role in explaining virus transmission in Europe during the first and second waves. To some extent, those countries that have been most successful in controlling the spread of the virus so far tend to have lower population densities (Figure 2.5). The population per square kilometre is less than 20 in Finland and Norway, whereas it is 200 or more in Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands

Figure 2.4 | Confidence in national government, selected European countries, 2015–2019

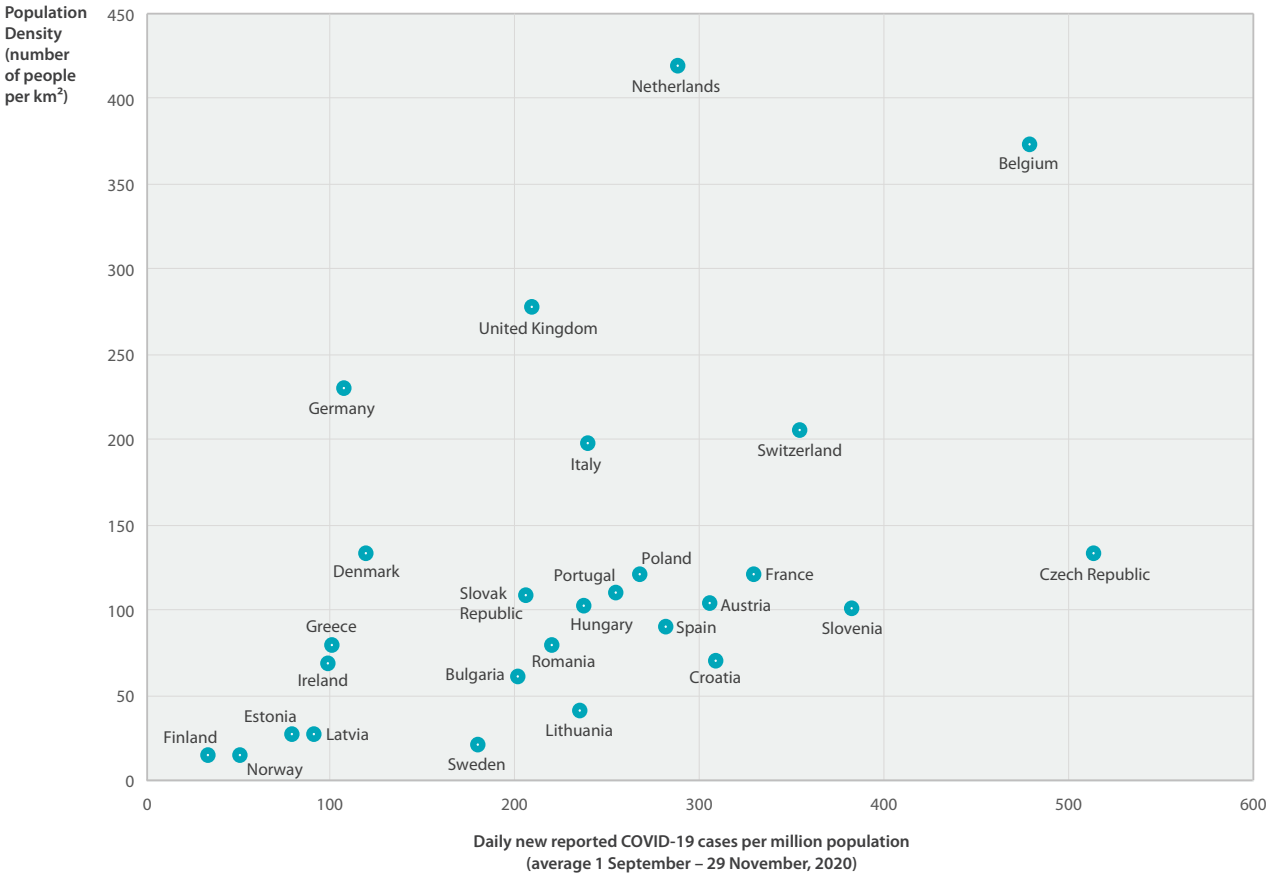


Note: Percentage of people who answered "yes" to the question: "In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about national government?".

Source: Gallup World Poll

and the United Kingdom. Yet, overall population density at the country level is a proxy of the proximity of people and does not take into account the fact that in most countries, virus transmission was particularly rapid in cities. So what probably matters even more is the average population density of urban settlements. The average size of each household is also very relevant as the virus often spread across all the people living in the same household. For example, the average household size in Finland is among the smallest in Europe (Eurostat, 2020), which may have helped to control better virus transmission. Cultural factors might also play a role, such as the average number of daily physical contacts and interactions among a population. Finally, historical factors probably also explain the degree of preparedness to face public health emergencies. For instance, due to a long history of tensions with Russia, Finland has a national Health Protection Act (since 1994), which was complemented by an Emergency Powers Act (2011) and a Communicable Diseases Act (2016) to promote preparedness to pandemics and other threats to public health. This notion of collective emergency action to respond to sudden crises is not only enshrined in the law, but also in people's attitudes and adherence to rules introduced in times of emergency (Nuorti, 2020; Milne, 2020).

Figure 2.5 | Correlation between population density and virus transmission in European countries, September to November 2020.



Note: Excludes European countries with a population of less than one million people.
Source: Authors. Based on Our World in Data and National sources.

2.3 Outlook: Public health priorities and strengthening resilience in Europe

Short-term priorities: suppress the virus and mitigate health, economic and social impacts

To suppress the virus there are two major priorities: (1) stronger implementation of NPIs and (2) development and distribution of effective and safe vaccines. As described in the previous section, success to date in suppressing the epidemic has been achieved through a combination of NPIs aimed at keeping infected individuals from spreading the virus (including face masks, personal hygiene, physical distancing, banning large public events, safe workplaces, and testing, tracing and isolating). So far, several countries in the Asia-Pacific have been most successful in mitigating the health and economic impacts of the pandemic. In Europe, Nordic countries – especially Finland and Norway, but with the exception of Sweden – have so far been more successful than Western and Southern European countries.

At the end of November 2020, many European countries are again loosening lockdowns. To avoid a "Stop & Go" situation, which may be particularly damaging for economic, social and cultural activities, it will be important to open up gradually and in a more organised manner than we saw following the initial series of lockdowns in Europe. Effective NPI policies and substantial monitoring and communication will be needed, even after the vaccines become available by the end of 2020 or early in 2021. A particular focus on safe buildings and workplaces might be required in Europe, and on strengthening compliance with NPIs among both the young (18–35 years old), who are more likely to spread the virus, and among older people (people over 60), who are at a higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19. Learning from countries in the Asia-Pacific, especially South Korea and Taiwan, digital technologies could be further leveraged for effective testing, contact tracing and isolation of infected people as lockdown measures are gradually eased.

Besides efforts to suppress the pandemic, there is also a need to strengthen the provision of care for people ill with COVID-19 and those suffering from other health conditions. Studies are beginning to show the extent to which delays in cancer diagnoses and treatment are likely to impact survival rates. In England, it has been estimated that delays in diagnoses during the first wave will increase cancer deaths over the next five years by about 16% for colorectal cancer, 9% for breast cancer, 6% for oesophageal cancer, and 5% for lung cancer (Maringe et al., 2020). In France, studies suggest that delayed cancer diagnoses could lead to an excess mortality of 10% to 15% per month of delay (Santi and Pineau, 2020). Responding to rising mental distress is also key (The *Lancet* COVID-19 Commissioners et al., 2020). Further investments in public health are likely to be needed to respond to the indirect effect of the COVID-19 pandemic.

On the economic side, many European countries are facing a "double dip" recession, with negative GDP growth expected in Q4 of 2020 and Q1 of 2021. In the short run, it will be important to maintain the exceptional fiscal measures introduced in European countries to support jobs and wages. With many workers at risk of losing their jobs and businesses at risk of going bankrupt, it is too early for most European governments to withdraw this vital fiscal support, including the extension of unemployment benefits and wage subsidies, and subsidies and loans to businesses.

The medium-term recovery will likely follow a "K" shape, with sectors following divergent paths. The crisis is accelerating the digital transformation. Tech companies have increased their market shares, and this will continue. In this context, a careful assessment of balance sheets is needed to identify "zombie" (non-viable) firms and target effective support programmes. Accelerating the transition to a green and digital Europe and adapting safety nets and training policies will be crucial for the recovery in 2021 and beyond. Sections 3 and 4 discuss the key transformations that are needed to support a sustainable, inclusive and resilient EU.

The virus must be controlled globally. The health, economic and social consequences have to be addressed in all countries, including in low-income countries and emerging markets that might often have less fiscal space and less access to international markets to finance their response and recovery. To meet some of these challenges, "Team Europe" was launched in June to support EU partner countries in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences: 36 billion euros have now been mobilised and will be used to address the devastating effects of the COVID-19 crisis in partner countries and regions. Lasting solutions, including access to new vaccines and effective treatments, will need close and continued international collaboration. Rethinking the global tax system, including the taxation of tech companies, will be needed to mobilise additional financing. The OECD initiatives on digital taxation and Inclusive Framework on Base-Erosion and Profit-Shifting (BEPS) are particularly relevant and important.

The EU should also be very active and vocal in ensuring fair access to new vaccines globally, including in low-income countries, when they become available. Finally, effective public communication campaigns and pedagogy will be needed to address distrust of vaccines in some countries in Europe and elsewhere. An estimated 4 in 10 French people would be reluctant to be vaccinated against COVID-19 (Lazarus et al., 2020b).

Long-term priorities: Strengthen health coordination, preparedness, resilience and prevention

This crisis has revealed the crucial need for partnerships and coordination within the European Union and globally. The EU's mandate when it comes to public health is traditionally limited. The EU cannot impose public health measures on Member States, including quarantine policies or the shutdown of public spaces. Yet Article 168 of the Treaty (TFEU) provides room for EU-wide coordination and actions to complement national policies in times of pandemic, and in "combatting serious cross-border threats to health".

Early evidence suggests that EU-wide coordination was slow to pick up, with limited coordinated action to restrict intra-regional travels or generate economies of scale in testing, tracing and other NPIs in the early phases of the pandemic. Member States' policies and strategic orientations were primarily driven by their national scientific committees, characterised by the relatively minor role played during the early days of the crisis by the European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC) (Jordana and Triviño-Salazar, 2020). Joint procurement and other EU-level actions did reduce strains on global supply chains and helped address shortages in PPE in some Member States in March 2020. The transfer of patients in March and April from overburdened hospitals in the East of France to Austria, Germany, Luxembourg and Switzerland also showed the benefits of inter-country support.

EU commitments in early November 2020 to strengthen the mandate and role of the ECDC and the European Medicines Agency (EMA), and to establish a new institution modelled on the US Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), are positive developments that should favour a more coordinated and integrated response to global health risks in the future. The immediate provision of €220 million to fund cross-border transfers of COVID-19 patients in the EU will also help reduce the burden on hospitals in areas particularly affected.

The crisis has highlighted the need not only to strengthen the resilience of health systems, but also more broadly to strengthen economic, climate, digital and other forms of resilience. The likelihood of a pandemic such as COVID-19 has been stressed by scientists for many years, but, despite its inclusion in SDG target 3.d, few governments were effectively prepared to face this eventuality. COVID-19 should not be seen as a single threat, but as one extreme event within a larger continuum of possible crises that pose long-term threats to human health, prosperity and environmental stability (ESIR, 2020). Scientists are now warning policy makers of potentially critical climate events and massive digital security issues. Our experiences with

the pandemic should encourage the European Commission and Member States to develop better strategic foresight and agile institutions (and to integrate foresight into the policymaking process), to beef up their capacity to absorb shocks and adapt to change (Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub, 2020). The resilience dashboards recently proposed in the first annual European Commission *Strategic Foresight Report* (2020b) are a step in the right direction. These must inform forthcoming discussions regarding the European Semester and assessments of recovery and resilience facility plans (RRF). The proposed EU4Health Programme 2021–2027 (Box 4) emphasizes issues around public health crisis preparedness and resilience.

Resilience requires tackling a number of environmental issues that can have substantial impact on population health:

1. Increasing the resilience of care systems to extreme weather events linked to climate change
2. Accelerating the decarbonization and circularity of the health-care sector through R&D and investments
3. Building capacity to address key environmental health issues, such as pollution and noise, to prevent respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases and other important diseases
4. Guaranteeing access to green and blue spaces to promote physical and mental health as well as Europe's biodiversity strategy.

Health expenditure is growing faster than the rest of the economy in European and most OECD countries. In such a context, strengthening primary care and community health services, prevention programmes and digitizing health services, are key to generating efficiency gains and improving access to and quality of health services. COVID-19 and an ageing population will require sustained investment in health promotion and health care throughout the EU. This crisis has also emphasised the need to strengthen disease-prevention programmes, which currently represent only 3% of health expenditure in EU countries (OECD Health Statistics and Eurostat Database, 2019). Greater investments are needed to prevent and treat mental disorders such as depression and anxiety, which affect more than one in six EU citizens. Poor mental health was already estimated to cost Europe over €600 billion a year, or more than 4% of its GDP: of which a third is in direct health-care spending (OECD/EU, 2018).

Box 4: EU4Health programme 2021–2027

Under the EU4Health programme, the Commission proposes to invest €5.1 billion over the 2021-2027 period to strengthen health systems, representing a 10-fold increase in funding compared to the previous proposal under the European Social Fund of €413 million. This increase has three key objectives:

1. Protecting people in the EU from serious cross-border health threats and improving crisis-management capacity.
2. Making medicines, medical devices and other crisis-relevant products available and affordable, and supporting innovation.
3. Strengthening health systems and the health-care workforce, including by investing in public health (for example, through health-promotion and disease-prevention programmes and by improving access to health care).

Beyond crisis preparedness and response, the EU4Health Programme will address other important long-term challenges for health systems, in particular:

1. Inequalities in health status across countries, regions and population groups, and in access to affordable, preventive and curative health care of good quality.
2. Burdens from non-communicable diseases (in particular cancer), mental health disorders, and rare diseases, and risk factors of health determinants.
3. Uneven distribution of health-care system capacity.
4. Obstacles to the wide uptake and best use of digital innovations, and to their scaling-up.
5. Growing health burdens of environmental degradation and pollution, in particular air, water and soil quality, and also from demographic changes.

Source: European Commission (2020e)

Six SDG Transformations for the EU

Part 3.
Six SDG Transformations for the EU

The von der Leyen Commission refers to the SDGs in mission letters to new Commissioners and put the SDGs at the centre of EU policymaking:

> ***"[The SDGs] will guide our work across all sectors, both in our internal and external action, and will show our commitment to sustainable development at home and abroad. As part of this, we will refocus the European Semester by integrating the Sustainable Development Goals and put forward our approach to the overall governance and implementation of the goals." (European Commission, 2020f)***

As discussed in the previous section, the SDGs are timelier than ever, because they also provide a roadmap out of the COVID-19 crisis. Yet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has not (so far) turned out to be the new Commission's visible framework for policymaking.

The EU has legislative and policy tools in place, or in preparation, to address most SDG challenges, but even seasoned observers can get lost in the plethora of instruments. The recent Staff Working Paper on the SDGs (European Commission, 2020c) provides a useful grouping of activities, but it can be difficult to discern SDG priorities in EU policy processes. For this reason, the EU needs to further strengthen and simplify the narrative for how the SDGs can and will be achieved inside and outside the Union. Combined with public education and outreach, this will help sustain and expand popular support for the SDGs, the European Green Deal ("Green Deal") and the other headline ambitions announced in President von der Leyen's political *Guidelines*.

The concept of SDG Transformations, introduced in the 2019 ESDR (Box 5), can help frame a narrative that is operational and easy to communicate. By grouping major synergies as well as trade-offs, the transformations focus attention on the greatest implementation opportunities and challenges. As we show below, these priority transformations are fully consistent with the initiatives under the Green Deal and other policy instruments related to the SDGs.[2]

2. System change is a complementary perspective on the transformations in the Green Deal (SYSTEMIQ and The Club of Rome, 2020). Indeed, the Green Deal requires redefining prosperity, competitiveness, finance, natural resource use, and other dimensions of European society.

Box 5. Proposals for six SDG Transformations

The 17 SDGs and their 169 targets describe objectives to be achieved by 2030, but they do not lay out 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). For this report we draw on all three frameworks to propose six "SDG Transformations" that align well with the EU's signature policy initiatives, including the Green Deal. These six SDG Transformations will 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 (Section 4.3).

The European Commission was astute in not launching a separate SDG strategy process for the Union, as the key elements of an EU SDG strategy are already in place. These are addressed in the Commission President's *Political Guidelines* (von der Leyen, 2020) and in the Commission's annual work programmes (European Commission, 2020c). Gaps can be identified and filled – notably through the Green Deal – without an additional overarching strategy process. Yet the EU does need to follow an integrated and comprehensive approach towards implementing the SDGs, and it must communicate clearly on them (Box 6).

As we argued in the 2019 ESDR, an integrated approach to the SDGs must tackle several challenges in implementing the SDG Transformations. For one, the EU and its Member States must develop a clear operational approach. This will include a range of policy and investment instruments at the EU level and in Member States, as reviewed in Section 3.1. The objectives of key policy priorities including the Green Deal align well with the SDGs, and so the focus must now be on their implementation, including the progressive alignment and harmonization of EU policies and those of Member States through the European Semester and other coordination mechanisms.

The second challenge, reviewed in Section 3.2, is to use the EU's diplomacy, global leadership and development cooperation to promote the SDGs globally and to advance the objectives of the European Green Deal and other policy instruments towards achieving the SDGs. Xi Jinping's pledge to achieve carbon neutrality before 2060; similar recent commitments by Japan and South Korea; and the election of Joe Biden to the US presidency have all profoundly changed the international landscape for EU diplomacy, offering a window for increased multi- and bilateral Green Deal diplomacy.

Thirdly, and closely related, the EU must tackle adverse spillover effects on other countries to ensure coherence between its internal SDG objectives and its external action and development cooperation in support of the SDGs globally. This applies in particular to trade in agricultural and forest commodities and to international finance. We will turn to spillovers in Section 3.3.

Below we review the domestic, external and spillover challenges to identify gaps in instruments and proposals submitted by the European Commission to date. Part 4 then reviews critical instruments and levers for implementing the Green Deal and other SDG Transformations. Again, we will refrain from attempting to review all instruments under discussion and instead focus on what we consider to be the greatest gaps and opportunities for strengthening implementation.

Box 6. Re-committing, communicating and tracking an EU-wide approach to SDG implementation

As reviewed in Sections 3 and 4, many proposed and existing EU policies aim to achieve the 2030 Agenda, even though they may not be explicitly framed in terms of these internationally agreed goals. But while there is no need to launch a new EU-wide SDG strategy process, there is a pressing need to maintain strong political commitment to the Goals, to track progress, and to communicate (to Europeans and others) how the EU and Member States are working to achieve them. These priorities are echoed by the European Commission (2020e).

The COVID-19 pandemic, along with unprecedented pressures on multilateralism and a rules-based international order, threatens the visibility and viability of the SDGs as the world's shared goals for sustainable development. Therefore, and as a **first** priority, the three pillars of EU governance – the European Council, the European Parliament, and the European Commission – should issue a shared political commitment to the 2030 Agenda and to the 17 Goals. The President of the European Commission should report annually on progress towards these Goals: to the European Parliament, at a dedicated SDGs session; and to a dedicated meeting of the European Council, that takes stock of Member States' progress. The EU should also report its progress through the annual Eurostat SDG *Monitoring Report* and at the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

Second, the Commission should describe and regularly update – perhaps in the form of a Communication – a roadmap for how the EU and its Member States will pursue the SDGs. The recent staff working paper (European Commission, 2020c) is an important step in this direction. As we argue in the present report, our six SDG Transformations provide a useful and science-based framework in which to organise existing policies into a cohesive SDG strategy (for example, policies under the European Green Deal, the New Industrial Strategy or the European Education Area). They group the large number of policy instruments into categories that Europeans and citizens around the world can relate to easily, which will in turn support communication and public engagement as well as international cooperation. Indeed, the SDGs can help the EU frame a clear and easily communicable political narrative that integrates the economic, social and environmental dimensions. The Communication could also show where existing policies need to become more ambitious and where additional policies are required.

Third and as reviewed further in Section 4.6, the EU and its Member States need to track the distance they need to travel to meet the SDGs across all major policy areas and discuss their findings, including in the annual State of the Union address by the President of the European Commission. This will require quantitative targets and interim milestones for all SDG priorities, against which each Directorate-General should report annually. The present annual ESDR is a tool for such tracking, which can promote accountability, serve as a management tool, and – most importantly, mobilise support from the population and other European stakeholders for the changes needed to implement the SDG Transformations. National distance-to-goal analyses should also be considered as part of the European Semester and other coordination mechanisms for national and EU policies (Section 4.3).

3.1 Priority SDG Transformations inside the EU

The Green Deal has become a critical vehicle for achieving the SDGs, particularly in the areas of climate change, ecosystem degradation, nutrition, and promoting a circular economy, areas in which the EU presents its greatest shortfalls in progress towards the SDGs (Part 2). But the Green Deal must also be a social deal that leaves no one behind (EESC, 2020a). The EU must also transform education, skills development, and innovation across Europe; accelerate digital transformation in all EU Member States; and address the glaring disparities within and among them. Furthermore, as discussed in section 2 on COVID-19, the EU needs to overhaul public health and disease preparedness, to contain COVID-19 and to prevent similar outbreaks in the future.

The von der Leyen Commission, the European Parliament and the European Council have made great strides in developing and operationalizing the Green Deal – a commitment that has been maintained in spite of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Green Deal is rightly framed as a new growth strategy that aims to increase the competitiveness, prosperity and social cohesion of Europe. Yet there is a real risk, as indicated in recent Commission documents, that the explicit link between the Recovery and Resilience Plans and the SDGs may be weakened.

Box 7. Leave no one behind

Our index tracking the EU's progress towards the foundational principle of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind (Section 2.2) shows rising levels of inequality and poor access to services within and across some Member States. Many countries are falling back on "leave no one behind", so the EU's SDG strategy must place emphasis on strengthening social inclusion for all people living in its territory and make it a guiding principle for implementing the SDG Transformations. This requires attention to three broad areas (Stainforth et al., 2020):

Within-country equity: Putting equity and well-being for all at the centre of the Green Deal and other SDG Transformations. Policy options might include the distribution of pollution dividends or carbon pricing to European citizens by eliminating fossil fuel subsidies, shifting taxation from labour to activities that pollute and degrade the environment, and targeting the poor and marginalised in the design of SDG Transformations. In addition, equitable investments in education and skills (Section 3.1.1) can lower inequalities.

Equity across EU Member States: Harnessing investments in the Green Deal and other SDG Transformations to promote cohesion and solidarity across Member States. Specifically, EU policies should support convergence in living standards across countries and regions and make the protection of Europe's commons (water, seas, land and air) a key pillar of the European project. In particular, this will require aligning cohesion programmes, investments in priority sectors under the Green Deal, and the New Industrial Strategy to foster development in depressed regions and less well-off countries.

Intergenerational equity: Fostering intergenerational solidarity that includes equitable burden and benefit-sharing among age groups and generations. To achieve such solidarity, the following ideas could be explored: "future proofing" infrastructure investments within economic recovery plans; integrating intergenerational justice in the framework of the new Climate Law and into policies under review, such as the Farm to Fork Strategy and the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform, better regulation and the semester process; or creating an EU Future Generation's Ombudsman.

Viewed through an SDG lens, the Green Deal covers four SDG Transformations: towards sustainable energy; sustainable food, land, and ocean use; sustainable communities, mobility, and housing; and a clean and circular economy with zero pollution. These transformations will help advance many SDGs. They are closely related and must be coordinated, but they are also sufficiently distinct to be designed and implemented in parallel.

The Commission, Parliament and Member States all emphasise rightly that the key transformations under the Green Deal must achieve ambitious environmental targets as well as strengthening social cohesion and fairness inside the EU, enhancing competitiveness, and increasing prosperity. The social and economic dimensions of the Green Deal are critical for success in pursuing the SDGs and must be pursued with a view towards leaving no one behind (Box 7). Bespoke strategies are needed for regions and sectors that will likely undergo major changes under the Green Deal, including but not limited to the coal sector, automotive and heavy industry, and parts of agriculture. The EU Just Transition Fund, along with national mechanisms as proposed for the coal sector, can play a role in supporting a fair transformation. As described below, the transformation of education, skills development and innovation – as well as digital transformation – are important tools to ensure that no one is left behind by the Green Deal.

3.1.1 Education, skills, and innovation

Ensure top education including lifelong learning for all Europeans and strengthen innovation in strategic technologies and industries.

The first principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights is the right to quality education and lifelong learning. Yet close to a quarter of 15-year-olds fail to complete basic mathematics, science and reading tasks, according to the OECD PISA study (OECD, 2018). Education outcomes are linked to socio-economic status, with students from disadvantaged backgrounds overrepresented among underachievers. Education outcomes in rural areas in particular are falling behind, and overall outcomes have deteriorated in many countries since the 2008 financial crisis.

Europe's long-term prosperity and inclusion can therefore only be achieved through greater investments in innovation, educational quality and skills for lifelong learning – including investing in digital skills for all. Quality early childhood education and targeted efforts in socio-economically deprived areas can reduce inequalities in education outcomes. Investments need to focus particularly on EU regions that score low on metrics related to educational performance, innovation, patents activity and tech-based startups.

The European Education Area is committed to upgrading educational quality and fostering skills for lifelong learning, and to promoting digital skills for all. If European companies are to compete with cutting-edge enterprises from China, Japan, South Korea, the United States and elsewhere, the EU must ensure that every worker, and every college and university graduate, is equipped for the new sustainable economy.

Commission proposals for the establishment of a new European Education Area by 2025 have identified critical education challenges across the EU that must be addressed. Benchmarking education outcomes annually will also help identify shortfalls and promote the sharing of lessons across Member States. More ambitious EU-wide education standards (including degree programmes) and trainings for teachers can help raise education standards throughout the Union. The proposals also rightly underscore the geostrategic dimension of international education exchange programme with non-EU Member States, as they strengthen long-term international relationships and trust

Cutting-edge higher education goes hand-in-hand with world-leading research. Horizon Europe is the largest research funding programme in the

world. It must be closely aligned with addressing the innovation challenges and developing technologies to achieve the SDGs and implement the Paris Climate Agreement. The four "Green Deal Missions" (adaptation to climate change, oceans, cities, and soil) are a promising model for delivering high-impact innovation well aligned with the six SDG transformations. The Horizon Europe investment programme could also be an important tool to strengthen innovation systems in Member States with weaker R&D systems, and to foster leading European companies to develop digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, as well as other sustainable technologies.

3.1.2 Sustainable energy

Promote energy efficiency, achieve zero-carbon power generation, decarbonise industry, and create new jobs.

A central pillar of the Green Deal is the decarbonizing of power generation and transmission, mobility, buildings, and industry. The electricity grid is critical for this transition; the bulk of the necessary decarbonization will occur through a combination of energy efficiency measures and the electrification of point sources with zero-carbon power – alongside expansion of hydrogen power and a modest uses of biomass – using smart grids. For this reason, each component of the energy transformation requires dedicated EU and national policy instruments, including the "renovation wave" for buildings and the Strategy for a Sustainable and Smart Mobility, discussed under the Transformation towards Sustainable Communities, Mobility and Housing (Section 3.1.1).

This transformation towards sustainable energy provides important opportunities for green stimulus investments to support the COVID-19 recovery and to generate new jobs (Hepburn et al., 2020). Like other SDG Transformations, it can be a major driver for economic recovery.

The Green Deal rightly emphasises the need for an integrated power system for the EU, and several technical analyses exist, such as the European Commission's "A Clean Planet for All". As discussed in Section 4, such long-term pathways are critical methods for problem solving for each transformation, which is why the legislative focus on "Trajectories for Achieving Climate Neutrality" (Art. 3 of the proposed European Climate Law) is so important.

However, investments in power generation and transmission systems do not yet reflect the European vision, as they are dominated by national considerations and too little emphasis is placed on burden-sharing and competitive advantages across the EU. For example, southern Member States have an advantage in generating solar power and could supply electricity to their northern partners, and smart integrated European grids will reduce the need for additional power-generation capacity. Such opportunities must be pursued systematically under the Green Deal. The Trans-European Network-Energy Regulation, announced as part of the Green Deal, must therefore play a central role in the Energy and Jobs Transformation. It will also strengthen cohesion across the EU.

The energy transformation also needs clear mid- to long-term policy signals and accompanying research and development measures to accelerate key technical transitions. The Green Deal focuses extensively on the important issues of carbon pricing, including the European Emissions Trading Scheme. Yet too little headline attention is placed on benchmarks for the technological and systems changes needed to transform energy systems in line with the Paris Agreement's objective of limiting global temperature rises to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Such benchmarks have strong scientific support and play a critical role in driving industrial strategy and sector transformations (Kuramochi et al., 2018).

As one example, the European Commission should consider a 2030 phaseout for the registration of new light-duty vehicles that are not carbon neutral, as has already been

adopted by California as well as by Norway and a spate of other countries. Similar EU-wide time-bound standards are needed and under consideration for key industry sectors including steel, cement and the chemical industry, as well as the building sector. Most urgently, the construction of new fossil-fuel power plants, particularly those using coal, should stop immediately, and existing phase-out plans for coal power must be accelerated across most Member States. These time-bound benchmarks should be integrated into Europe's New Industrial Strategy for the SDGs (Section 4.1). They also point towards opportunities and needs to reskill European workers (Section 3.1.1).

3.1.3 Sustainable communities, mobility, and housing

Strengthen cities and other communities to promote sustainable and smart mobility, renovate housing, ensure sustainable building standards, and support new jobs.

The SDGs and the objectives of the Green Deal have a strong territorial dimension. Communities across Europe – be they large metropolises, cities, small towns, villages or rural settlements – all need to become more liveable and more sustainable. This includes addressing mobility and housing, as well as the connectivity of each community to the rest of the country and to the European Union. Together, these challenges require a territorial European SDG for Sustainable Communities, Mobility and Housing that should be closely coordinated with the Urban Agenda for the EU.

Like the SDG Transformation for Sustainable Energy, this transformation provides important opportunities for green stimulus investments to support the recovery from COVID-19 and for generating new jobs (Hepburn et al., 2020). Sound investments in smart mobility and sustainable housing will also help Europe tackle some of the most challenging aspects of the Green Deal.

The announced Strategy for Sustainable and Smart Mobility should set out a roadmap for reducing transport emissions by 90% by 2050. Achieving this objective represents some of the greatest challenges under the Green Deal and Europe's SDG strategy. Some zero-carbon technological alternatives are not mature for some settings (e.g. for long-distance heavy-duty trucks) or unavailable (e.g. for aviation). New models of mobility must be devised, particularly for thinly populated rural areas. The sustainability of the EU's transport system goes hand-in-hand with harnessing digital technologies to deliver clean and smart mobility (Section 3.1.4). New smart mobility services that are accessible and affordable, as well as a seamlessly interconnected multimodal transport network extending to all regions and communities is also fundamental to social and economic cohesion in the EU.

Success will require a lot of experimentation and the piloting of promising approaches. The European industry has world-leading expertise, but efforts to trial new systems, such as electric buses, are woefully sub-scale compared with efforts underway in China. European countries will need to consider bolder steps, as part of the Europe's New Industrial Strategy (Section 4.1), to drive new mobility solutions, which can then be sold on other markets.

The Commission rightly underscores the strategic importance of smart multi-modal transport solutions for inland and international freight that must be enabled through incentives to shift freight and passengers to rail and inland waterways as well as support for alternative transport fuels. The combination of smart traffic management, automated multimodal mobility, and an EU-wide infrastructure for electric and other low-carbon vehicles would reduce congestion and pollution. It would also reduce transport costs, helping to reconnect remote rural areas and small towns with European centres of economic activity. And, finally, smart mobility solutions will help absorb intermittent renewable power generation and increase the flexibility of Europe's power grid (Section 3.1.2).

The EU also needs the proposed Renovation Wave of public and private buildings to at least double the annual rate of renovation of building stock. These investments increase energy efficiency, lower the long-term operating costs of buildings, boost SMEs, and create local jobs through the construction sector. As outlined in the Commission proposal for the Green Deal, a successful Renovation Wave will require better solutions to the financing for renovation, the lowering of per-unit costs, tackling national regulatory barriers, and special support measures for poorer households. To this end, the Commission proposes an open platform to bring together the buildings and construction sector, architects and engineers, local authorities, and national and EU development banks to jointly identify and address barriers to renovation.

3.1.4 Sustainable food production, healthy diets and biodiversity protection

Ensure sustainable agriculture and ocean use, promote healthier diets and behaviors, and protect and restore biodiversity and ecosystems with decent incomes for farmers and fishermen.

The Green Deal recognises key challenges related to food systems, land and ocean use in the EU. These include growing pressures on natural resources – the EU has not met its Aichi Biodiversity targets – and the climate; widespread diet-related diseases and food insecurity; massive international spillovers through trade in food and other soft commodities; and high levels of food loss and waste in supply chains. The Green Deal and its Farm to Fork strategy recognise that these challenges can only be addressed together. Siloed policies and instruments will not be successful.

Hence, the Farm to Fork strategy fills a critical gap in the Green Deal by integrating for the first time the sometimes-competing objectives of efficient and sustainable agricultural production, sustainable fisheries, nature conservation and restoration, curbing greenhouse gas emissions and strengthening resilience to climate change, food security and healthy diets, food loss and waste, and green international supply chains. The ambition of the Commission to integrate and transform such a large number of policy areas reflects that importance and complexities of food systems. All the components are essential, and none can be removed without undermining the policy objectives of Farm to Fork and the Green Deal. The critical question is how this integration will be achieved, as the Farm to Fork strategy currently lacks an effective governance mechanism (EESC, 2020b).

Farm to Fork proposes deep changes that will make major contributions to social, economic, and environmental SDGs. If implemented these changes would represent serious challenges for conventional, intensive agriculture, particularly in the livestock sector. Since the EU is the world's largest importer and exporter of agricultural commodities and represents the largest seafood market, Farm to Fork will likely affect major soft commodity supply chains.

This then raises major challenges in terms of integration and policy coherence across a large number of different EU and national policies. These include but are not limited to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP); the ambition of healthy food for all; the Common Fisheries Policy; new EU biodiversity and forest strategies; greenhouse-gas emission reductions and resilience under the European Climate Law; the proposed long-term vision for rural areas; the zero-pollution action plan for water, air and soil; and deforestation-free value chains. The new EU legal framework for a sustainable food system, scheduled for the end of 2023, will be an important tool for harmonizing the cross-sectoral implementation of Farm to Fork and for setting clear targets (particularly for sustainable diets).

In addition to its cross-sectoral approach, Farm to Fork also promotes a territorial dimension for policy design and implementation. This is particularly important for agriculture, fisheries, forests and biodiversity, where challenges are

often locally specific and policy mechanisms can be devolved to sub-national levels. Another important innovation of both the Green Deal and its Farm to Fork strategy is that they constitute permanent policy frameworks: in contrast to the temporary CAP and associated regulations.

Farm to Fork and the Green Deal must go further, by developing and implementing a geospatial strategy for sustainable land use that manages competing needs with integration across agriculture, ecosystem services and biodiversity, climate, and other objectives. For example, the biodiversity strategy implies a level of land restoration that is currently not supported by provisions in the CAP. The different components for better spatial policies already exist, including biodiversity and ecosystem services maps prepared under the EU Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES) initiative (Maes et al., 2018). It is encouraging that the directorate-generals for Environment (DG ENV) and for Climate Action (DG CLIMA) have agreed to collaborate on land-use planning frameworks, but these are of course highly complex to implement – particularly given varying levels of subsidiarity for land use across the EU – and therefore need to become a core feature of Farm to Fork, the reformed CAP, and the Biodiversity Strategy (WBGU, 2020).

As emphasised in the Green Deal, a major challenge lies in aligning the objectives of the new CAP with Farm to Fork. Current discussions on CAP reform fall short of the environmental ambition expressed in the Farm to Fork strategy. To accelerate integration, the Commission will recommend ways that Member States could address the nine CAP objectives in their national CAP strategic plans (CSPs) and establish national targets for CAP and Farm-to-Fork implementation. The CAP is already shifting away from simple compliance towards performance-based payments, including in relation to environmental outcomes, however progress remains too slow.

At the time of writing, several important elements of the Commission's 2018 CAP proposals – particularly in relation to environmental priorities – were still under discussion. We see several immediate issues that require careful attention to make the CAP fit for the objectives of Farm to Fork (IEEP, 2020): (i) Ambitious eco-schemes to meet the environmental and climate objectives of Farm to Fork with robust standards environmental standards; (ii) Ring-fenced funds for eco-schemes, including the use of unspent funding for eco-schemes to address environmental objectives; (iii) Maintenance of strong baseline standards through conditionality; (iv) Strong safeguards against environmentally harmful spending (e.g. coupled payments); (v) accounting for the environmental and food security impacts of non-food crops, such as biofuels; and (vi) integrating standards for animal welfare and microbial resistance in the CAP Strategic Plan Regulation.

The proposed Biodiversity Strategy has also been favourably received. It lays out a compelling case for the value provided to society by biodiversity and ecosystem services, and aims to achieve the "30 by 30 target" on land and at sea, which the European Union advocates as a member of the High Ambition Coalition for the post-2020 biodiversity framework. The proposed restoration plan for the EU is notable and fills an important gap. The big challenge is of course implementation, particularly (i) the effective integration of biodiversity objectives into the CAP and Farm to Fork, (ii) greater clarity on how responsibilities and actions will be coordinated across EU, national and subnational levels, and (iii) improved management of the existing Natura 2000 network.[3]

Discussions of Farm to Fork have focused on the supply of food and must place greater attention to the demand side. European countries are experiencing high and rising rates of obesity (Section 2). Inadequate nutrition is not only the biggest driver of rising health system costs (FOLU,

3. The Commission proposes to increase the share of strictly protected areas to 10% from a mere 1% at sea and 3% on land today.

2019), but it also undermines the environmental objectives of Farm to Fork. Therefore, Europe needs to promote shifts towards healthier diets with less animal protein, less starch, more nuts and vegetables. In particular, European countries should support more diverse protein mixes with emphasis on plant-based protein. This is an area that is rife with opportunities for technological innovation for possible consideration in Europe's New Industrial Strategy (Section 4.1).

The 2020 SDG data for the EU once again demonstrate that the EU is far from achieving SDG 14 on marine ecosystems. Too many fisheries across the region and beyond are overexploited and the use of highly destructive fishing techniques remains widespread. Marine protected areas tend to be poorly managed, and some experience a higher incidence of destructive fishing techniques than do unprotected European waters (Dureuil et al., 2018). In the run-up to the 2021 UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the EU should take the lead in securing its marine ecosystems for future generations. It must also address major environmental spillovers and resulting threats to livelihoods in countries in West Africa and elsewhere caused by Europe's long-distance fishing fleets and unsustainable demand for marine products. One option is to promote demand for sustainably produced marine products, such as farmed bivalves and seaweed.

3.1.5 Clean and circular economy with zero pollution

Curb pollution, reduce material consumption and minimise the environmental impact of European industry and consumers.

Europe has been a global leader in setting circular economy standards, including efficiency standards and standards for less waste and greater re-use. Yet as the proposed Circular Economy Action Plan makes clear in its introduction, the use of materials such as biomass, fossil fuels, metals and minerals and associated water generation are projected to increase further. The new action plan therefore emphasises the need for faster action with a particular focus on key product value chains (electronics and ICT; batteries and vehicles; packaging; plastics; textiles; construction and buildings; and food, water and nutrients).

An expansive view of circularity might suggest that it comprises transformations towards sustainable energy and jobs as well as towards sustainable food, land and ocean use. While some overlaps are unavoidable, the Circular Economy Action Plan should prioritise those sectors that are not central to the energy and food transformations. This will help streamline the narrative for implementing the Green Deal and avoid duplication or mixed messages to industry, consumers and governments.

The proposed Circular Economy Action Plan sets the right priorities covering product design, production, marketing, waste and recycling. It aims to integrate a broad range of existing policy instruments, including the Ecodesign Directive, the EU Ecolabel, and EU Green Public Procurement criteria. It also announces a legislative initiative for product policy which will provide a legal foundation for the circular economy in the EU – akin to the Climate Law for achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

The Action Plan emphasises opportunities for the circular economy to strengthen Europe's industrial base – however this will require bold policies and targeted investments, including for research and development. For example, the System Change Compass for the Green Deal identifies 50 opportunities for "Champion industries" that can become growth engines for the EU (SYSTEMIQ and The Club of Rome, 2020). For this reason, the circular economy needs to be closely aligned with the EU's research and innovation initiatives as well as industrial strategy.

It is less clear how the Green Deal's "zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment"

integrates with the Circular Economy Action Plan. The two sets of issues are of course closely aligned and should be tackled together. In particular, there may be scope to harmonize communications and raise the profile of zero-pollution by integrating it into the Circular Economy Action Plan.

The Action Plan rightly emphasises the need for international cooperation, particularly in the area of trade in waste and toxic products, where the EU still relies too much on outsourcing problems (Section 3.3). As a flagrant example, Europe cannot call for reductions in plastic waste flowing into the ocean, while at the same time continuing to export large volumes of plastic waste to countries that are known to lack adequate waste management systems. Similarly, many European countries export agricultural chemicals that are banned inside the EU.

3.1.6 Digital transformation

Build cutting edge digital infrastructure, strengthen innovation, and protect citizen's rights to their data and European democracy.

We live in an era of unprecedented and accelerating innovation, particularly in the area of digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence, bioinformatics, big data, quantum computing, novel communication technologies, new platform business models, low-cost remote sensing. These hold the potential for combining prosperity with low environmental impacts through smart grids, car-sharing, 3D printing, blockchain, dematerialization, home office, and new circular economy models. But new technologies can also exacerbate inequalities, harm our political systems and social cohesion, and undermine governments' abilities to mobilise tax revenues (WBGU, 2019).

Once developed, new digital technologies and innovations can be deployed at low cost in global markets. At the same time, advances in key enabling technologies require increasingly large amounts of public and private investments. This rewards early pioneers and scale. It also shrinks the value that can be captured by followers. Currently, US and Chinese technology companies dominate many aspects of the digital transformations. European companies are mostly sub-scale and forced to follow the lead of their international competitors. If this trend is not reversed quickly, European companies and the EU as a whole risk losing long-term competitiveness and technological independence. It is for this reason that the proposed New Industrial Strategy for Europe states: "This is about Europe's sovereignty" (Section 4.1).

Ursula von der Leyen emphasises the vital importance of the digital revolution, and the Commission has put forward initial ideas for Shaping Europe's Digital Future. Building on Europe's global leadership in setting rules for the digital transformation, including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the Commission has put forward clear and compelling ideas for setting better rules and fostering the Internal Market. These include proposals for a European Data Strategy, rules for the Internal Market in Digital Services, the eIDAS regulation for trusted digital identities, and a European Democracy Action Plan. Europe is well placed to continue to lead in these areas, and this leadership should support External Action and development cooperation (Section 4.4).

Commission proposals for the crucial issues of European technology innovation and digital infrastructure (including smart power grids) identify critical technologies in which Europe needs to assume a global leadership position. However, the proposals lack specificity, and in some areas fall short of the necessary vision. On digital infrastructure, the Commission notes an annual investment gap of €65 billion(European Commission, 2020k) but does not propose how this gap can be filled. This is a critical example, where the EU lacks the financial means to achieve an objective that is vital for the future prosperity, sovereignty, and cohesion of Europe (Section 4.2).

Similarly, proposals for developing new digital technologies in Europe lack the specificity and ambition that China has put forward in its Made in China 2025 Initiative or the US' America AI Initiative. If the EU is to remain a leading player in new technologies, then the EU and its Member States need to decide how increased investments in technology research, development, and piloting will be financed and coordinated as part of Europe's New Industrial Strategy.

As discussed in Section 3.1.1 above, digital skills and training form another critical leg for Europe's long-term competitiveness and prosperity. These needs are highlighted in the Commission's Shaping Europe's Digital Future and the New Industrial Strategy.

3.2 External action and development cooperation for the SDGs

The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs represent a bringing together of European social market economy values and environmental sustainability. Promoting them internationally therefore can help achieving sustainable development worldwide and advances EU geopolitical interests. The SDGs have strong international legitimacy: using them as a framework for European diplomacy will further strengthen Europe's standing. At a time when multilateralism is under unprecedented pressure, European partnership, diplomacy and soft power must play a critical role in advancing the EU's internal and external priorities, including the SDGs.

This needs to extend to richer and poorer countries alike. The recent agreement on a Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in Asia-Pacific between countries of different levels and paths of development demonstrates the urgent need for the EU to come forward with international cooperation frameworks that integrate sustainable development and the global agenda of the "geopolitical commission".

No country in Europe or elsewhere has achieved the SDGs. Massive problem solving and learning are needed to meet the 2030 objectives and net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Many of these challenges are first-of-a-kind and can best be tackled through international cooperation. The Green Deal has attracted major international attention, and other countries are keen to partner with and learn from European experiences. If we needed a reminder, COVID-19 has shown that the EU can also learn a lot from other countries.

Moreover, the European Green Deal, including the Farm to Fork Strategy and the Circular Economy Action Plan, emphasises the importance of tackling negative spillovers to meet the Europe's sustainable development objectives. Yet so far the Commission has not put forward targets for the international dimensions of the Green Deal, has done little to ensure coherences across internal and external policies, and has provided few details on policy and legislative instruments. For example, loopholes in the Renewable Energy Directive continue to permit the import of palm oil and soybean oil for biodiesel, despite attempts to restrict them (Transport & Environment, 2020).

For these reasons and as also described by the European Commission (2020c), the European Union needs to align its bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, as well as its development cooperation, with the SDGs.

3.2.1 Bilateral Green Deal/SDG Diplomacy

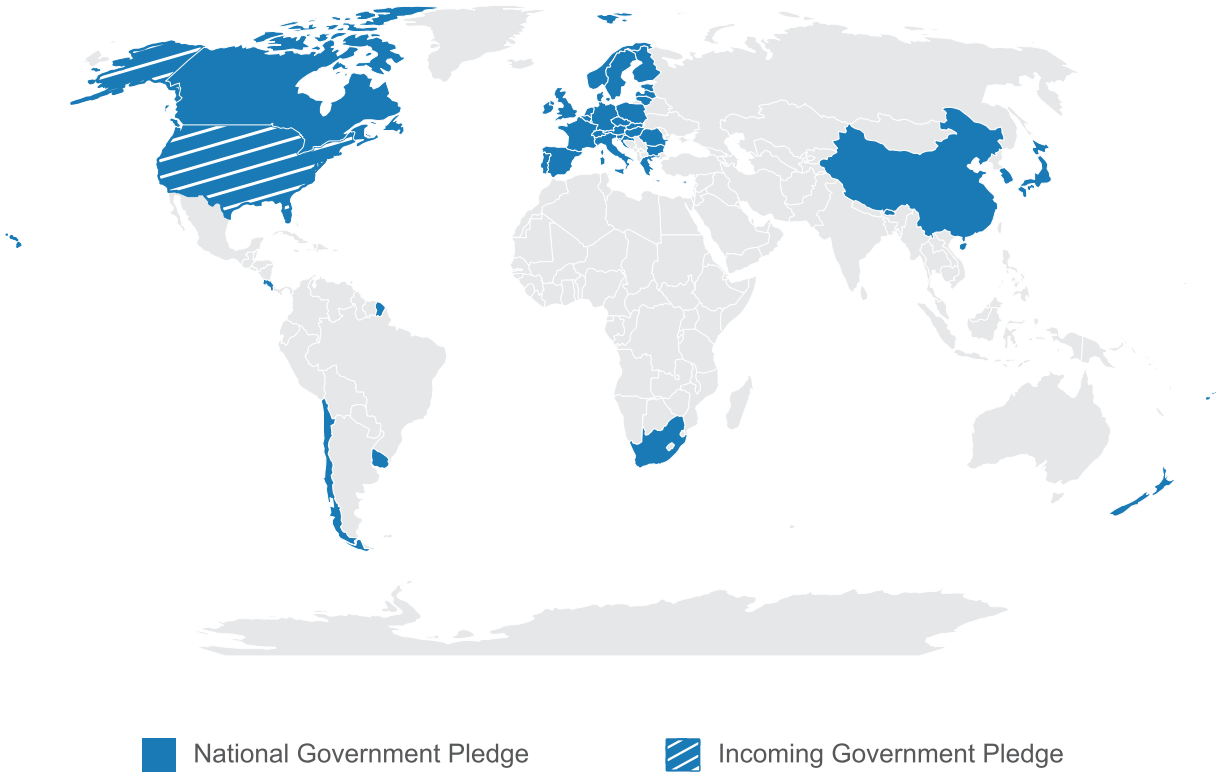
Even some EU leaders were surprised by the positive reaction from all corners of the world to the announcement of the Green Deal and other elements of the EU's approach to implementing the SDGs. There were hardly any voices inside or outside the Union that dismissed the ambition of the Green Deal as unnecessary or misplaced. Indeed, most countries – including ones that have complex relationships with the EU – welcomed the Green Deal as the tangible commitment from one of the world's largest economic blocks

to pursue prosperity with social inclusion and environmental sustainability. Subsequently, other countries have announced their versions of a Green Deal. Recently, China has committed to carbon neutrality before 2060 followed by Japan and South Korea's pledges to carbon neutrality by mid-century. The incoming Biden Administration in the US has also pledged to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. One year after announcing the Green Deal, the EU is no longer alone on the international stage (Figure 3.1).

The EU is therefore well placed to pursue "Green Deal Diplomacy" / "SDG Diplomacy" in bilateral relations – both terms are used interchangeably in this document. Such diplomacy should position all bi-and multilateral relationships in the broader context of the critical SDG Transformations. It leverages Europe's assets, including soft power, regulatory and standard-setting leadership, technological capabilities, and financing to broaden and deepen relationships in the pursuit of the SDGs. Crucially, Green Deal or SDG Diplomacy is a two-way conversation, because the EU is also grappling with how to implement its own Green Deal and achieve the SDGs. The Union has a lot to learn from other countries and can promote international coordination and cooperation in the pursuit of the SDGs and the problem solving they require.

Because of the size of the internal market and its effective trade diplomacy, the EU is a leader on standards for trade, investment, and technology. Aligning trade agreements with the SDGs and the Green Deal raises complex issues, as illustrated by the ratification process of the MERCOSUR trade agreement. As more and more countries

Figure 3.1 | Countries that have committed to net-zero emissions around the middle of the century



Source: (Net Zero Tracker: Energy and Climate Intelligence Unit, 2020)

adopt their versions of a Green Deal, aligning trade flows and supply chains with respect for the SDGs and the Paris Agreement may become a global standard. The EU should also promote SDG-consistent strategies in multilateral fora, as discussed below.

However, the EU's recent external relations strategies do not explain how the SDGs and the objectives of the Green Deal can help frame the EU's relations with specific countries and regions. Naturally, Green Deal/SDG Diplomacy must differentiate between types of partner countries and at the same time increasingly move beyond traditional North-South paradigms acknowledging the universal character of the SDGs and the common and collective challenges of mankind.

G7 and South Korea. With the incoming Biden Administration all G7 members have now committed to carbon neutrality by 2050. The EU, including France, Germany, and Italy, can revitalise the G7 as a group of countries committed to Green Deal or SDG Diplomacy and the shared pursuit of climate neutrality, including through enhanced industrial strategies. Such enhanced coordination can help provide a counterweight to and partner for China. Though not a member of the G7, South Korea has also announced a Green Deal and full decarbonization by mid-century, and Australia's states have made similar commitments. These and other countries outside the G7 that share the EU's values could become important partners under Green Deal or SDG Diplomacy.

China. One of the most important bilateral relationships for the EU is with China. There are many areas of profound disagreement between the EU and China, but both powers share a commitment towards promoting sustainable development. With China hosting next year's COP of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the EU (through Italy) co-hosting the Climate Convention COP, the EU has a huge opportunity to explore common grounds in this geostrategic relationship. China's carbon neutrality pledge offers the chance for deeper cooperation under Green Deal Diplomacy, including on the question of border tax adjustment tariffs and other level-playing field requirements. The recently launched high-level EU-China dialogue on the environment – bringing together First Vice-President of the EU Commission, Frans Timmermans and Vice Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Han Zheng – may become an important channel for Green Deal diplomacy and help prepare for the postponed EU-China heads of state summit.

Upper-middle-income countries. At times, bilateral relationships of countries with the EU and its Member States are dominated by important but relatively small irritants. For example, countries in South East Asia deeply resent EU policies in relation to palm oil exports. Yet they also want to advance sustainable development, which requires access to sustainable technologies, finance and markets, and learning from Green Deal pioneers. Bilateral Green Deal or SDG Diplomacy with countries or groups of countries, such as ASEAN or MERCOSUR, offers an opportunity to raise areas of disagreement in the context of a shared overall agenda. Here, European Development Cooperation may focus on technology exchange, technical cooperation, and shared problem solving on environmental and other challenges.

Low and lower-middle-income countries. They seek Europe's partnership in their development and pursuit of the SDGs. Development cooperation continues to be critical for their social and economic development, including the recovery from COVID-19, particularly in Africa. This cooperation is sometimes misperceived as charity, but it is vital to secure European interests – for example in terms of climate change, reduced migration, and the EU geostrategic role in the world. The EU needs to frame development cooperation in the broader context of Green Deal or SDG Diplomacy. Of particular importance to the EU and its members states are increased investments in human capital (education and health) and basic infrastructure in Africa and other neighbouring regions, as these are the

foundation for sustainable development and long-term stability in these regions. To this end, all EU countries must meet SDG Target 17.2 to provide at least 0.7% of gross national income towards official development assistance (0.3% in new EU Member States), of which 0.2% should go to Least Developed Countries. Where possible, the EU and its Member States should favour multilateral development finance mechanisms, as discussed below.

3.2.2 Multilateral Green Deal/SDG Diplomacy

With multilateralism under threat, EU diplomacy and development cooperation must support multilateral bodies, such as the WHO, and advocate for policies and strategies that support the achievement of the SDGs and international cooperation. While support from the EU and its Member States for multilateral bodies tends to be strong, they have been moving towards greater reliance on bilateral over multilateral approaches in humanitarian assistance and development cooperation. These trends need to be resisted, as they run counter to the long-term interests of the EU and its Member States.

EU leadership in multilateral fora. Over the coming years, several opportunities exist for the EU to strengthen existing multilateral mechanisms and consider new approaches. Throughout, EU leadership on Green Deal or SDG Diplomacy will be critical for supporting the UN General Assembly, the High-Level Political Forum on the SDGs, the G7 (under UK Presidency in 2021 and German Presidency in 2022), the G20 (under Italian Presidency in 2021), and the Annual Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank.

EU leadership on biodiversity and climate. Of particular importance will be leadership from the EU – alongside China and the UK – in ensuring a successful biodiversity COP in Kunming and a climate COP in Glasgow. These two COPs make 2021 the "super year for nature and climate" and will set the foundation for long-term international cooperation on the environment. Europe's Green Deal, China's carbon neutrality before 2060 and bold "Ecological Conservation Redlines", and the UK's net zero target by 2050 align interests among the three powers, which in turn creates unprecedented opportunities for breakthrough commitments in 2021. The incoming Biden administration in the US will rejoin the Paris Agreement and further strengthen the momentum towards Green Deal Diplomacy.

Multilateral development cooperation. Development cooperation works best when it is pursued through well-designed multilateral mechanisms. European governments and the Commission should work together to ensure full funding of proven multilateral SDG financing mechanisms, including the Global Fund, Gavi, the Green Climate Fund, and others. Given the vital importance of Africa to the EU and massive shortfalls in investments in human capital on the continent, the EU should consider an EU-Africa partnership on education financing. At the country level, the EU should help and encourage multilateral and bilateral partners to work better together to support whole-of-government SDG strategies. Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) or similar mechanisms can promote coherent strategies for financing and implementing the SDGs, including necessary policy changes, such as the phasing out of harmful subsidies.

3.3 Tackling negative SDG spillovers

The SDG Spillover Index for EU countries points to large, negative spillovers on other countries. Examples include the social costs of inhuman work conditions in some value chains, such as textiles or seafood; environmental spillovers through deforestation, greenhouse gas emissions, and other pollutants embodied in international trade or the export of waste and toxic substances; financial spillovers through unfair tax competition; or security spillovers through the export of arms to conflict zones. Such spillovers undermine other countries' ability to achieve the SDGs and they are a stain on the EU's legitimacy and international reputation. The EU needs to address its global responsibility and make sure that all it's strategies, including in support of the SDGs and the European Green Deal, tackle spillovers to meet the SDGs in Europe and other countries.

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, eatable oils, biofuels, and timber. 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.

Clearly, EU action on spillovers must be symmetric and guard EU producers against unfair international competition based, for example, on the absence of appropriate carbon pricing mechanisms or "social dumping" through lower social and labour standards. The EU has effective tools at its disposal – particularly under its bilateral trade agreements – to identify and tackle such unfair competition. As the Green Deal changes incentives for producers inside the EU, for example by raising the implicit carbon price, new tools might be needed to ensure a level playing field with international competitors, such as border tax adjustment tariff. Such new tools are blunt and invasive, so they should be used carefully, and the EU must avoid unwarranted pressure from domestic industries to shield them from international competition. Hopefully, China's recent commitment to carbon neutrality before 2060 will allow the EU and China to strike an agreement that removes the need for border tax adjustment tariffs on greenhouse gas emissions.

As part of its SDG strategy, the EU should monitor international spillovers (Section 3.3) and undertake three broad sets of actions to curb negative spillovers:

1. **Coherent trade and external policies through "Green Deal diplomacy".** As discussed above (Section 3.2.1), European Green Deal Diplomacy should promote policy coherence across trade, investment, development cooperation, and industry regulation to promote sustainable supply chains and lesson negative spillovers (Section 3.3). It is right, for example, for European countries to ask how the MERCOSUR trade agreement will support the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and for the Commission to include binding commitments to implement the Paris Agreement in each trade agreement.

   Europe must, however, not become "protectionist" and deny poorer countries their right to development. So technical and where necessary financial support will be needed to support countries in protecting critical ecosystems, such as the Amazon or Congo Basin rainforests. While development cooperation can be an important enabler, 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).

Farm to Fork, the Circular Economy Action Plan, and other components of the European Green Deal all emphasise the need for sustainable supply chains and policy coherence. The EU also promotes greater transparency and traceability for global value chains, including zero tolerance for illegal timber developed economies, but unless the Green Deal also proposes ways to help close the gap in predictable funding for environmentally and socially sustainable trade practices in producer countries, the EU risks being branded "protectionist" or of "colonial mindset".

2. **Strengthened tax cooperation and transparency.** One of the most pervasive negative SDG spillovers is the loss of public tax revenues in developed and developing countries due to unfair tax competition, profit shifting, tax secrecy and the abetting of money laundering. These resources are then no longer available to governments wishing to invest in the SDGs in their own countries. The new EU Commission has started to address the issues of unfair tax competition among Member States with renewed vigor, and European countries are the forefront of efforts under the OECD to address the tax challenges arising from the digitization of economies, tax transparency, and information exchange for tax purposes. This is long overdue because in recent years EU Member States have facilitated extremely low corporate tax rates with detrimental impacts on follow EU countries and developing countries in particular (Tørsløv et al., 2018). Tackling tax base-erosion and profit shifting is very much a priority for the Green Deal or else European and other nations will not be able to finance needed investments in clean energy, mobility, agriculture, and so forth.

3. **Lead by example by applying EU standards to exports and curbing trade in waste.** 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.

Getting it done – key tools for SDG implementation

Part 4.

Getting it done – key tools for SDG implementation

Europe is a global leader on decarbonization and meeting the SDGs because the European public is well educated about and supportive of the need to curb human-induced climate change, ensure healthy and sustainable food, reduce inequalities, and foster sustainable technologies. But there is also opposition within the EU to the objectives of the Green Deal and other SDG Transformations. Political upheavals in the US and many other democracies have shown that populists can undermine a broad societal consensus for sustainable development. In response, the EU and Member States must promote sustainable development education (as proposed in SDG Target 4.7) and public outreach to strengthen awareness of the need for and indeed the feasibility of the SDG Transformations. A strong outreach, education, and engagement strategy is a *sine qua non* for a successful Green Deal and achieving the SDGs.

To implement the SDGs, the European Commission needs a "one-EC work programme approach" covering the Green Deal and other SDG Transformations in close relation to the Recovery and Resilience Plans which will shape European politics for the remaining years of the Commission. This approach needs to outline how the college of Commissioners will organise itself around the SDGs under the overall responsibility of the President of the European Commission. Based on extensive consultations with stakeholders, we see six major tools for implementing the SDG Transformations.

4.1 A New European Industrial Strategy and Innovation for the SDGs

Sixty years of successful European integration have built peace in Europe and protected the interests of smaller Member States, established a strong Internal Market with a level playing field for European companies, supported the convergence of living standards, secured favourable trade agreements, and maintained high social and environmental standards for European citizens. Brexit has been a shock to the EU, but it has shown the strengths of the European model and the importance of EU institutions and values for all 27 Member States.

Today the EU and its Member States compete with China, the United States, and other regions for technological and industrial leadership. The digital revolution gives rise to enormous economies of scale and first mover advantages where successful technologies (such as social media platforms, cloud computing, 5G, artificial intelligence, e-payment, and big data) can be deployed by large companies that dominate world markets. The emphasis here is on scale, because new technologies and their piloting and deployment require very large R&D budgets and supportive policies.

While many European companies continue to be highly successful on global markets, including some of its world beating SMEs, Europe lacks large companies focused on digital technologies. Among the world's ten largest companies by market capitalization are seven IT companies (two from China and five from the US) and not a single European company (Statista, 2020). European technology companies are mostly sub-scale and struggle to mobilise the R&D investments needed to compete with American and Chinese companies. Tesla is now more

valuable than Volkswagen, the largest carmaker in the European Union, demonstrating how new technologies can threaten established technologies and industries that have been at the core of European innovation and prosperity.

The need for scale applies to R&D as well as the piloting of new technologies. European companies are increasingly being outspent by their US and Chinese rivals, particularly in digital technologies (European Commission, 2020j). Meanwhile, the government's support of electric vehicles has led to 99% of the world's electric buses being operated in China (Bloomberg NEF, 2020). Unless this gap is reversed, it will give China a remarkable advantage in this critical technology platform.

The proposed New Industrial Strategy for Europe rightly identifies the digital revolution, alongside the transition to climate neutrality, as the defining challenge and opportunity for securing long-term well-being and prosperity in Europe. New digital and clean energy technologies are essential for realizing the ambition of the European Green Deal and achieving other SDGs through m-health, e-learning, e-government, digital finance, precision agriculture, artificial intelligence for novel materials, and so forth.

European companies and research institutions must secure a leading position in these defining technologies for the 21st century if the EU is to maintain its current high living standards. Europe's population must have access to cutting-edge digital infrastructure and skills. Says the New Industrial Strategy, "This is about Europe's sovereignty".

To be successful, the New Industrial Strategy for Europe must consider the position of European innovation hubs and companies within a global context. This will require a shift in mindsets – from considering state aid and competition rules overwhelmingly in the context of intra-EU competition to a more global perspective in which European research and companies need to compete with their peers in the US and China. This will require bold steps and integrated public-private strategies for the entire EU, for example in the form of Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEIs). These need to be closely coordinated with research funding and priorities under the Horizon Europe.

The New Industrial Strategy recognises these challenges and emphasises the urgency to develop new approaches. It positions industrial strategy at the centre of the future of the EU and its ability to meet the SDGs. To this end, the New Industrial Strategy makes important links to the Green Deal, the European Education Area, and Digital Transformation (Section 3.1). The proposals also emphasise rightly the need for the EU to protect its intellectual property and to consider how trade agreements and foreign direct investment can support the objectives of a New Industrial Strategy.

However, current proposals lack specifics and ambition on budgets for investments in digital infrastructure and the piloting of new technologies that are critical for Europe's future, such as electric vehicles. They identify new challenges to competition rules and their application but do not yet propose clear answers. These issues must be addressed as a matter of urgency to secure Europe's long-term prosperity and indeed sovereignty. The Six SDG Transformations proposed by this report could provide a helpful framing for the required next steps.

Over the coming year, EU Institutions and Member States need to develop clear roadmaps and investment programmes for key industries and technology areas. The New Industrial Strategy for Europe identifies renewable power, robotics, microelectronics, high-performance computing and data cloud infrastructure, blockchain, quantum technologies, photonics, industrial biotechnology, biomedicine, nanotechnologies, pharmaceuticals, advanced materials and technologies. In many areas, the EU and its Member States will need to find a way to increase private and public investments, which raises once again the question of how to finance strategic EU initiatives for the SDGs.

4.2 Financing the SDG strategy

The SDGs and the European Green Deal are an investment agenda. They require increased public and private investments in education, research and development, power, mobility, communication, agriculture, environmental protection, and other areas. Additional investments are needed through the Just Transition Fund to support territories in making the transitions under the Green Deal. The Commission estimates that the current 2030 climate and energy targets alone will require additional annual investments of 1.5% of EU GDP. Much European infrastructure transcends national borders or generates public goods for Europe as a whole, so financing must be mobilised or at least coordinated at the European level.

The Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and the Next Generation EU COVID-19 recovery package (NGEU) will be the EU's key financial instruments up to almost 2030, deciding whether the EU will deliver on the SDGs. Neither make meaningful references to the SDGs. Nevertheless, the financial resources foreseen under the next MFF and NGEU have the potential to support SDG Transformations, both within the EU and in partner countries. While the negotiations on the MFF and NGEU are still ongoing, much will depend on the actual programming of the financial instruments and the extent to which individual programmes and projects are geared towards the SDGs. At the same time, the potential contribution of the EU's financial resources will also depend on Member States' willingness to reform key policies areas such as the CAP (Section 3.1.2) and cohesion policy in a way that fosters collective priorities rather than individual Member States' interests. For this to happen, increased involvement and engagement by SDG-stakeholders and knowledge institutions and Member States' levels is required.

The total European budget under the MFF adopted on 21 July 2020 is only around 1% of EU GDP. There is therefore little scope for shifting funding within the current MFF envelope to meet substantially higher investments in sustainable infrastructure or other priority SDG needs. Indeed, each priority spending area under the 2021-27 MFF – sustainable agriculture, research and innovation, official development assistance and diplomacy – faces increased budget needs if the SDGs are to be achieved across the EU.

The Commission proposal for a Sustainable Europe Investment Plan seeks to fill this gap. Proposed in January before the COVID-19 pandemic hit Europe, the Plan aims to (i) raise €1 trillion over ten years of sustainable investments (including a Just Transition Fund) by leveraging the EU budget, drawing on InvestEU guarantees for de-risking and mobilizing the EIB as the "climate bank";[4] (ii) support public and private investors to identify sustainable investments, including by increasing flexibility for State aid in support of the Green Deal; and (iii) support public administrations and private project promoters in identifying, structuring, and executing sustainable projects.

The Sustainable Europe Investment Plan is probably as ambitious as European Institutions could be within the current limits on the overall EU budget, but it is clearly not enough. The proposed Plan emphasises that while SDG investment needs outside the energy, transport, and building sectors still need to be quantified, substantially more resources will be needed at the EU level to implement the Green Deal and the other SDG Transformations.

There is simply no getting around the fact that an EU budget of about 1% of GDP is insufficient to meet critical EU-wide investment needs. European governments must therefore mobilise greater public resources for the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan or empower the European Union to raise its own resources. The recently adopted €672.5 billion Recovery

4. About half these resources will come from the MFF, the EU's budget. The remainder will be leveraged through the EIB, InvestEU, and other mechanisms.

and Resilience Facility (RRF) in response to the COVID-19 pandemic shows the way. In response to a common threat and to finance very specific needs, Member States empowered the EU to raise additional financing from financial markets. The increased long-term investments laid out in the proposals for the European Green Deal and the New Industrial Strategy are just as urgent and critical for Europe's future as a successful short-term recovery from the economic devastation of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The European Commission's Green Deal gingerly outlines modest proposals for EU-wide revenue sources, such as levies on on-recycled plastic packaging waste or revenue shares from auctioning of EU Emission Trading System. Other options include revenues from the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base, an EU-wide road fuel tax, the Financial Transaction Tax, proposals to tax big tech companies and curb other base-erosion and profit shifting (as recently proposed by the OECD), or EU-wide carbon border levies.

So Member States need to either agree to raise their budgetary contributions to the EU substantially beyond the MFF, empower the EU to issue bonds along the lines of the RRF, or entrust the EU with additional revenue sources. We are under no illusion that any of these proposals are easy to implement or would find unanimous support among Member States. But without an adequate budget, the EU cannot reach the objectives of the Green Deal, pursue its own Industrial Strategy to maintain its sovereignty, or implement the other SDG Transformations.

4.3 Coherent national and EU SDG policies: the SDG-based European Semester

Achieving the SDGs and implementing the European Green Deal will require a transformation of European and national policies, coordinated across sectors and jurisdictions within the EU. The European Commission's *Better Regulation Agenda* can help integrate the SDGs into EU and national regulations and policies. Impact assessments, evaluations and fitness checks will need to evaluate the environmental and socio-economic impacts of every measure, proposed and ongoing, to ensure that all EU policies support the SDGs. Building on lessons from the REFIT Platform, the new Fit for Future Platform (European Commission, 2020i) will bring together the European Commission and national authorities with other stakeholders in regular meetings, to ensure that EU legislation is prepared for the challenges of the future. This Platform should also take into consideration the implementation of the SDGs.

The EU budget is tiny (Section 4.2), and most investments and accompanying policies are designed and implemented at national and sub-national levels. This in turn makes the coordination of EU and national SDG policies a particularly important challenge for the Green Deal and other SDG Transformations.

Improved coordination of national and EU-wide SDG policies is needed to achieve several objectives that go beyond the traditional issues of macroeconomic coordination pursued under the European Semester since the 2008 financial and economic crisis. Firstly, some elements of the Green Deal will require cross-border infrastructure, such as power grids, that must be coordinated across members states. Secondly, implementing the Green Deal will necessitate tackling many first-of-its-kind problems: European Institutions and Member States will have to learn from one another about what works and what doesn't. Enhanced policy coordination facilitates knowledge transfers and promotes learning. A third challenge stems from the need to coordinate a large number of policy areas – such as biodiversity, nutrition, agriculture and climate (under the SDG Transformation towards sustainable food, land, and ocean use) – involving national and subnational governments. The environmental pillar of sustainability has to date been only marginally addressed by the Semester, with Semester Country Reports tracking 21 green

growth performance indicators, most of which are energy focused (European Commission, 2020i). New sector policies must promote social inclusion and be supported by adequate financing and sound macroeconomic policies, which in turn will require EU-wide coordination mechanisms. Finally, coordinating national policies will identify lessons that can help bolster the ambitions of national and EU policies to meet the "stretch goals" of the Climate Law, the Green Deal and other SDG Transformations.

Ursula von der Leyen identified this coordination challenge during her confirmation hearings with the European Parliament, and she has pledged to align the European Semester with the SDGs. The Commission's first attempt to integrate the SDGs into the 2020 Semester process was largely derailed by the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to deep falls in GDP across the EU. The recently adopted €672.5 billion Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is now linked to the Semester process, with the result that RRF proposals should also explain their alignment with the SDGs. The financial firepower of the RRF should give the Commission additional leverage to promote the integration of the SDGs into the Semester process.

Aligning the European Semester with the SDGs will be a critical tool for achieving the SDGs in the EU, but it also represents a major challenge (Charveriat and Bodin, 2020). Yet it may simply not be possible or even desirable to coordinate all SDG policy aspects through a single tool. Earlier efforts to broaden the scope of the European Semester beyond macroeconomic policies have not been entirely successful. For example, the Semester process still struggles to consider national social policies, including the Social Scoreboard,[5] which have been part of its mandate from the start.

5. This includes indicators linked to the European Pillar of Social Rights.

A balanced approach towards coordinating national and EU-level SDG policies can be built around three components. To promote policy coherence and reduce the complexity of the coordination process, we propose that these components be organised along the Six SDG Transformations for the EU, plus a seventh chapter on macroeconomic policy coordination. For each component of the European Semester, Member States and the Commission would describe and review the three components below. Since our focus is on the long-term transformations towards the SDGs, we do not discuss issues around macroeconomic policy coordination in detail:

1. **National targets and long-term pathways:** As part of the European Semester, each country would specify targets and interim milestones for each SDG Transformation plus macroeconomic policy coordination. Countries would also map out the key elements of their national transformation strategies. The Commission could then help ascertain consistency in targets across Member States and flag areas in which the sum of national ambitions might fall short of EU-wide objectives. Because this analysis would only need to be updated periodically following major changes, Member States could append the description of national targets and pathways to their annual Semester reports.
2. **Progress towards national targets and implementation challenges:** During each Semester round, Member States and the Commission would describe progress made towards the national targets and identify major challenges related to the implementation and coherence of EU and Member States' policies. Such assessments and comparisons would greatly benefit from "policy action trackers" that track forward-looking indicators for Member States policies (Section 4.6). Both sides would make proposals for how these major implementation and coordination challenges can be addressed.

3. **Coordination mechanisms for each SDG Transformation:** The Commission may consider a mechanism for coordinating national and EU-wide policies for each transformation. National Climate and Energy Plans under the Energy Union Governance Regulation could be broadened to cover Transformation 2 (Sustainable Energy) and Transformation 3 (Sustainable Communities Mobility, and Housing). CAP strategic plans under the Common Agricultural Policy could be broadened to cover Transformation 4 (Sustainable Food Production, Healthy Diets, and Biodiversity Protection). Sector mechanisms (e.g. the national long-term renovation strategies under the Energy Performance and Buildings Directive) could be pooled and built on to become coordination mechanisms for the other European SDG Transformations. Each sector coordination mechanism would review the corresponding national and EU policies on an annual basis. If such detailed reviews of each Transformation were conducted in the second semester, then the European Semester could consider high-level findings and recommendations, including alignment with macroeconomic policies.

Such a coordination process through the European Semester is complex, but much needed to deliver on the ambition of the EU's SDG policies. This Semester process will require transparent reviews of national strategies, including through multi-stakeholder consultations. We recommend that the EU and its Member States mobilise the technical and scientific communities in each country to support diagnosis and problem solving. As one example, SDSN has been mobilizing national networks of universities and other knowledge institutions that are ready to support the Semester process in their countries.

4.4 Coordinating Green Deal and SDG Diplomacy

In Section 3.2, we highlighted the need for coherent Green Deal and SDG Diplomacy covering all aspects of the EU's bilateral and multilateral relationships, including development cooperation. Seizing these diplomatic opportunities will require focus and organisation within the EU's External Action Service and close coordination with the directorate-generals for Trade (DG TRADE) and International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) as well as the directorate-generals in charge of the Green Deal. The Commission might consider establishing a dedicated unit focused on the SDGs, which would help align major diplomatic initiatives as well as bilateral relations with an EU focus on promoting the SDGs domestically and internationally. Working closely with other DGs, this SDG unit could play an important role in identifying and seizing opportunities for greater policy coherence in support of the SDGs with a particular focus on reducing negative spillovers (Section 3.3).

One particular priority for the EU's Green Deal and SDG Diplomacy should be regional and supranational bodies in other regions. For example, the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and various bodies in Latin America, but also the United States–Mexico–Canada Agreement and the recent Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership in Asia-Pacific, are all aiming to deepen regional integration. Such integration efforts focus on trade facilitation and the creation of single markets, but they are also often a means to strengthen political cooperation, to accelerate the transformation towards sustainable development, and to promote peace. Explicitly or implicitly, the EU serves as a role model for many of these regional efforts, and many would like to learn from Europe's experiences, including under the Green Deal.

4.5 Business standards and reporting

European businesses play a central role in achieving the SDGs in Europe and through their international operations and value chains in other countries, too. They need to orient their activities towards the SDGs and report on their contributions, which in turn will require clearer metrics. Several organisations, including the World Benchmarking Alliance, are proposing benchmarks for SDG alignment for businesses.

We recommend a simple 4-pillar approach for business and their stakeholders to track their contributions towards the SDGs, as is currently being applied to the agri-food sector (SDSN et al., 2020).

1. **Product.** Are the business's products or services beneficial for society and consistent with the SDGs?
2. **Production processes.** Are the business's production processes sustainable?
3. **Value chains.** Are the business's upstream and downstream value chains sustainable?
4. **Good corporate citizenship.** Does the business adhere to norms of good behaviour (e.g. taxes, lobbying, marketing, treatment of employees, and suppliers)?

The EU Commission needs to align several regulatory frameworks and voluntary business standards with the SDGs. In particular, the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) needs to be aligned with the SDGs. The same applies to the Regulation on Disclosures Relating to Sustainable Investments and Sustainability Risks as well as other aspects of the Sustainable Finance Package.

Of particular importance will be the inclusion of international supply chains for companies to identify and help tackle international spillovers (Section 3.3), as in France's law on the duty of care of parent companies ("*devoir de vigilance des entreprises donneuses d'ordre*"). A German supply chain act is currently on hold, owing to opposition from the Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy.

Similarly, the EU's Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) – a voluntary tool for corporations, local government, and other stakeholders to self-assess their compliance with EU environmental standards – needs to be expanded and aligned with the SDGs. This will require the inclusion of a broader set of metrics than are currently available under EMAS III, including the expansion of the framework to cover key social and governance issues.

4.6 SDG monitoring and reporting framework

Each SDG Transformation needs to be carefully monitored against agreed targets, including the SDGs. This will first of all require clarity on critical targets for each SDG Transformation, by synthesizing and prioritizing targets across the large number of EU policy instruments and decisions made by EU institutions. This could draw on the IEEP's efforts to propose targets and indicators for the Green Deal (Charveriat et al., 2020).

Eurostat's annual monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context has been improving year on year, and it has become an international reference on how official reports can track the SDGs. One major improvement in the latest edition is the inclusion of an additional chapter and a new annex where SDG results are presented for each Member States (while previously the report focused almost exclusively on EU-wide SDG results). The report also highlights remaining data gaps in an EU context.

Yet Eurostat's mandate makes it impossible to compute distance from achieving SDG targets, because the EU lacks politically agreed targets for many areas (Lafortune and Schmidt-Traub, 2019). It is also more difficult for Eurostat to include critical novel metrics, including "unofficial" data on international SDG spillovers. As a result, unofficial SDG monitoring reports, like this ESDR 2020, can provide an important complement to the official Eurostat report.

In addition to traditional "outcome measures" covered in the Eurostat and SDSN/IEEP reports (e.g. learning outcomes, greenhouse gas emissions, inequality rates), European institutions and Member States should identify forward-looking or "leading indicators" for each SDG Transformation. For example, the Climate Action Tracker (Climate Analytics and New Climate Institute, 2020), provides twice yearly assessments of countries' policies towards decarbonizing their energy systems (SDG Transformation 2). Together with other partners in the Food and Land-Use Coalition, the SDSN is developing a Food, Environment, Land and Development (FELD) Action Tracker for SDG Transformation 4. The European Commission could develop similar policy action trackers for each SDG Transformation, to feed into the annual European Semester process (Section 4.3).

Outlook

At the time of writing, most European countries are experiencing a powerful second wave of COVID-19 infections, and many have gone back into lockdowns. As described in this report, Europe must first control the spread of disease through known and proven non-pharmaceutical interventions, and – eventually – safe vaccines.

Meanwhile, EU institutions have been commendably unwavering in their commitment to the Green Deal and to other policies in support of the SDGs. Indeed, the SDGs are the right framework for "building back better" from COVID-19.

The EU now needs to align, integrate and clearly communicate the various elements of its approach to meeting the SDGs. In this report, we have outlined six SDG Transformations that will strengthen policy coherence and provide a simple and compelling narrative. We have also identified tools for "getting it done". The steps that must be taken towards fully integrating the SDGs in internal and external actions are bold and ambitious, but feasible.

China's carbon neutrality pledge and the election of Joe Biden in the United States hold the very real promise that multilateral diplomacy will refocus on the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. By virtue of its policy leadership, its values, and its technological capabilities, the EU is well placed to lead such international efforts. Next year's COP15 biodiversity conference in Kunming, China and COP26 climate change conference in Glasgow, Scotland, will provide opportunities for real breakthroughs.

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Annex 1.
Methodology

Annex 1. Methodology

Background

This report presents a special edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards for the EU, EFTA countries and the UK. The report focuses on the most relevant policy issues for the EU leaving aside some aspects of the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs that are less relevant (for instance mortality rate from malaria). It includes 113 indicators, excluding our special indicator on the cumulative COVID-19 testing rate (proxy for SDG target 3.d) which may not be replicated over time. This special indicator is shown last in the country profiles under Goal 3 and does not count towards the overall index score or dashboards, as it will unlikely be included in future editions of this report.

Two-thirds of the indicators come from official statistics (primarily services of the European Commission) and one third from non-official data sources (NGOs, academia). Owing to the quantity and quality of data available in the European Statistical System (ESS) 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 (Sachs et al., 2020).

The Europe SDG Index and Dashboards builds on the methodology developed by the SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung to track countries' performance on the 17 SDGs. The first global edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards was released in 2016. The report is updated annually. It is not an official report of the United Nations. Over time, continental editions were developed to leverage continental data sources. The Africa SDG Index and Dashboards uses for instance data from the African Union and the African Development Bank, while the SDG Index for Latin America makes use of data from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. The methodology is also used to track SDG performance at the subnational level: (U.S. States, U.S. cities, European cities, Italian cities, Spanish cities & Bolivian cities).

This European edition was co-designed by civil society and aims to complement the reporting made by the European Commission on the SDGs. The European Commission, via Eurostat, releases annually since 2016 an SDG dataset and a report entitled "Sustainable development in the European Union". This is the lead SDG monitoring report in the EU.

The Europe SDG Index and Dashboards complements the official SDG reporting conducted by the European Commission, via Eurostat, in five principal ways. The EU SDG Index and Dashboards:

1. Measures distance to pre-defined performance thresholds
2. Monitors both *current* performance (latest year available) and *trends* over time
3. Presents results on each of the 17 SDGs for all 27 EU Member States, EFTA countries and the UK
4. Uses much more non-official data from peer-reviewed papers and civil society
5. Covers extensively the issues of international spillovers and Leave-No-One-Behind

The selection of indicators and performance thresholds benefited from inputs submitted in various rounds of stakeholder consultations. An online consultation was organised in September

2020 to collect feedback on the indicator selection and preliminary results. Additionally, a virtual workshop was organised by the EESC on September 18 to gather feedback from civil society and expert groups on the preliminary findings. In addition, numerous informal consultations were conducted with various services of the European Commission and members of the EESC, IEEP, SDSN networks and other strategic partners. The list of contributors is accessible in the acknowledgement section.

Data gaps and limitations

Another purpose of this report is to identify data gaps to track the SDGs. Compared to other regions, Europe is a data-rich environment. This is due in large extent to the ESS, to the collaboration across National Statistical Offices, and also to the leadership of the European Commission, via Eurostat. The EU survey of income and living conditions (EU-SILC), which provides longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions since 2004, is an example of a powerful instrument anchored in the ESS. The EU-SILC is extremely relevant to track the "Leave-No-One-Behind" principle of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

Despite the strengths of the EU and partner countries in data and statistics compared to other regions, there are gaps that need to be filled to track the SDGs at the national level in a comprehensive and timely way. In particular, more geospatial data and real time estimates are needed. In addition, better estimates of biodiversity losses generated by the EU in the Union and around the world are also needed. Table A1 summarises these main data gaps. These are based on extensive consultations with the European Commission and non-governmental organisations.

As documented by the SDSN in the *2019 SDG Index and Dashboards for European Cities* (Lafortune et al., 2019) there are also sizeable SDG data gaps at the sub-national level within the EU, including at Nuts 2 and Nuts 3[6] (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) and at the municipal level.

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 updated annually since 2016. This is an unofficial process that complements the ongoing efforts of UN committees to track government commitments for the SDGs and to harmonise their data.

In 2019, the European Commission's Competence Centre on Composite Indicators and Scoreboards (COIN) at the Joint Research Centre (JRC) was invited by the SDSN to audit the 2019 edition of the report. The JRC acknowledged this work as "a remarkable effort of synthesising the 17 SDGs into a single measure" and concluded that the "index ranks are robust enough, allowing meaningful conclusions to be drawn from the index." (Papadimitriou et al., 2019)

Selection of Indicators

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

1. Total number of indicators limited to 100 (plus or minus 15%)
2. Simple, single-variable indicators with straightforward policy implications
3. Allow for high frequency monitoring
4. Statistically valid and robust
5. Allow for measuring distance to targets (what is best performance and what is worst performance)

6. The NUTS classification (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) is a hierarchical system for dividing up the economic territory of the EU. These help inform socio-economic analyses of the regions: 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 1	Robust international comparisons of homelessness
SDG 2	Resource use efficiency (nutrients, water) Food loss and food waste Diets and nutrient balance
SDG 3	More timely and better coverage for data on catastrophic health expenditure Government preparedness for pandemics and other critical risks
SDG 4	Quality of school teachers Student knowledge of sustainable development Quality of tertiary education
SDG 5	More timely data on violence against women (including feminicides)
SDG 11	Geospatial indicators of access to transports and green spaces Pollution generated within countries vs transboundary pollution
SDG 12	Environmental impact of material flows Chemicals
SDG 13	New registrations of emission-free vehicles Decarbonisation of new marginal gigawatts
SDG 14	Maximum sustainable yields for fisheries Impact of high-sea and cross-border fishing
SDG 15	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.
SDG16	Unmet needs for legal services and advice

Source: Authors

Method for defining performance thresholds (decision tree)

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

1. **Use absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets:** e.g. zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality. 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 through step 5 below.
2. **Where no explicit SDG target is available, apply the principle of "Leave-No-One-Behind"** to set upper bound to universal access or zero deprivation. This includes for instance zero performance gap across population groups in self-reported health or unmet care needs.
3. **Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or later, use these to set 100% upper bound** (e.g. net-zero greenhouse gas emissions from energy as required by no later than 2050 to stay within 1.5°C, 100% sustainable management of fisheries, 80% yield gap closure).
4. **Where several countries already exceed an SDG target,** use the average of the top 5 performers (e.g. child mortality).
5. **For all other indicators, use average top performers.** Either based on performance thresholds identified in the global edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards or when not possible the average of the top two performers in Europe.

This approach is similar to the approach retained by the OECD in their report on Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets (OECD, 2019). These principles interpret the SDGs as "stretch targets" and focus attention on the indicators where a country is lagging behind. The lower bound (0%) was defined at the lowest 2.5th percentile either from Europe or from the global edition. Global values were sometimes adjusted to make them more relevant to the European context. Each indicator 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 between 0 and 100 using the following rescaling formula for the range [0; 100]:

$$x' = \frac{x - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)} \qquad \text{(Equation 1)}$$

where x is raw data value; max/min denote the bounds for best and worst performance, respectively; and x' is the normalised 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 half-way 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 indicators 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 policy makers' commitment to treat all SDGs equally and as an integrated and indivisible set of goals. At the indicator level, equal weighting was retained because all other alternatives (mathematical weights, expert weights or user-driven weights) were considered as being less satisfactory (Lafortune et al., 2018b). This implies that to improve their SDG Index score countries need to place attention on all goals with a particular focus on goals where they are furthest from achieving the SDGs 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. We applied the added rule that a red rating was applied only if both the worst-performing indicators score red. Similarly, in order to score green, both indicators had to be green.

Trends

Using historic data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether – if continued into the future – this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. The distance between the country value and the green threshold denotes the gap that must be closed for SDG achievement. To estimate SDG trends, we calculated the linear annual growth rates needed to achieve the goal by 2030 (i.e. 2015-2030) which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (usually 2015-2018). A 4-arrow system was developed. A green arrow going up denotes "on track or maintaining performance above goal achievement". For the first time, we are able to estimate trends using 2015 – the year of the SDGs' adoption – as the start date for the majority of the indicators.

Presentation of the results

The SDG Index score can be interpreted as expressing a country's achievement on the goals as a percentage. The difference between a country's index score and 100 is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be achieved to meet the SDG targets as a whole. Scores by goal similarly express the country's percentage of achievement of each goal. To generate comparable scores and rankings, the same basket of indicators is used for all countries. The "traffic light" colour scheme (green, yellow, orange and red) illustrates how far a country is from achieving a particular goal.

Europe subregions

The EU aggregates comprise data from the current 27 Member States, with scores computed as population-weighted averages of national indicators. Aggregate values are similarly calculated for 5 subregional groupings of EU Member States and for the 4 EFTA States (Table A2), with United Kingdom data presented separately.

Table A2 | Groupings of European countries by subregion

Baltic States	Central and Eastern Europe	Northern Europe	Southern Europe	Western Europe	EFTA Countries
Estonia	Bulgaria	Denmark	Cyprus	Austria	Iceland
Latvia	Czech Republic	Finland	Greece	Belgium	Liechtenstein
Lithuania	Croatia	Sweden	Italy	France	Norway
	Hungary		Malta	Germany	Switzerland
	Poland		Portugal	Ireland	
	Romania		Spain	Luxembourg	
	Slovak Republic			Netherlands	
	Slovenia				

Source: Adapted from Euvoc

More information

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

1. *Sustainable Development Report 2019* (Sachs et al., 2019a)
2. European Commission JRC Statistical Audit of the Sustainable Development Goals Index and Dashboards (Papadimitriou et al., 2019)
3. SDG Index and Dashboards: detailed methodological paper (Lafortune et al., 2018)

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

Table A3 | Spillover indicators and categories

CATEGORY	SPILLOVER INDICATORS
Environmental and social impacts embodied into trade	Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)
	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)
	Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)
	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)
	CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)
	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)
Economy and finance	Official development assistance (% of GNI)
	Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)
	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)
Security	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)

Source: Authors

Table A4 | LNOB indicators and categories

Extreme poverty and material deprivation	Income inequality	Access to and quality of services	Gender inequality
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)
Severely materially deprived people (%)	Palma ratio	Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	Gender employment gap (p.p.)
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)		Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)		Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)		Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)		Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)		Resilient students (%)	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income
Elderly poverty rate (%)		Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	Palma ratio
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)		Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)		Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)	
		Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	

Source: Authors

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

SDG	Indicator	Period Covered
1	People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	2015–2019
1	Severely materially deprived people (%)	2015–2019
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2015–2020
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2013–2016
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2014–2017
2	Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	2013–2016
2	Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	2014–2017
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	2015–2018
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2015–2018
3	Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	2015–2019
3	Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	2015–2019
3	Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2015–2019
3	Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2015–2019
3	Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2015–2019
3	New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2015–2018
3	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	2010–2016
3	Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	2014–2017
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2015–2018
3	People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2015–2018
3	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2015–2018
3	Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	2015–2018
3	Smoking prevalence (%)	2014–2017
3	People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	2015–2018
3	Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	2015–2018
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2015–2019
4	Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	2015–2018
4	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	2015–2019
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	Resilient students (%)	2015–2018
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	2015–2019
4	Adult participation in learning (%)	2015–2019
5	Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	2015–2018
5	Gender employment gap (p.p.)	2015–2019

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

SDG	Indicator	Period Covered
5	Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	2015 -2019
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2015–2019
5	Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	2015–2019
5	Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2015–2019
6	Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	2015–2019
6	Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	2014–2017
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 (%)	2014–2017
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	2014–2017
7	Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2015–2019
7	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	2015–2018
7	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2014–2017
8	Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2020
8	Gross disposable income (€/capita)	2015–2018
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	2015–2019
8	Employment rate (%)	2015–2019
8	Long-term unemployment rate (%)	2015–2019
8	People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2014–2017
8	In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	2015–2019
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2007–2010
9	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2015–2018
9	R&D personnel (% of active population)	2015–2018
9	Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per 1,000,000 population)	2015–2019
9	Households with broadband access (%)	2015–2019
9	Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2015–2019
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 adjusted for top income	2012–2015
10	Palma ratio	2013–2016
10	Elderly poverty rate (%)	2015–2018
11	Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	2015–2019
11	Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	2015–2018

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

SDG	Indicator	Period Covered
11	Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	2015–2019
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2015–2019
11	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	2014–2017
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	2014–2017
12	Circular material use rate (%)	2014–2017
12	Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2014–2017
13	Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	2015–2018
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	2012–2015
14	Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	2015–2018
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2010–2014
14	Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	2010–2016
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2010–2016
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2019
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2019
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2019
15	Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2014–2017
15	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	2014–2017
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2019
16	Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	2014–2017
16	Population reporting crime in their area (%)	2015–2019
16	Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2015–2019
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 Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	2015–2019
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	2015–2018
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	2015–2019
17	Official development assistance (% of GNI)	2015–2019

Source: Authors

Table A6 | Indicator thresholds and justifications for the optimum values

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound (value = 0)	Justification for optimum
1	People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	0	≤15	15 < x ≤ 18.5	18.5 < x ≤ 22	>22	25.6	SDG Target
1	Severely materially deprived people (%)	0	≤5	5 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 20	>20	31.4	SDG Target
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 3	3 < x ≤ 5	>5	21	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3	≤10	10 < x ≤ 17.5	17.5 < x ≤ 25	>25	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	Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0	≤2	2 < x ≤ 11	11 < x ≤ 20	>20	30	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	Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	≤0.19	0.19 < x ≤ 0.595	0.595 < x ≤ 1	>1	1.2	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	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	9.3	≤15	15 < x ≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 25	>25	31	Average of top performers (Global)
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	Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	7	≤10	10 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 15	>15	17	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	Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	50	≥30	30 > x ≥ 19	19 > x ≥ 8	>8	0	Average of top performers (EU)
4	Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	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	Resilient students (%)	46.6	≥38	38 > x ≥ 24	24 > x ≥ 10	>10	5	Average of top performers (OECD)
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 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)

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

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound (value = 0)	Justification for optimum
4	Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	280	≥270	270 > x ≥ 250	250 > x ≥ 230	>230	200	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
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	Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	90	≥80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	>50	33	Average of top performers (Global)
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	≤20	20 < x ≤ 30	30 < 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	Employment rate (%)	80	≥75	75 > x ≥ 67.5	67.5 > x ≥ 60	>60	55	Average of top performers (EU)
8	Long term unemployment rate (%)	1	≤2	2 < x ≤ 3.5	3.5 < x ≤ 5	>5	14	Average of top performers (EU)
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 broadband 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 adjusted for top income	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)
10	Elderly poverty rate (%)	3.2	≤7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 16.25	16.25 < x ≤ 25	>25	45.7	Average of top performers (OECD)
11	Share of green space in urban areas (%)	50	≥25	25 > x ≥ 15	15 > x ≥ 5	>5	0	Average of top performers (EU) without outliers

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

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound (value = 0)	Justification for optimum
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	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	82.6	≥65	65 > x ≥ 52.5	52.5 > x ≥ 40	>40	21	Average of top performers (Global)
11	Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	5	≤10	10 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 20	>20	26	Average of top performers (EU)
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 86.5	86.5 > x ≥ 75	>75	6.1	Leave no one behind
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	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 ≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 10	>10	30	Science-based/Technical optimum
12	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	2	≤20	20 < x ≤ 35	35 < x ≤ 50	>50	100	Average of top performers (Global)
12	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	0	≤5	5 < x ≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 15	>15	45	Science-based/Technical optimum
13	Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	0	≤2	2 < x ≤ 4.5	4.5 < x ≤ 7	>7	20	Science-based/Technical optimum
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0	≤0.5	0.5 < x ≤ 0.75	0.75 < 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 either 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 NO3/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 Perception 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)

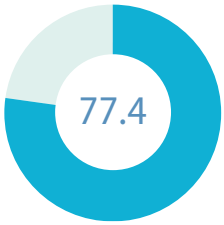
Source: Authors

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

AUSTRIA

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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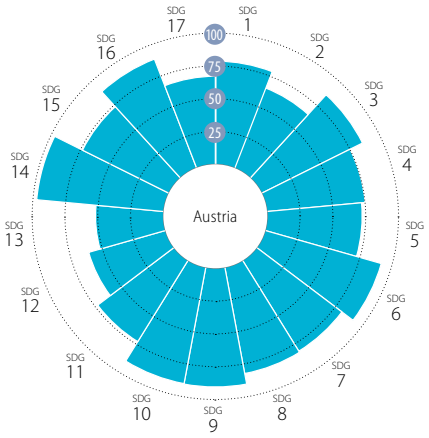
Performance by SDG

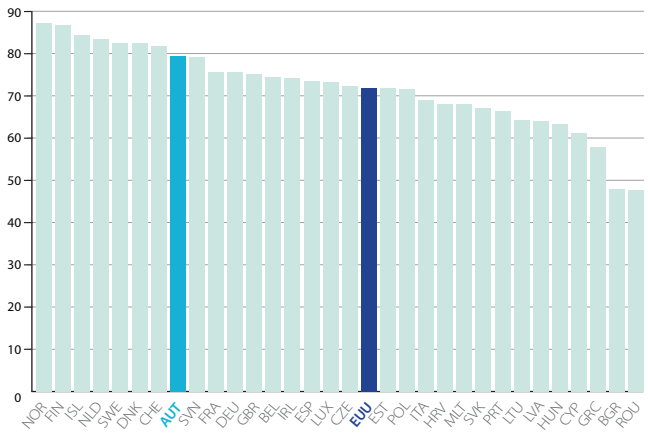


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

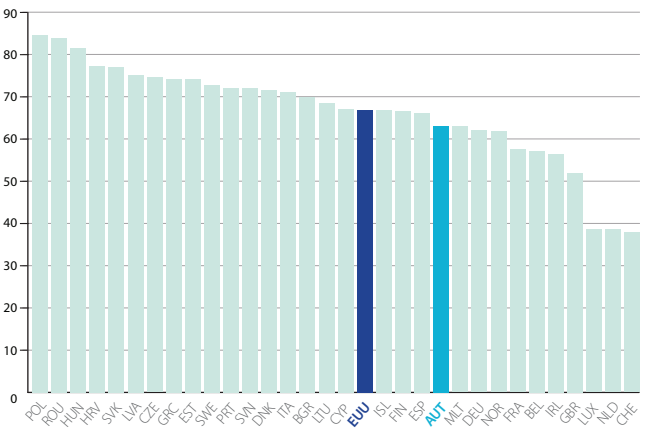
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.3	2019	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.6	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.7	2020	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.1	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	69.7	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	46	2017	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	24.3	2017	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	6.7	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.4	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	71.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	21.8	2019	●	↗
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.3	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.7	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	11.4	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	13.9	2017	●	↑
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	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	2018	●	↓
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	12.2	2018	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2017	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2018	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	18.4	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.2	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	24.5	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	96.0	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.8	2019	●	↑
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	●	↗
Resilient students (%)	28.3	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	42.4	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	14.7	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	275.0	2019	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	19.6	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.8	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	18.4	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.9	2019	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	31.3	2019	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	83	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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 (%)	99.8	2016	●	↑
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	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.7	2017	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.8	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	33.4	2018	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.0	2017	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	27,374	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.3	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	76.8	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.1	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.6	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2010	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.2	2018	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.8	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	264.3	2019	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	89	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	4	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	54.1	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	32.0	2015	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.0	2017	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	9.7	2017	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	28.5	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	33.0	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	57.7	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	9.4	2019	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	13.8	2017	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	11.6	2017	●	↗
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	3.9	2017	●	↑
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	58.5	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	20.6	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	41.4	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	18.7	2010	●	●

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	9.2	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	3.6	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	295.2	2018	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	97.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by either 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	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2019	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.3	2017	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	22.5	2017	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.5	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	8.4	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.2	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	77	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	21.0	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	15.3	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2019	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	4.3	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.6	2019	●	●

BELGIUM

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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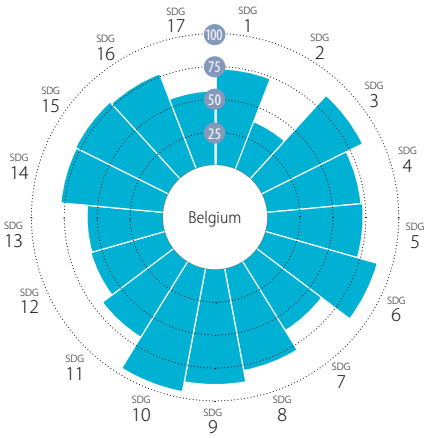
Performance by SDG



Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

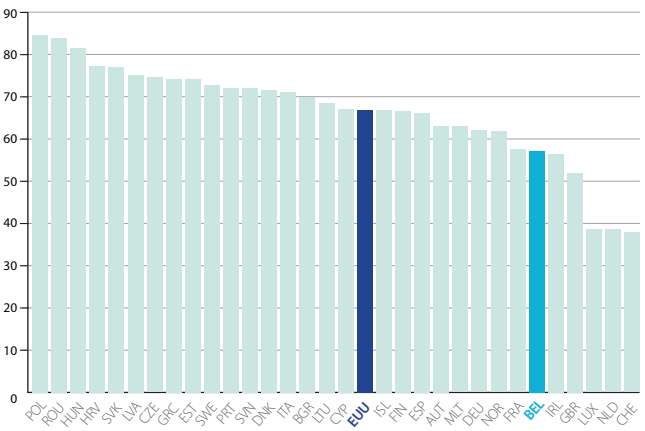
SDG Trends

Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

BELGIUM

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.4	2018		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.3	2019		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2020		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.1	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	77.2	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	132	2015		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	46.9	2017		
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	487.2	2019		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.7	2018		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.0	2018		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	74.9	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	28.2	2018		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.8	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	5.5	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2018		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	11.4	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	15.4	2017		
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)	3.7	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	9.4	2018		
Smoking prevalence (%)	19	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	98.7	2018		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	19.1	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2019		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	10.8	2020		

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	98.5	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.4	2019		
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		
Resilient students (%)	30.7	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	47.5	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	8.2	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	280.4	2019		

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	6.0	2018		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.0	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	17.2	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	42.4	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	35.9	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53	2019		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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 (%)	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 (%)	99.5	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.1	2017		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	3.9	2019		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	9.4	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	2017		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25,911	2018		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.8	2019		
Employment rate (%)	70.5	2019		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	2.3	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.1	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2010		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.8	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.8	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	211.5	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	88	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	63.4	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2018		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	29.4	2015		
Palma ratio	0.9	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	7.8	2017		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	15.4	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	18.7	2018		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	54.6	2018		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	17.9	2018		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.5	2019		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	12.9	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	17.8	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.0	2017		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	54.5	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	13.7	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	51.7	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	17.8	2010		

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	10.8	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	2.4	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019		

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	87.8	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	50.3	2016		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.1	2016		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.7	2019		

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.2	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.0	2019		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.6	2017		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	29.4	2017		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019		
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.7	2018		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2017		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	12.3	2018		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	10.1	2018		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	75	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.6	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	12.1	2019		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-15.2	2016		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	67.8	2019		

BULGARIA

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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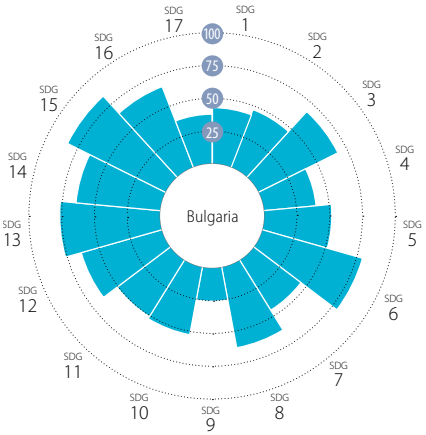
Performance by SDG

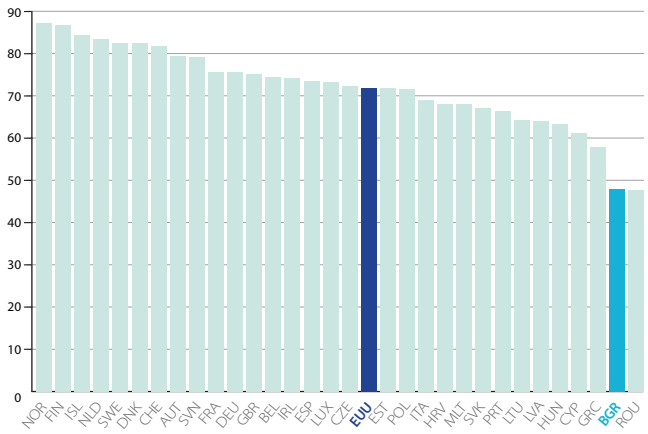


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

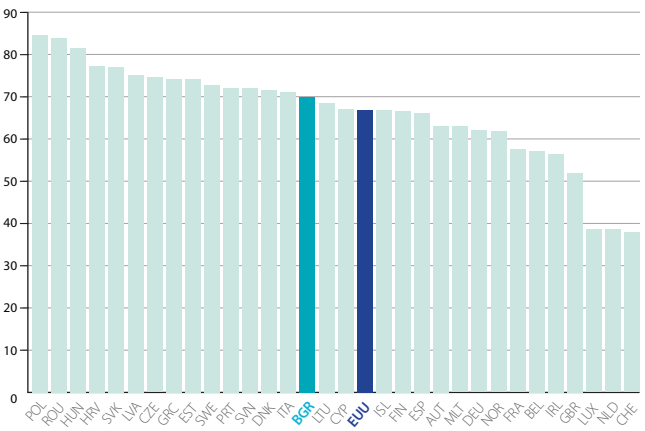
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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BULGARIA

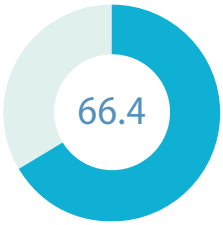
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	22.6	2019		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	19.9	2019		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	4.6	2020		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.0	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	54.0	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	66	2017		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	8.3	2017		
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)	75.0	2018		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.3	2018		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	66.5	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	28.9	2019		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.4	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.3	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1.4	2019		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.3	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	23.6	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.8	2017		
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)	7.1	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	8.7	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.4	2018		
Smoking prevalence (%)	36	2017		
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 (%)	39.3	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2018		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	7.8	2020		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	82.4	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	13.9	2019		
PISA 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		
Resilient students (%)	9.2	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	32.5	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	2.0	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	13.5	2018		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.6	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	29.9	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.1	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	18.5	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47	2019		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	7.5	2019		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	63.2	2017		
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 (%)	96.9	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	64.4	2017		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	30.1	2019		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	20.5	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.0	2017		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	10,875	2017		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	16.7	2019		
Employment rate (%)	75.0	2019		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	2.4	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.9	2019		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2010		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.8	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.8	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	4.9	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	75	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	20	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	16.4	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2018		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	40.9	2014		
Palma ratio	1.8	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	23.3	2017		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	22.3	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	46.5	2019		
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 (%)	11.6	2019		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.8	2018		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	23.8	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	5.1	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.9	2017		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	62.0	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.9	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	24.9	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	3.5	2010		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	8.3	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	15.3	2018		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	52.6	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	78.9	2016		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.7	2016		
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	2019		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.5	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.5	2019		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.9	2017		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	27.7	2017		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019		
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	2017		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	20.2	2019		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	43	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.8	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.6	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	35.1	2019		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.6	2019		

CROATIA

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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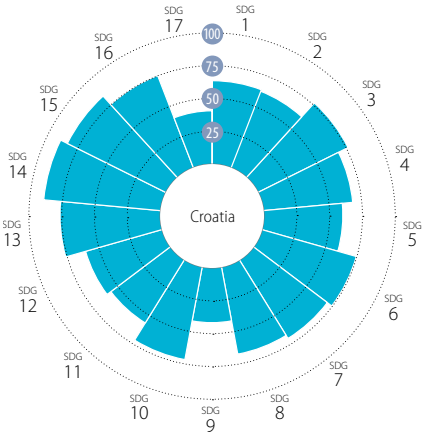
Performance by SDG

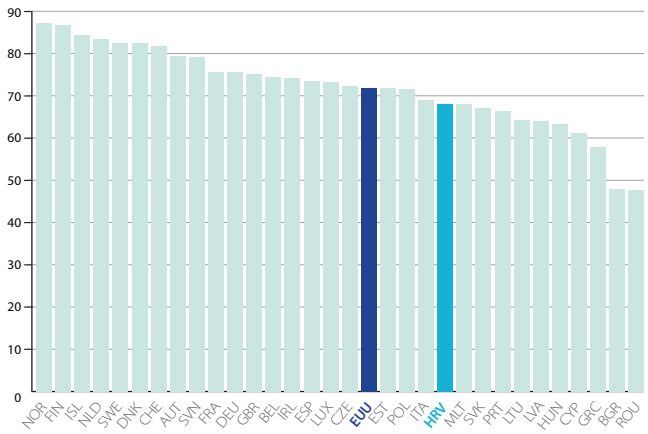


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

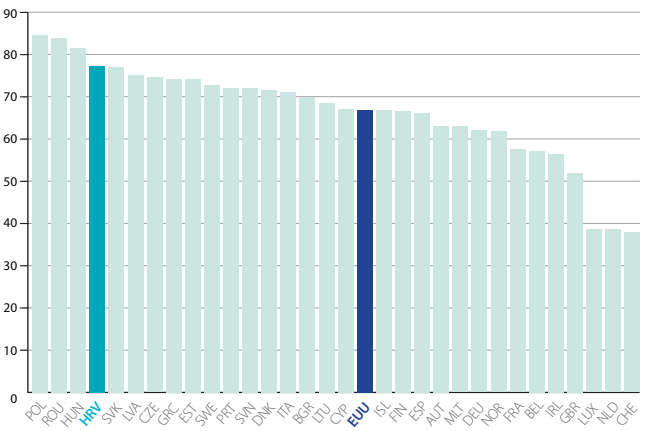
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

CROATIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	18.3	2019	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	7.2	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	3.3	2020	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.4	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↑
Yield gap closure (%)	65.3	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	75	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	21.3	2017	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.8	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	60.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	36.0	2019	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.4	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.0	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.7	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.9	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	16.7	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	14.8	2017	●	↑
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)	4.7	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	7.7	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.1	2018	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	35	2017	●	↓
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 (%)	10.5	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2018	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	7.5	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	81.0	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	3.0	2019	●	↑
PISA 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	●	↑
Resilient students (%)	29.3	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	33.1	2019	●	↗
Adult participation in learning (%)	3.5	2019	●	→
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	10.5	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	10.5	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	24.0	2019	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.9	2019	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	27.0	2019	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	70	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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 (%)	36.9	2017	●	→
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 (%)	90.0	2017	●	↓
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	58.5	2017	●	→

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	6.6	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	28.0	2018	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	2017	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	14,402	2018	●	↗
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.2	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	66.7	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	2.4	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2017	●	↓
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.2	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2010	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.0	2018	●	↗
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.7	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	4.7	2019	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	81	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	11	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	24.1	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	36.6	2015	●	↑
Palma ratio *	1.4	2008	●	●
Elderly poverty rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	28.7	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	42.9	2019	●	↗
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	25.3	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	10.3	2019	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.8	2018	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	19.0	2017	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	5.1	2017	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.5	2018	●	↓
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	57.6	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.5	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	20.5	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	5.7	2010	●	●

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	6.0	2018	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.4	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	115.8	2018	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	94.4	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	7.0	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	16.8	2016	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8	2016	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.6	2019	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.5	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.7	2019	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.8	2017	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	2.7	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	●	↗
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	47	2019	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.0	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2019	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.5	2019	●	●

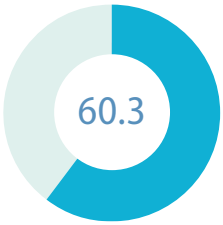
* Imputed data point

CYPRUS

Southern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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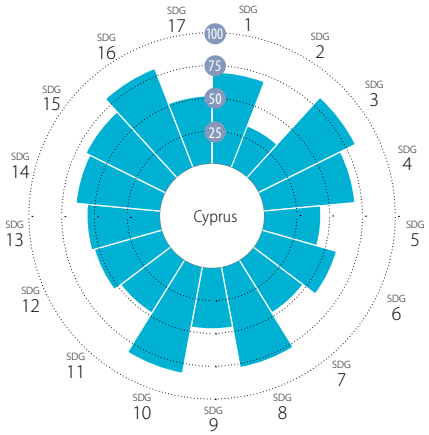
Performance by SDG

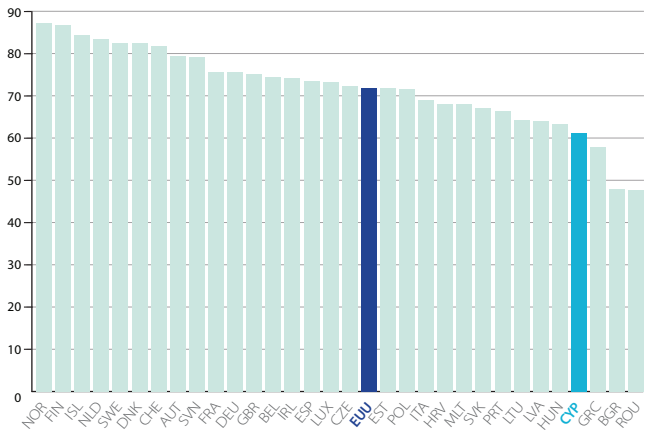


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

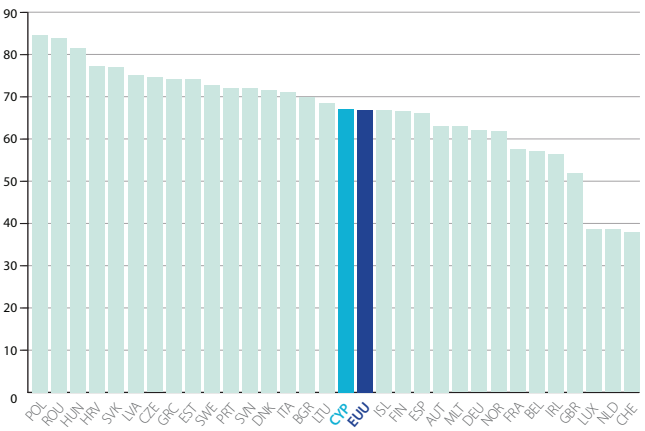
Leave No One Behind Index

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 (%)	15.4	2018		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	9.4	2019		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.2	2020		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	38.0	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	194	2015		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	51.5	2017		
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)	82.9	2018		
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)	77.8	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	22.5	2018		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.4	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.3	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.3	2018		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	11.3	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2017		
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)	2.4	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.6	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	9.6	2018		
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2017		
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 (%)	44.6	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2018		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	95.3	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	9.2	2019		
PISA 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		
Resilient students (%)	NA	NA		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	58.8	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	5.9	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	264.6	2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	13.7	2018		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	11.6	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	42.9	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.9	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	9.4	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60	2019		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.5	2018		
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 (%)	99.6	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	75.5	2017		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	21.0	2019		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	13.9	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	2017		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	19,801	2018		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.1	2019		
Employment rate (%)	75.7	2019		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	2.1	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.4	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2010		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.6	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.4	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	53.7	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	89	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	10	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	43.1	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	34.0	2015		
Palma ratio	NA	NA		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	NA	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	1.3	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	5.2	2018		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	16.1	2017		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	30.2	2018		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.8	2018		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	14.7	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	2.2	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	193.1	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	16.6	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	27.3	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	10.9	2010		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	11.3	2018		
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	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.1	2014		
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	25.5	2016		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	25.3	2016		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.2	2019		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.1	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6	2019		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	3.3	2017		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	42.1	2017		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019		
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)	1.0	2017		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	13.9	2018		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	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 Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	58	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.3	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) *	0.0	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	21.7	2019		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-4.3	2016		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	71.1	2019		

* Imputed data point

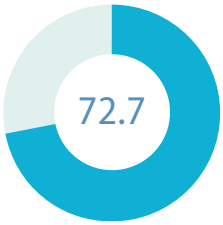
The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. Depending on data sources, the information in this document relates either to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus or also cover the areas not under its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

CZECH REPUBLIC

Central and Eastern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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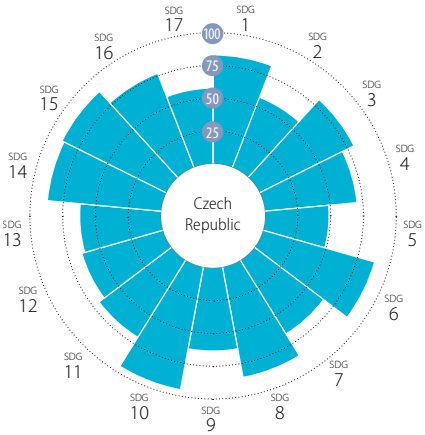
Performance by SDG

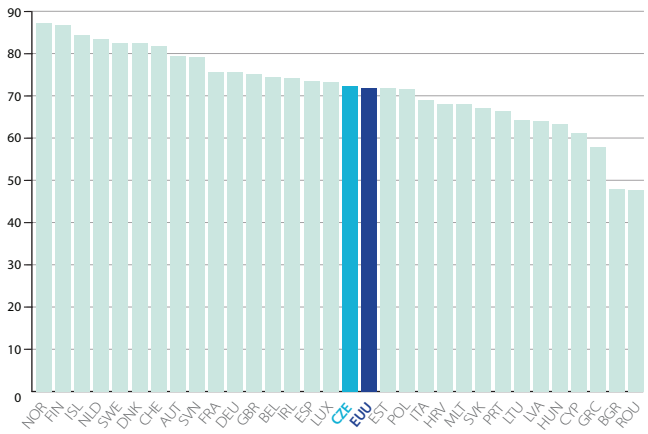


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

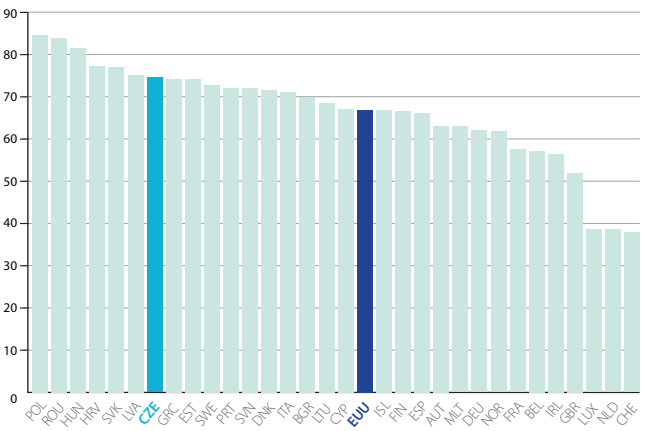
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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CZECH REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

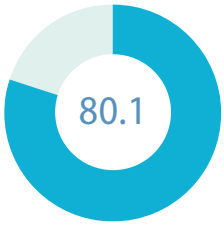
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	10.1	2019	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.7	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.6	2020	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.0	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	57.8	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	101	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	17.2	2017	●	↑
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)	79.1	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.6	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	62.1	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	43.1	2019	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.5	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.3	2019	●	↓
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	15.0	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	13.2	2017	●	↑
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)	3.4	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.8	2018	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	29	2017	●	↓
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 (%)	14.2	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2018	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	24.1	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	91.5	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	6.7	2019	●	↑
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	●	↑
Resilient students (%)	30.5	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	35.1	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	8.1	2019	●	↓
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	275.7	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	20.1	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	15.0	2019	●	↗
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	28.8	2019	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.6	2019	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	18.2	2019	●	↗
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	65	2018	●	↑
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	2017	●	↑
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	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	94.5	2017	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.8	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	15.2	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	2017	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	20,155	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.8	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	80.3	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	0.6	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	3.5	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2010	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.9	2018	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.4	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	18.6	2019	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	87	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	6	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	34.7	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2018	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	30.0	2015	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	2017	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	7.4	2017	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	27.4	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	30.0	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	34.5	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	7.3	2019	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.5	2018	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	18.4	2017	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	8.1	2017	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.3	2017	●	↓
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	51.8	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.1	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	31.7	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.5	2010	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	12.2	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.7	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	671.4	2019	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	81.7	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by either 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	2019	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.1	2019	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.7	2017	●	→
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	17.7	2017	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	→
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)	0.6	2017	●	↑
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)	0.6	2020	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	56	2019	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.4	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.9	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.9	2019	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2019	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	2.2	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58.9	2019	●	●

DENMARK

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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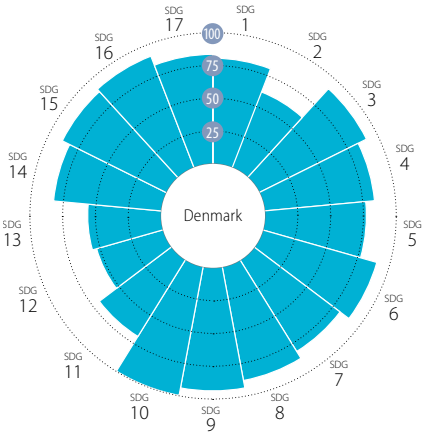
Performance by SDG

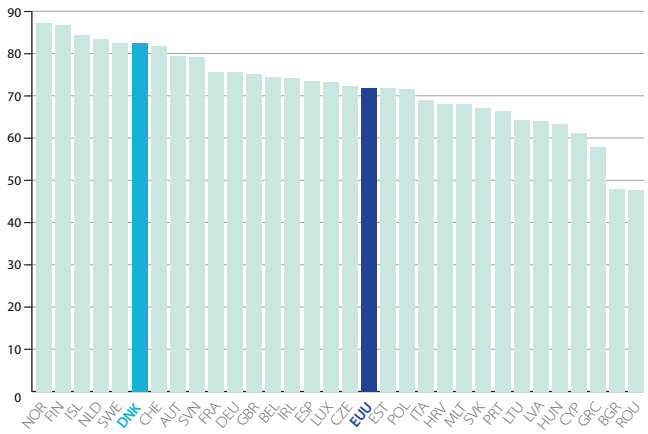


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

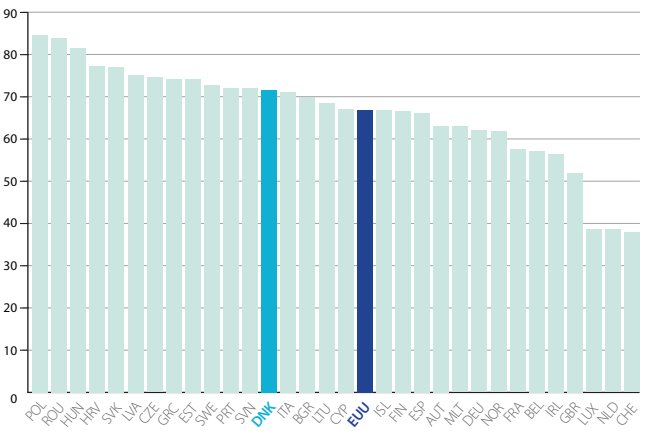
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.5	2019	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.6	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2020	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.7	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	76.7	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	80	2015	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	27.4	2017	●	→
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	1.8	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.9	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	71.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	19.2	2019	●	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.8	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.6	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	11.3	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.5	2017	●	↑
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)	4.2	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	9.7	2018	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	19	2017	●	↑
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 (%)	13.8	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.7	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	35.1	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	100.0	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	9.9	2019	●	↑
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	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	24.8	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	49.0	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	25.3	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	278.3	2019	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.5	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.2	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	4.9	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.7	2019	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	30.0	2019	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.3	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	91.8	2017	●	↑
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	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	94.8	2017	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.8	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	35.7	2018	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.0	2017	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	24,997	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.6	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	78.3	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	0.8	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.3	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2010	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.0	2018	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	2.2	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	414.1	2019	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	93	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	3	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	59.1	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	28.4	2015	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	2016	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	3.0	2016	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	10.8	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	30.5	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	49.9	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	14.9	2019	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.4	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	9.2	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	8.0	2017	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	3.3	2017	●	↑
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	124.3	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	19.1	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	57.3	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	16.1	2010	●	●

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	8.9	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	2.9	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	87.4	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	45.1	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	15.0	2016	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.1	2016	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.9	2019	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.2	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.8	2019	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	17.3	2017	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.5	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.4	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	87	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.8	2018	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	9.9	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	4.5	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.7	2019	●	●

ESTONIA

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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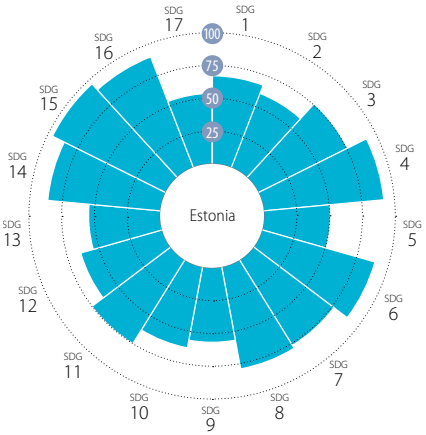
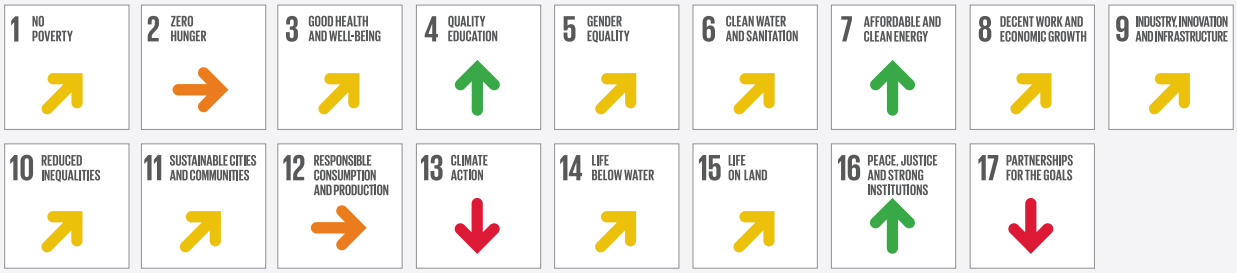
Performance by SDG



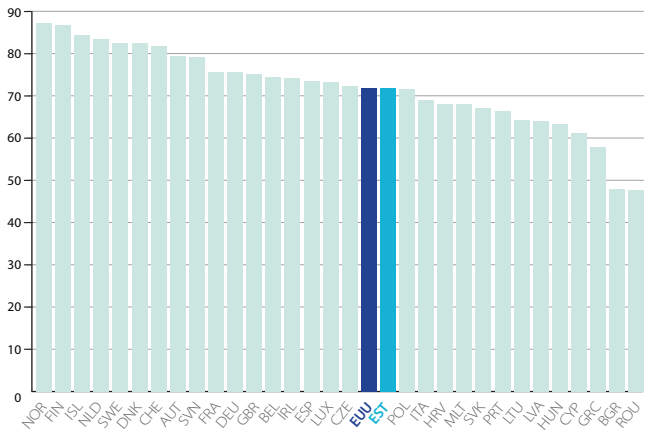
Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends



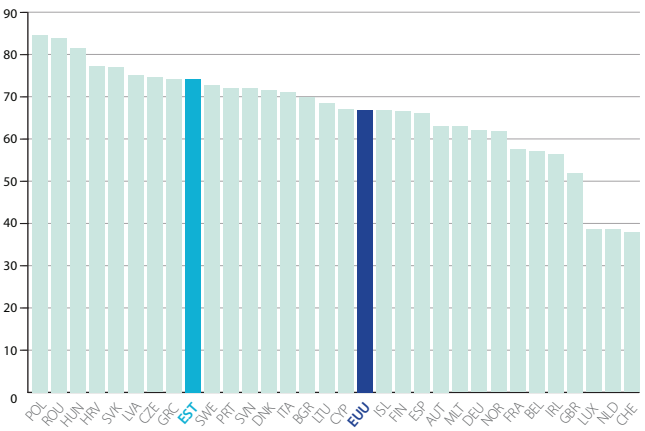
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

ESTONIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	21.7	2019	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.3	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.7	2020	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.2	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	40.7	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	22	2015	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	9.2	2017	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.5	2018	●	↑
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)	51.8	2018	●	→
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	45.2	2019	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	15.5	2019	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	17.0	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	17.3	2017	●	↗
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)	2.6	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	2018	●	↓
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.1	2018	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	23	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	95.0	2019	●	↗
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	24.6	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	37.3	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	92.8	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	9.8	2019	●	↑
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	●	↑
Resilient students (%)	54.0	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	46.2	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	20.2	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	273.1	2019	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	22.7	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.7	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	28.8	2019	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.7	2019	●	↗
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	9.4	2019	●	→
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62	2019	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	3.5	2019	●	↑
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 (%)	93.3	2017	●	↓
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.4	2017	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.5	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	30.0	2018	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	2017	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	16,870	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.8	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	80.2	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	0.9	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	10.0	2019	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2010	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.4	2018	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.9	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	37.0	2019	●	↗
Households with broadband access (%)	90	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	32.0	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.1	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	34.9	2015	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.1	2017	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	37.2	2017	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	27.9	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	17.7	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	28.0	2018	●	↓
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	13.8	2019	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.4	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	5.3	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	8.7	2017	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	4.9	2017	●	↑
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	186.6	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	16.0	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.5	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.9	2010	●	●

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	15.3	2018	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	2.0	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	66.7	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1.4	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	8.6	2016	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.0	2016	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.1	2019	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.9	2019	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.5	2019	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.8	2017	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	6.2	2017	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.4	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	74	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.7	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	12.3	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2019	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.3	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	66.5	2019	●	●

FINLAND

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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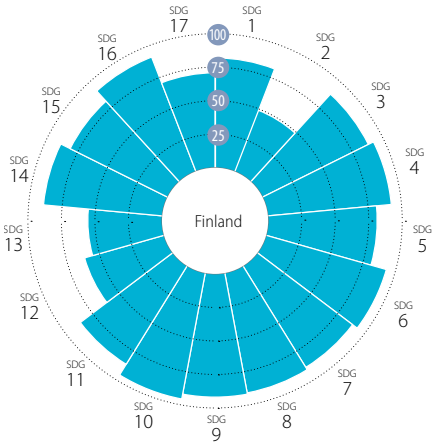
Performance by SDG

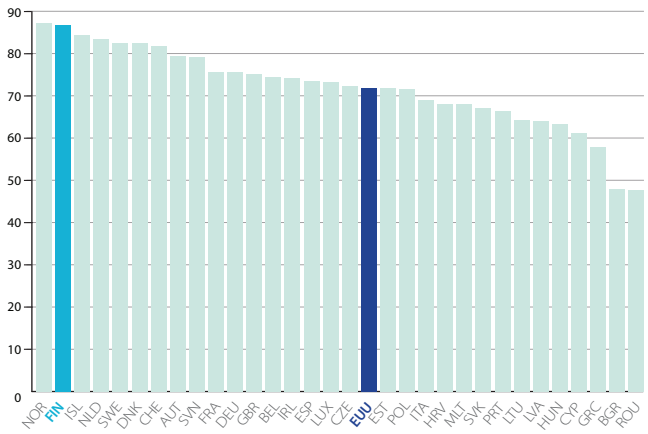


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

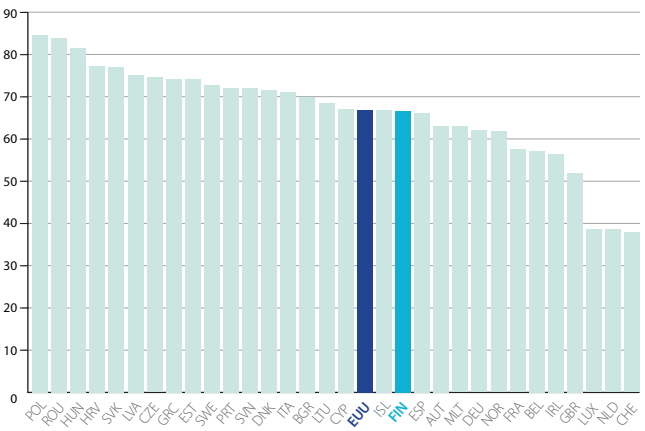
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	11.6	2019	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.4	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.2	2020	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.2	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.6	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	51.6	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	51	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	12.2	2017	●	↑
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)	81.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.3	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	69.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	27.7	2019	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	4.7	2019	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.4	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.2	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	10.2	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2017	●	↓
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)	1.7	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.3	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	8.4	2018	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	20	2017	●	↑
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 (%)	18.4	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.8	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	9.8	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	89.3	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.3	2019	●	↑
PISA 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	●	↑
Resilient students (%)	41.5	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	47.3	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	29.0	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	282.2	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	16.3	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	2.7	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	12.1	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	46.5	2019	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	34.2	2019	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80	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 (%)	85.0	2014	●	●
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	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.2	2017	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.8	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	41.2	2018	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.7	2017	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25,682	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.5	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	77.2	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.2	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	2.9	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2010	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.8	2018	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.9	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	308.6	2019	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	93	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	5	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	55.2	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2018	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	28.7	2015	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	2017	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	7.2	2018	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	69.7	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	20.6	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	42.3	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	4.1	2019	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.2	2019	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	4.9	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	2.2	2017	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	5.9	2017	●	↑
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	96.1	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	16.3	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	43.0	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	11.9	2010	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	10.7	2018	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	2.6	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	84.7	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.2	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2016	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2016	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.0	2019	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7	2019	●	→
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)	1.0	2019	●	↑
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)	1.1	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	6.4	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.5	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	86	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.0	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.6	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	7.9	2019	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2019	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	3.2	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.0	2019	●	●

FRANCE

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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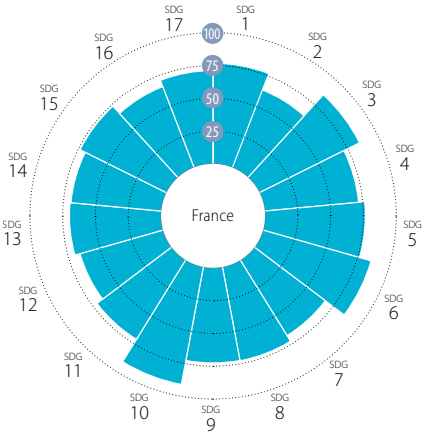
Performance by SDG

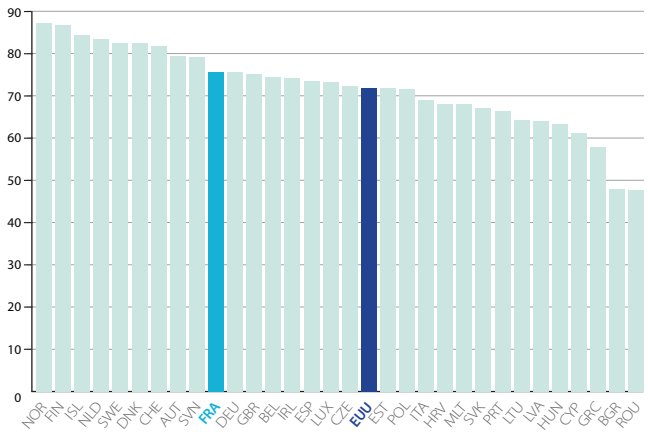


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

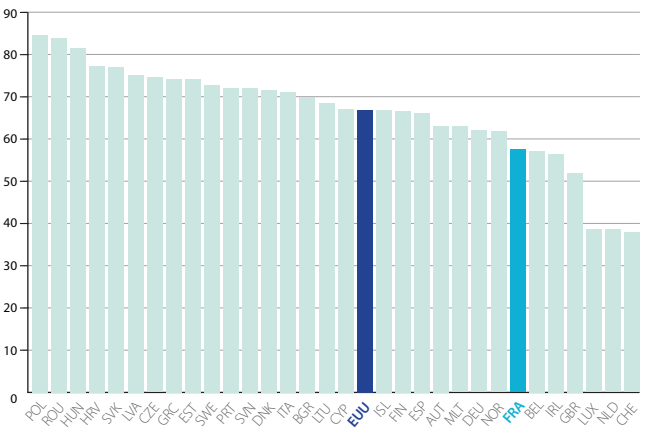
Leave No One Behind Index

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 (%)	13.4	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.7	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2020	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.6	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	77.3	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	39	2017	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	19.5	2017	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	121.3	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.9	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.9	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	67.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	12.3	2018	●	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.1	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.1	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	10.6	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)	4.0	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.6	2018	●	↗
Smoking prevalence (%)	36	2017	●	↓
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 (%)	9.2	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	7.1	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	100.0	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.2	2019	●	↑
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	●	→
Resilient students (%)	28.9	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	47.5	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	19.5	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	254.2	2019	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	15.5	2018	●	→
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.1	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	10.8	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	37.1	2019	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	45.2	2019	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	69	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.3	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	80.0	2017	●	↑
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 (%)	97.9	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.4	2017	●	→

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	6.2	2019	●	→
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	16.6	2018	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.6	2017	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25,358	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.0	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	71.6	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	3.4	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.1	2018	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2010	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.2	2018	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.5	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	151.7	2019	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	83	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	11	2019	●	↓
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	66.6	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	33.3	2015	●	↗
Palma ratio	1.1	2017	●	→
Elderly poverty rate (%)	3.6	2017	●	↑

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	19.9	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	24.3	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	44.0	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	12.7	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.9	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	12.0	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	18.6	2017	●	↗
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.6	2017	●	→
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	26.5	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	42.1	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	16.3	2010	●	●

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	6.9	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.9	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	78.8	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	16.0	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	20.1	2016	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	16.0	2016	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.1	2019	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.4	2019	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.1	2019	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.3	2017	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	16.9	2017	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	7.1	2018	●	●

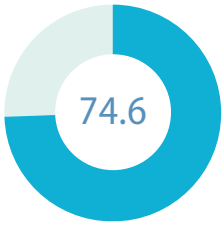
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2016	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	14.9	2018	●	↓
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.4	2018	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↗
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	69	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	3.5	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.2	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2019	●	↗
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	36.0	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.7	2019	●	●

GERMANY

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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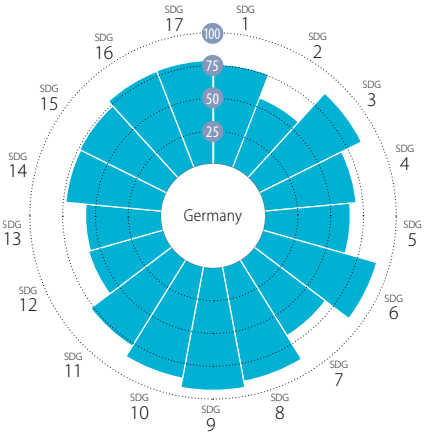
Performance by SDG

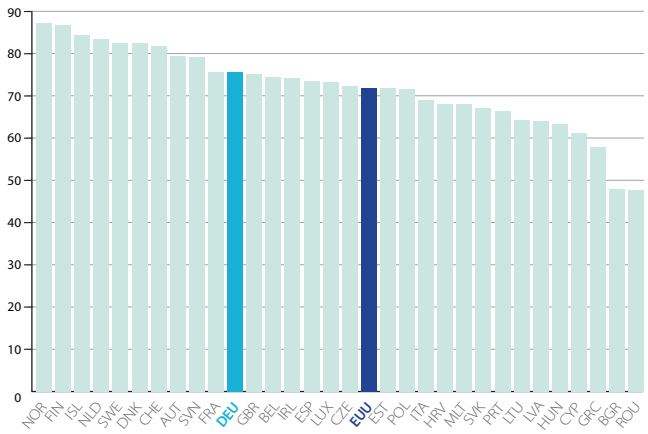


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

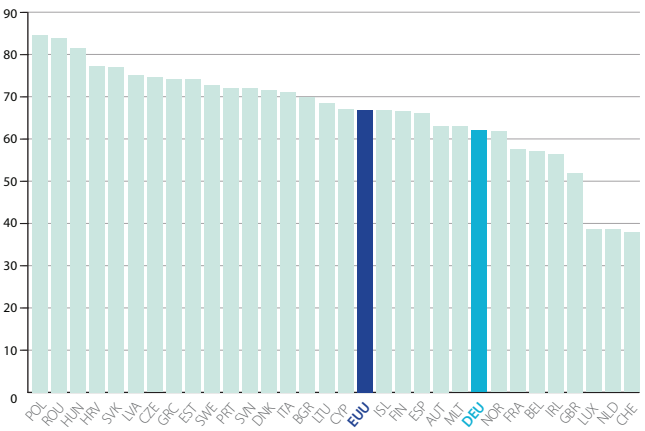
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.0	2018		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.7	2019		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2020		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.3	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	77.3	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	62	2017		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	38.3	2017		
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)	81.0	2018		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.3	2018		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	65.5	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	27.5	2018		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.2	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.4	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2018		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.4	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	12.1	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.6	2017		
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)	3.7	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.8	2018		
Smoking prevalence (%)	25	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2018		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	12.5	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2019		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	24.9	2020		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	96.0	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.3	2019		
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		
Resilient students (%)	37.5	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	35.5	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	8.2	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	271.7	2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	20.9	2018		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.0	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	19.3	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.7	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	35.6	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	66	2019		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2017		
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 (%)	99.8	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.2	2017		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.6	2019		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	16.5	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	2017		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	29,258	2018		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.6	2019		
Employment rate (%)	80.6	2019		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.2	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.1	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2010		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.1	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.7	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	322.9	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	94	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	75.1	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2018		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	33.7	2015		
Palma ratio	1.1	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	10.2	2017		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	25.2	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	19.0	2018		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	67.3	2018		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	13.4	2018		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.3	2019		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	12.7	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	11.6	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.9	2017		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	34.5	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	15.0	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	37.1	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	17.0	2010		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	10.7	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	2.4	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	231.9	2018		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	92.7	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	46.6	2014		
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	21.3	2016		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.4	2016		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	69.4	2019		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.8	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.3	2019		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	25.8	2017		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019		
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	2017		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	13.3	2018		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	7.7	2018		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	80	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.6	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	2.0	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	14.6	2019		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	65.4	2016		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	52.3	2019		

GREECE

Southern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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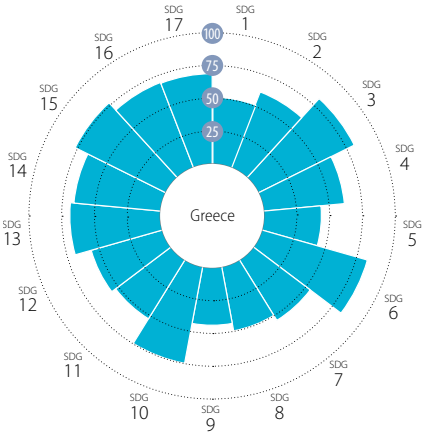
Performance by SDG

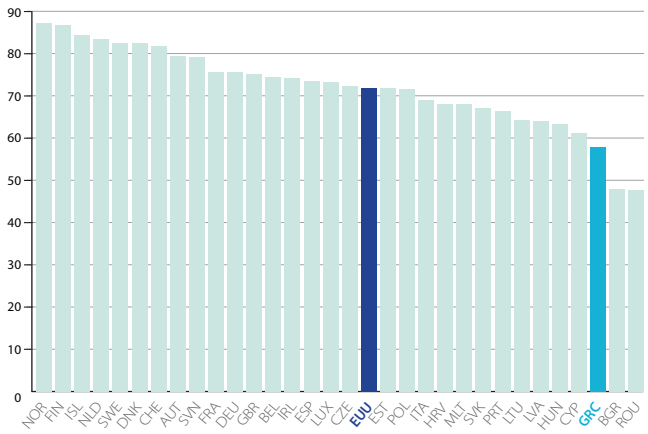


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

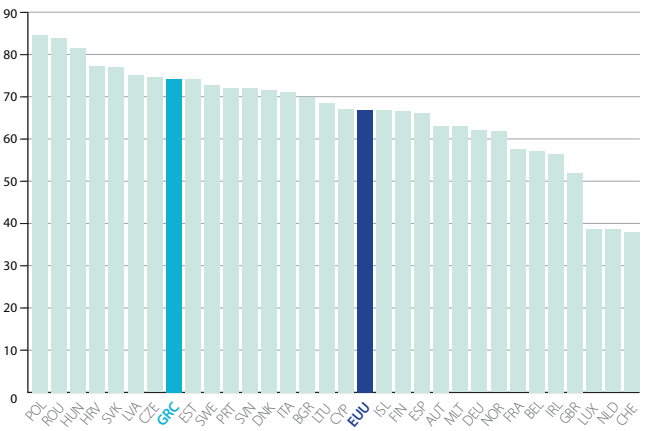
Leave No One Behind Index

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 (%)	17.9	2019		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	16.2	2019		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	5.6	2020		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.9	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	50.6	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	59	2015		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	9.7	2017		
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	2018		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.3	2018		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	76.4	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	9.6	2019		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	8.1	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	17.2	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2019		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	12.4	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2017		
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)	4.5	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.5	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	6.1	2018		
Smoking prevalence (%)	37	2017		
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 (%)	36.4	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2018		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	6.2	2020		

SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	75.2	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.1	2019		
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		
Resilient students (%)	19.5	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	43.1	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	3.9	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	251.9	2019		

SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	12.5	2014		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	20.0	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	19.0	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.7	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	10.3	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	41	2019		

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 (%)	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	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.4	2017		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	17.9	2019		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	18.0	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	2017		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	15,381	2018		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	17.7	2019		
Employment rate (%)	61.2	2019		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	12.2	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	10.2	2019		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2010		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.2	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.1	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	13.0	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	78	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	21	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	37.4	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	45.1	2015		
Palma ratio	1.2	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	7.2	2017		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	8.6	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	45.7	2019		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	18.9	2017		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	12.5	2019		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0	2018		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	14.7	2016		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	2.4	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	102.5	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.5	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	50.6	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	12.9	2010		

SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	9.0	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.6	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5.1	2019		

SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	97.0	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	48.5	2014		
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	41.4	2016		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.9	2016		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.1	2019		

SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.0	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.2	2019		
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)	0.8	2019		
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)	0.8	2017		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	16.9	2019		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	48	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.1	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.1	2019		

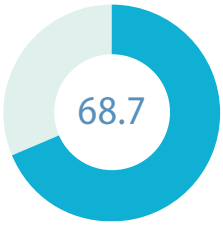
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	1.7	2016		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	39.1	2019		

HUNGARY

Central and Eastern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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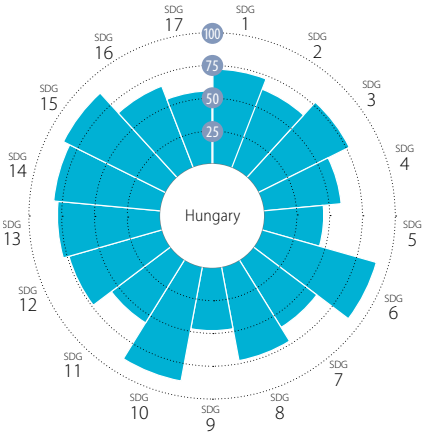
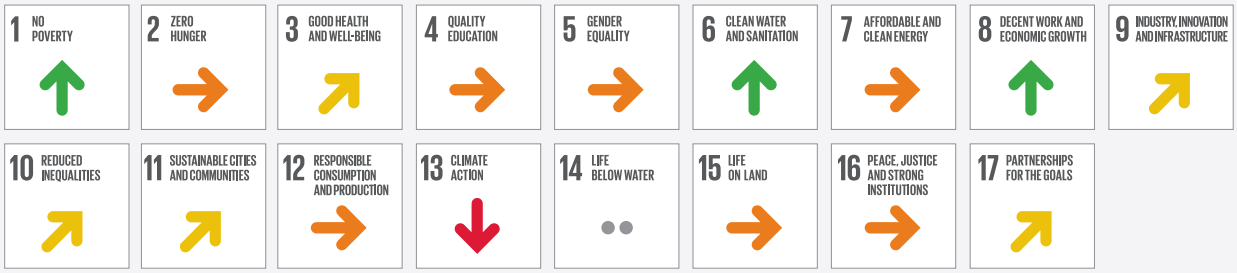
Performance by SDG



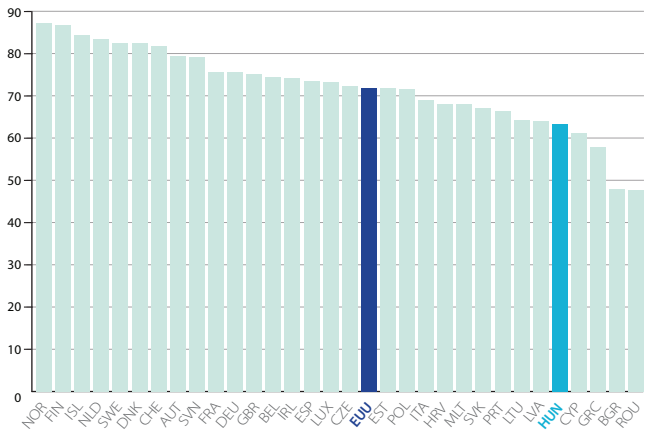
Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends



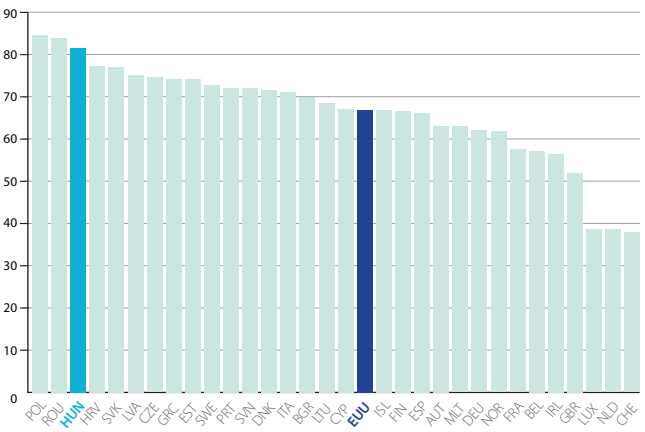
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

HUNGARY

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.3	2019		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	8.7	2019		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	1.7	2020		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.4	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	64.4	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	33	2017		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	14.9	2017		
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)	76.2	2018		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.0	2018		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	60.7	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	26.0	2019		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.0	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.5	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2019		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	23.0	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	16.7	2017		
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)	4.3	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.5	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.7	2017		
Smoking prevalence (%)	27	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	94.0	2018		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	26.9	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2019		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	8.7	2020		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	95.7	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	11.8	2019		
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		
Resilient students (%)	22.7	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	33.4	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	5.8	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	272.2	2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	11.2	2018		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	15.5	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	23.4	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.2	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	12.9	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	55	2019		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	2.7	2019		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	79.2	2017		
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 (%)	89.6	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.7	2017		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.4	2019		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	12.5	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	2017		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	15,010	2018		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.2	2019		
Employment rate (%)	75.3	2019		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.1	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.4	2019		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2010		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.5	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.0	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	10.2	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	86	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	10	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	32.5	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2018		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	35.8	2015		
Palma ratio	1.0	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	4.9	2017		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	21.1	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	26.7	2019		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	37.4	2018		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	22.3	2019		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.1	2019		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	20.9	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	6.6	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	38.2	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.9	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	32.8	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	3.4	2010		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	6.6	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	266.3	2019		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	72.3	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
Fish caught by either 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 (%)	82.5	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.8	2019		
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)	0.9	2019		
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)	0.8	2017		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	5.3	2019		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	5.3	2019		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2020		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.1	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) *	0.0	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	30.4	2019		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	3.7	2016		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	69.1	2019		

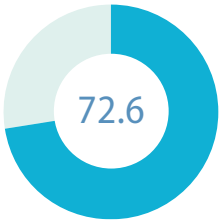
* Imputed data point

ICELAND

EFTA

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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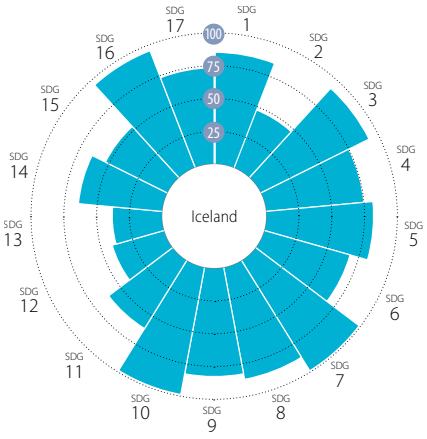
Performance by SDG

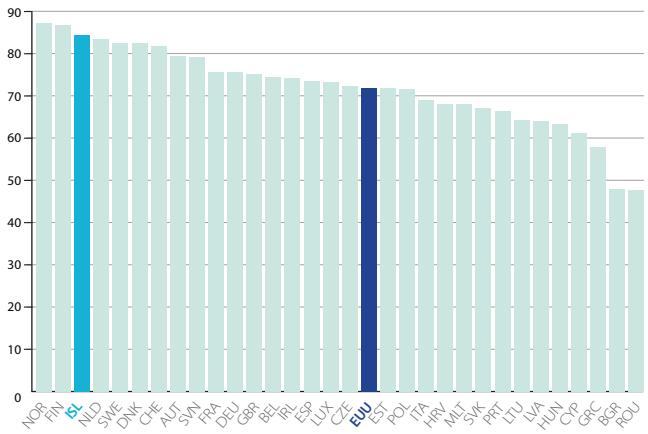


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

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

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	10.1	2017	●	●
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.3	2017	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.3	2020	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.9	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.6	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)	0.0	2019	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.9	2018	●	↑
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)	77.1	2017	●	●
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	17.1	2017	●	●
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	3.5	2017	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	5.8	2017	●	●
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2017	●	●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	9.1	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.8	2017	●	↑
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	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.1	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	7.7	2018	●	↑
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 (%)	15.9	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.5	2017	●	●
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	139.3	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	97.4	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	17.9	2019	●	→
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	●	↑
Resilient students (%)	18.6	2018	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	52.8	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	22.2	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	13.7	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	5.6	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	7.2	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.1	2019	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	45.9	2019	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	77	2019	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.1	2005	●	●
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	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	81.8	2017	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.2	2017	●	●
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	72.2	2018	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.1	2017	●	↑
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)	5.8	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	85.9	2019	●	↑

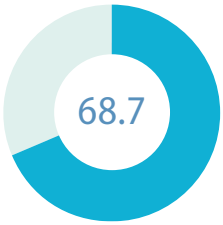
SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	0.3	2018	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2013	●	●
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.0	2017	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2010	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.0	2018	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.6	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	140.1	2019	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	95	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	44.5	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	29.7	2014	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	2015	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	3.0	2015	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	0.6	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	20.7	2017	●	●
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	25.8	2017	●	↓
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	19.8	2017	●	●
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.1	2017	●	●
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	6.2	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
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)	344.9	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	29.7	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	34.6	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	18.0	2010	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	17.5	2018	●	↓
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)	58.3	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	19.7	2016	●	↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.5	2016	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.6	2019	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.1	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.5	2019	●	→
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)	0.9	2019	●	↓
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)	0.9	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	2.0	2017	●	●
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.0	2017	●	●
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 Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	78	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) *	0.0	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	14.7	2019	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2019	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.5	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0	2019	●	●

* Imputed data point

IRELAND

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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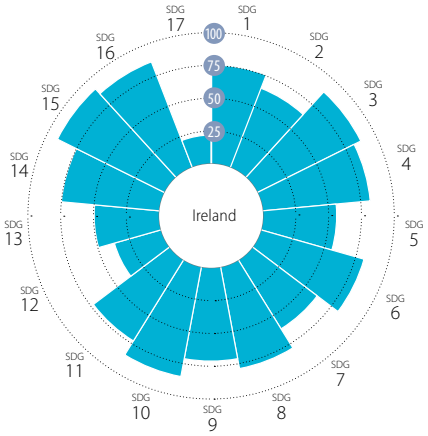
Performance by SDG

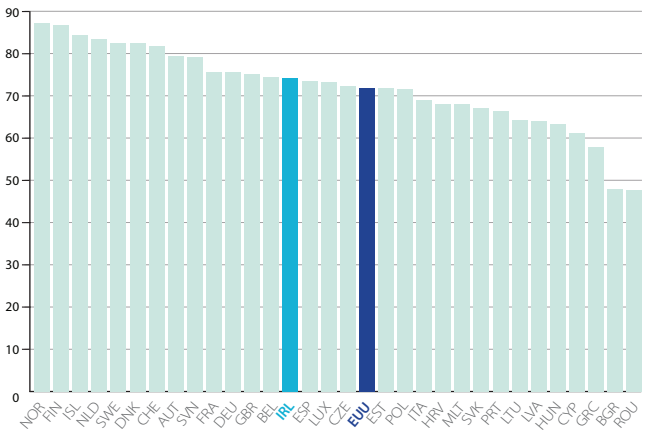


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

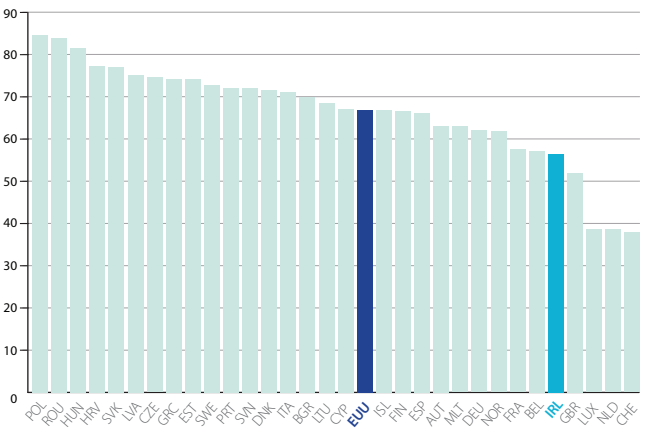
Leave No One Behind Index

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 (%)	14.9	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.9	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.3	2020	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.3	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↗
Yield gap closure (%)	74.5	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	42	2015	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	26.1	2017	●	→
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	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.8	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	84.1	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	23.2	2018	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.5	2018	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.7	2018	●	↓
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.1	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	10.3	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	8.4	2017	●	↑
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)	3.7	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.9	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.0	2018	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	19	2017	●	↑
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 (%)	12.1	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.3	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	32.7	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	100.0	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	5.1	2019	●	↑
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	●	↑
Resilient students (%)	34.0	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	55.4	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	12.6	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	255.6	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.4	2017	●	↓
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	12.4	2019	●	→
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	37.7	2019	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.3	2019	●	↗
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	26.0	2019	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	72	2019	●	↑
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 (%)	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	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	82.4	2017	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	4.4	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	11.1	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	2017	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	21,613	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.4	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	75.1	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.6	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	4.8	2018	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2010	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.2	2018	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.5	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	179.0	2019	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	90	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	6	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	53.4	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2018	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	33.1	2015	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.1	2017	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	11.4	2017	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	7.9	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	4.2	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	40.4	2017	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	11.9	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.6	2019	●	↗
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	7.7	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.0	2017	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	1.6	2017	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	0.9	2017	●	→
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	103.0	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	19.5	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	57.0	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	19.8	2010	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	13.2	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	2.8	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	10.1	2018	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	71.0	2018	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.4	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	3.8	2016	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	13.3	2016	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.1	2019	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.0	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.5	2019	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.0	2017	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	12.7	2017	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↓
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)	0.4	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	10.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.2	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 Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	74	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.7	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) *	0.0	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	15.0	2019	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2019	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-117.1	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	75.7	2019	●	●

* Imputed data point

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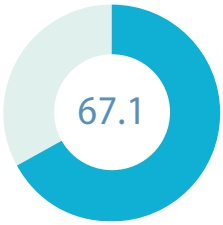
Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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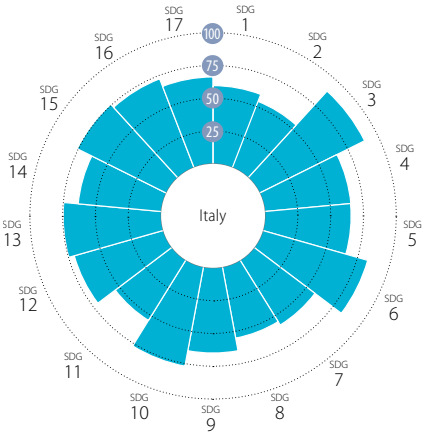
Performance by SDG

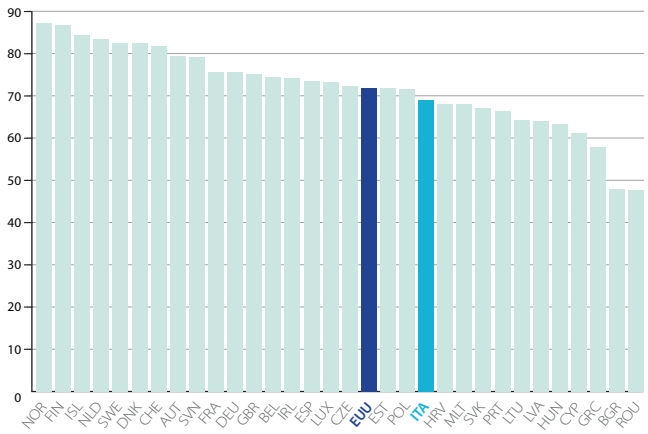


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

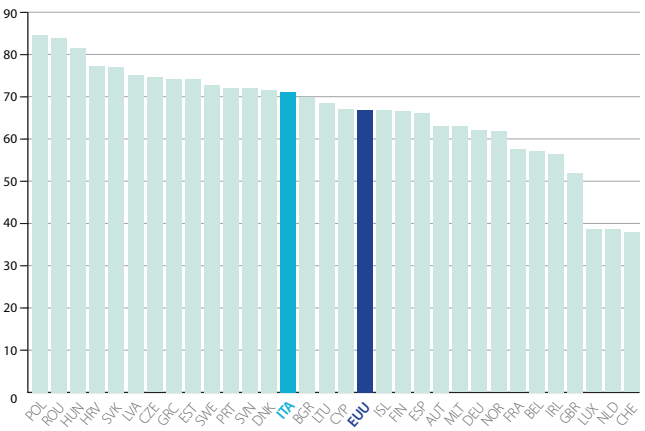
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

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Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	20.3	2018		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	8.5	2018		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2.7	2020		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.9	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	58.9	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	66	2015		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	27.8	2017		
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)	83.4	2018		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.7	2018		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	73.3	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	7.1	2018		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2.4	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	4.0	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.1	2018		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	9.5	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	6.0	2017		
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)	3.0	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.5	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	7.8	2018		
Smoking prevalence (%)	25	2017		
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 (%)	23.5	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2019		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	18.5	2020		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	94.9	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	13.5	2019		
PISA 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		
Resilient students (%)	27.4	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	27.6	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	8.1	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	247.1	2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	5.0	2017		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	19.6	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	27.9	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	35.8	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	36.1	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63	2019		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.3	2018		
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 (%)	95.0	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.2	2017		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	14.1	2018		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	17.8	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	2017		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	22,421	2018		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	22.2	2019		
Employment rate (%)	63.5	2019		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	5.6	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	12.2	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2010		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.4	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.2	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	73.8	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	84	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	6	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	56.8	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2018		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	38.8	2015		
Palma ratio	1.3	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	9.7	2017		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	12.5	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	38.0	2018		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	49.8	2018		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	13.2	2018		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	34.4	2019		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	19.4	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.5	2016		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	17.7	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.8	2018		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	38.7	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.2	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	37.3	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	10.1	2010		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	7.3	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.3	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	8.2	2018		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	90.0	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	75.1	2014		
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	43.5	2016		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.1	2016		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.2	2019		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.3	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.7	2019		
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)	0.9	2019		
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	2017		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	11.3	2018		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.2	2018		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2020		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	53	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.1	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.0	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.0	2019		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	24.0	2016		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	50.5	2019		

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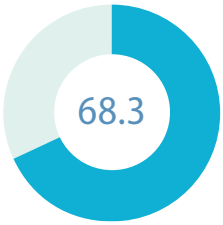
Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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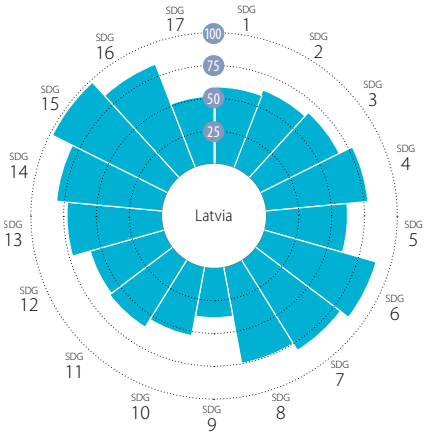
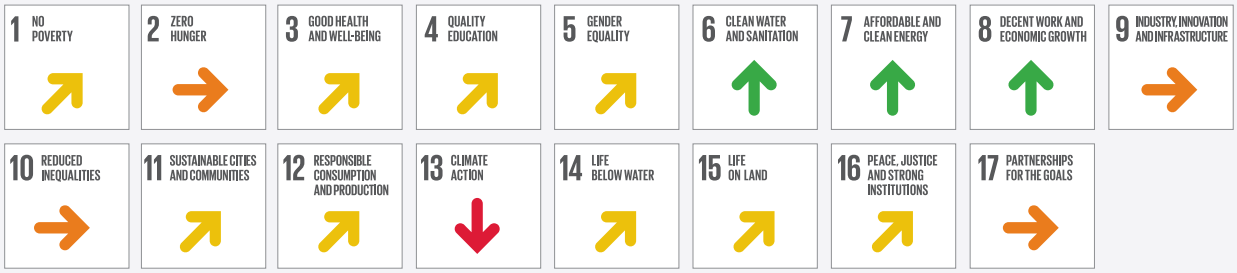
Performance by SDG



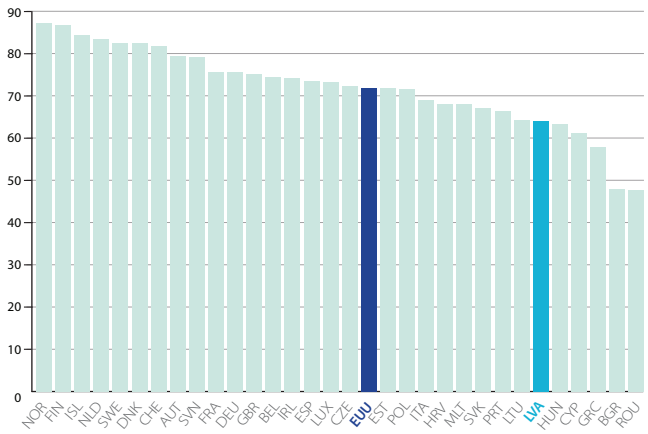
Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends



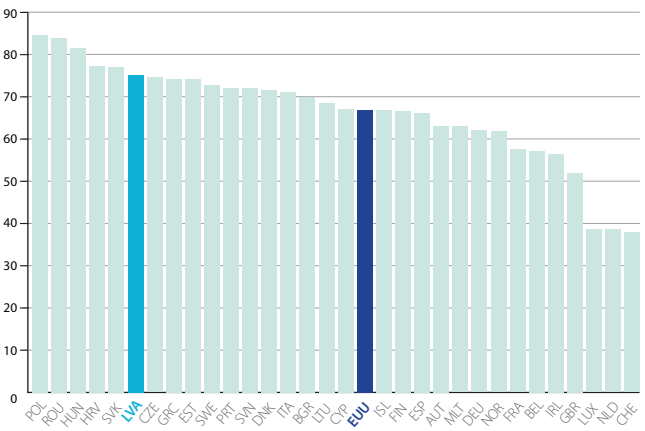
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

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 (%)	2.2	2020		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.6	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	44.6	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	22	2017		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	7.3	2017		
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	2018		
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)	47.0	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	44.3	2019		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	4.3	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	7.5	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.5	2019		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	27.8	2017		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	21.9	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	17.9	2017		
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)	3.9	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	7.7	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	12.6	2018		
Smoking prevalence (%)	32	2017		
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 (%)	39.2	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2018		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	33.5	2020		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	96.0	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.7	2019		
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		
Resilient students (%)	33.0	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	45.7	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	7.4	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.1	2018		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	3.8	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	22.3	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.0	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	31.7	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50	2019		
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 (%)	95.0	2017		
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 (%)	95.2	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.8	2017		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	8.0	2019		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	40.3	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9	2017		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	15,130	2018		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.3	2019		
Employment rate (%)	77.4	2019		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	2.4	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.5	2019		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2010		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.6	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.6	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	11.5	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	83	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	7	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	19.3	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.7	2018		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	39.1	2015		
Palma ratio	1.4	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	35.3	2017		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	30.2	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	40.4	2019		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	25.2	2018		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	19.3	2019		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.5	2018		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	13.6	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.2	2017		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	6.6	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.9	2017		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	114.6	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	16.0	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	36.3	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.0	2010		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	6.3	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.7	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	92.9	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	54.0	2014		
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	0.6	2016		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.8	2016		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.1	2019		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.2	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.5	2019		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.2	2017		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019		
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	2017		
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)	NA	NA		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	56	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.6	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) *	0.0	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.5	2019		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.3	2016		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	68.1	2019		

* Imputed data point

LIECHTENSTEIN

EFTA

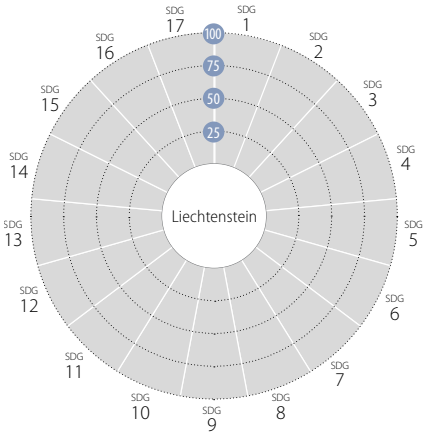
Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

na / 31

Performance by SDG

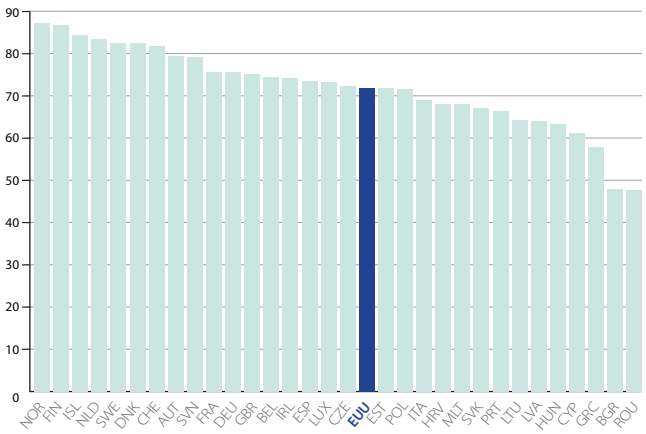


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

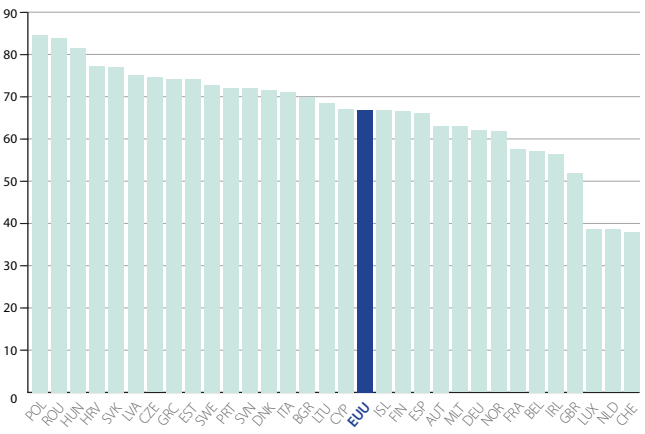
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

LIECHTENSTEIN

Performance by Indicator

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)	83.1	2018		
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		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	NA	NA		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	NA	NA		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	NA	NA		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	14.2	2017		
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	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	NA	NA		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	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)	NA	NA		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	83.7	2016		
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		
Resilient students (%)	NA	NA		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	NA	NA		
Adult participation in learning (%)	NA	NA		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	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	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	NA	NA		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	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	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.7	2017		
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		
Employment rate (%)	NA	NA		

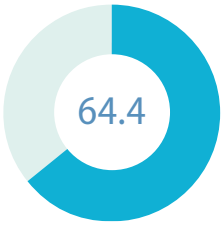
SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	NA	NA		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	NA	NA		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2010		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation 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 million population)	11,386.7	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	NA	NA		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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 adjusted for top income	NA	NA		
Palma ratio	NA	NA		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	NA	NA		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	NA	NA		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised 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		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	NA	NA		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	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)	85.7	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	27.9	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	42.2	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	12.0	2010		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	4.8	2018		
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 either 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 (%)	80.8	2019		
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)	1.0	2019		
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)	2.2	2014		
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 Perception 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) *	0.0	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	20.5	2019		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.0	2016		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	69.5	2019		

* Imputed data point

LITHUANIA

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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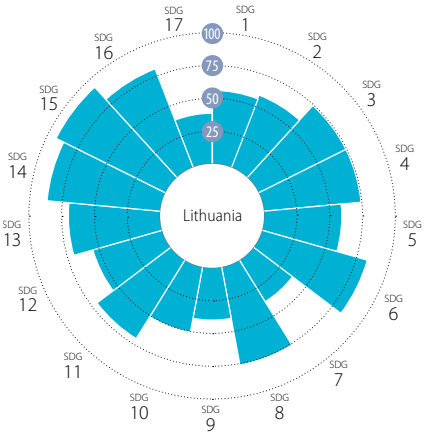
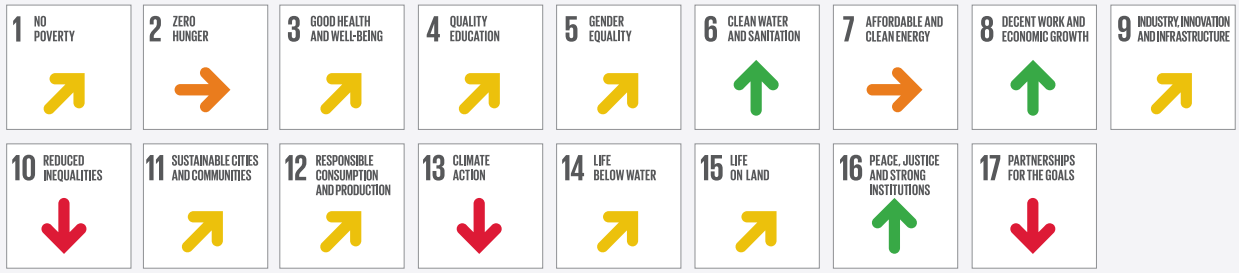
Performance by SDG



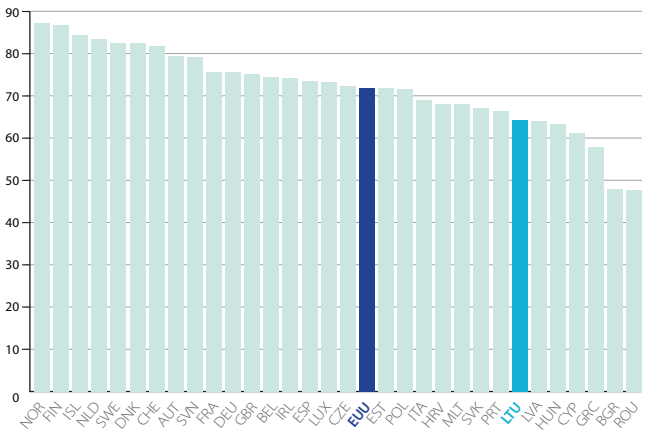
Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends



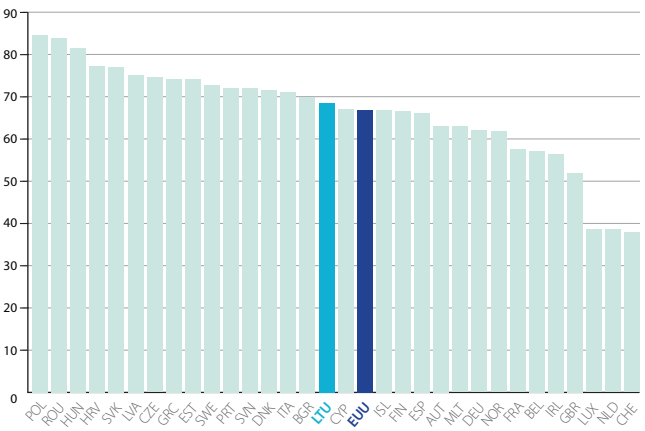
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

LITHUANIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	22.9	2018	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	9.4	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2.7	2020	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.3	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	45.6	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	25	2015	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	8.8	2017	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.4	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	44.0	2018	●	→
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	35.4	2018	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.1	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	37.8	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	20.7	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	25.8	2017	●	↑
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)	4.0	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.2	2018	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	29	2017	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	98.7	2019	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	31.6	2018	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2018	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	41.1	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	91.0	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.0	2019	●	↑
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	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	26.4	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	57.8	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	7.0	2019	●	↗
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	267.2	2019	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.0	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	1.6	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	18.7	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.1	2019	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	12.0	2019	●	↓
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	65	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	9.1	2018	●	↗
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	73.8	2017	●	↑
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 (%)	92.0	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.3	2017	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	26.7	2019	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	24.4	2018	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	3.5	2017	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	18,391	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.9	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	78.2	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.9	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	8.1	2018	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2010	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.9	2018	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.8	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	10.4	2019	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	81	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	9	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	19.3	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	44.2	2015	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.6	2017	●	↓
Elderly poverty rate (%)	28.2	2017	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	32.0	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	23.8	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	52.5	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	14.8	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.1	2018	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	4.8	2017	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.2	2017	●	↑
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	94.1	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.9	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	48.6	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	8.0	2010	●	●

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	7.4	2018	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.8	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	84.6	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	1.4	2016	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.0	2016	●	↑
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	2019	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.1	2019	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.2	2019	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.1	2017	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	3.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.0	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 Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	60	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.1	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	2.2	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.1	2019	●	↑

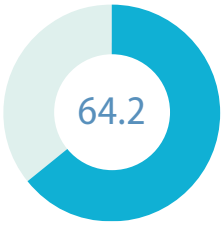
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2019	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.8	2019	●	●

LUXEMBOURG

Western Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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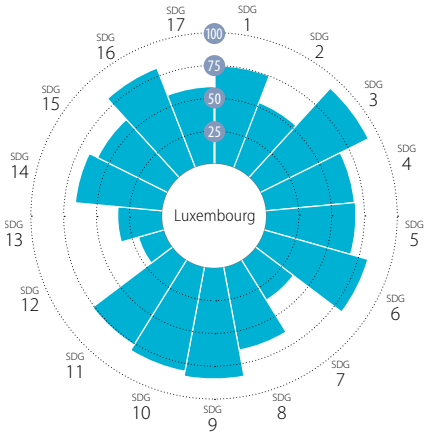
Performance by SDG

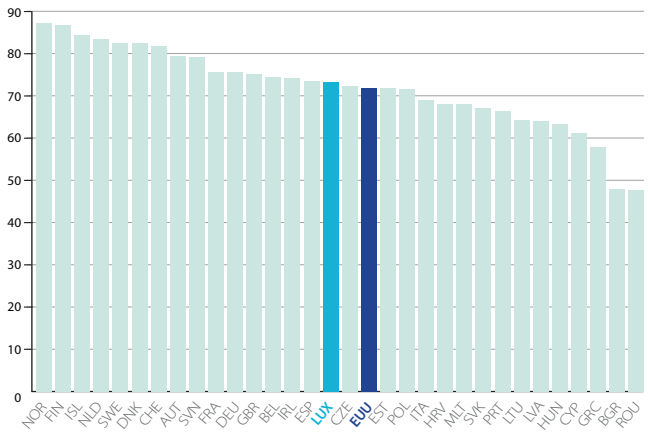


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

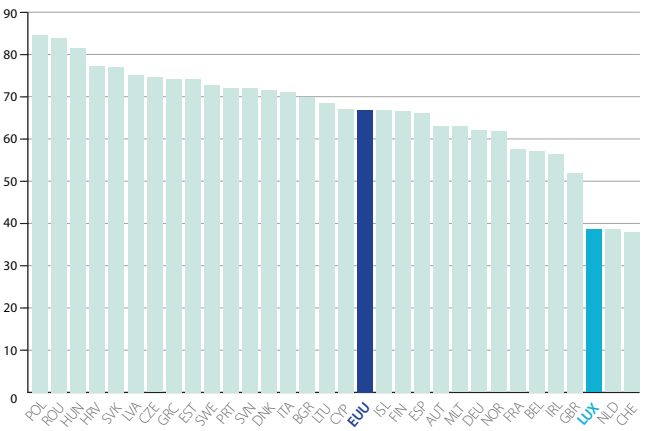
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

LUXEMBOURG

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	18.3	2018		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.3	2018		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.2	2020		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.6	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	65.0	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	129	2015		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	41.5	2017		
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	2018		
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)	68.6	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	14.0	2018		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.3	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.7	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2018		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.0	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	10.0	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.5	2017		
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)	2.4	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	11.0	2018		
Smoking prevalence (%)	21	2017		
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 (%)	10.4	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2019		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	66.7	2020		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	96.1	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.2	2019		
PISA 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		
Resilient students (%)	24.5	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	56.2	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	19.1	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	4.6	2018		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	9.1	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	16.4	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.3	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	13.1	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	84	2019		
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 (%)	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 (%)	99.7	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.6	2017		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.1	2018		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	9.1	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	22.5	2017		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	33,332	2018		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	6.5	2019		
Employment rate (%)	72.8	2019		

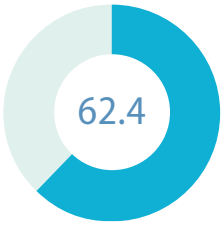
SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.3	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.7	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	13.5	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6.4	2010		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.2	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.9	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	695.6	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	95	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	51.9	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2018		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	34.8	2015		
Palma ratio	1.2	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	10.9	2017		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	31.7	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	21.7	2018		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	50.1	2018		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	18.3	2018		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	78.8	2019		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	11.2	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	8.9	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.8	2017		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	225.9	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	81.2	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	99.5	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	67.6	2010		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	20.3	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	15.7	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	73.3	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
Fish caught by either 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 (%)	81.9	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	2019		
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)	1.0	2019		
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)	0.2	2017		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	11.3	2018		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.7	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 Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	80	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	45.9	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) *	0.0	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	15.7	2019		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.1	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-50.1	2016		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	72.4	2019		

* Imputed data point

MALTA

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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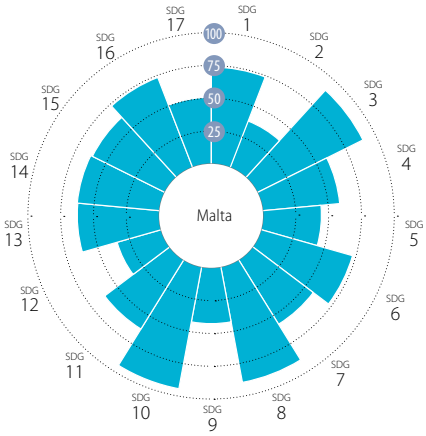
Performance by SDG

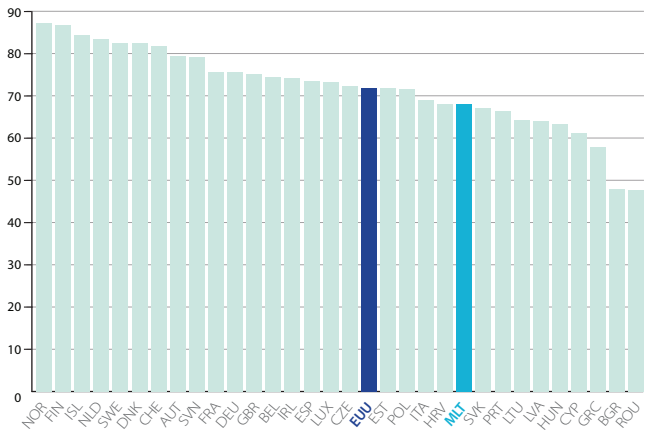


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

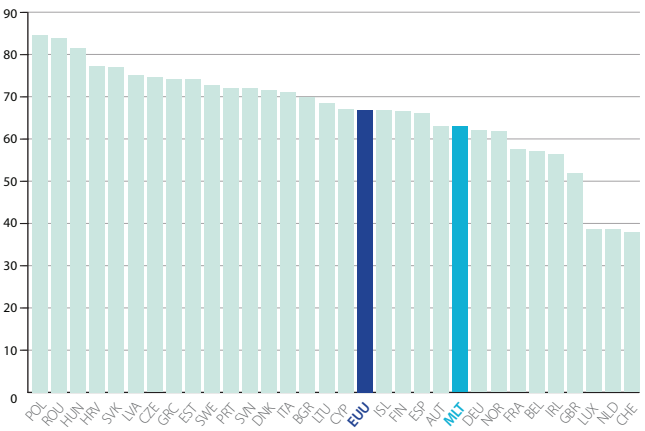
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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MALTA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	16.8	2018	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.7	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.3	2020	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.9	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	147	2015	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	92.0	2017	●	→
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)	82.5	2018	●	↑
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)	75.0	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	31.2	2019	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.2	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2015	●	●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.6	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	10.8	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2017	●	↑
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)	7.0	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.7	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	7.9	2018	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	24	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	100.0	2016	●	●
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	34.9	2017	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	94.2	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	95.3	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	16.7	2019	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	459.0	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	33.5	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	14.5	2015	●	●
Resilient students (%)	22.1	2018	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	37.8	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	12.0	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	11.7	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	20.0	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	37.0	2019	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.9	2019	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	10.0	2019	●	↗
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	70	2020	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.0	2016	●	●
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	14.9	2017	●	↓
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	18.5	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	39.2	2013	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.0	2017	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.8	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	8.0	2018	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.0	2017	●	↑
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)	7.5	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	77.2	2019	●	↑
SDG8 – (continued)				
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.1	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.4	2018	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2010	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.6	2018	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.6	2018	●	↓
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	113.5	2019	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	86	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	21	2019	●	↓
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above digital skills (%)	23	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)	31.8	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	29.6	2015	●	↑
Palma ratio	NA	NA	●	●
Elderly poverty rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	1.9	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	6.6	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	6.5	2018	●	↓
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	7.6	2019	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.3	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	NA	NA	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	6.7	2017	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.1	2017	●	↓
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	555.8	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.0	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	34.3	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	17.4	2010	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	5.5	2018	●	↗
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	2.8	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	98.9	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.5	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	93.7	2016	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	32.4	2016	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.4	2019	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.5	2019	●	↑
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)	59.9	2017	●	↓
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	→
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)	1.6	2017	●	↓
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	13.6	2019	●	↓
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	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 Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	54	2019	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.9	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.1	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.7	2019	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2019	●	↗
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-10.8	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	73.5	2019	●	●

NETHERLANDS

Western Europe

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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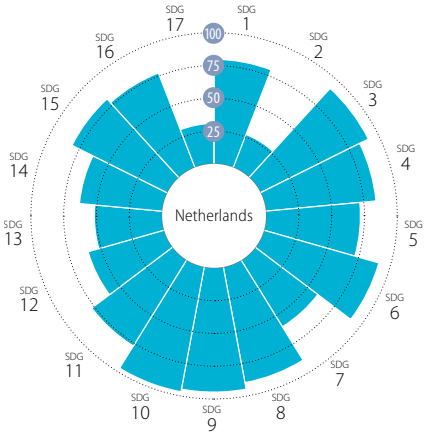
Performance by SDG

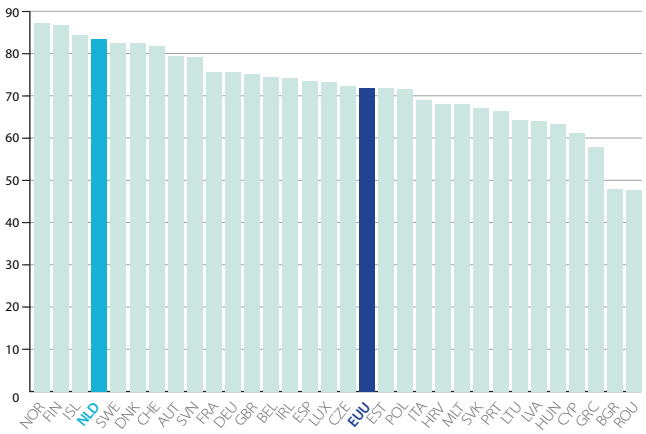


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

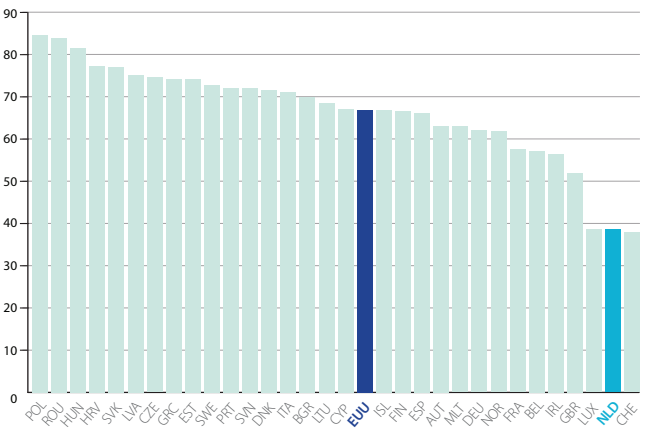
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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NETHERLANDS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	13.2	2019	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.4	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2020	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.4	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	76.2	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	187	2017	●	↓
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	63.6	2017	●	↓
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	468.5	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.9	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.4	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	75.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	27.0	2019	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.2	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.6	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	11.2	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.3	2017	●	↑
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)	3.9	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	8.3	2018	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	19	2017	●	↑
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	99.9	2018	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	10.8	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	12.2	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	96.9	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	7.5	2019	●	↑
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	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	34.9	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	51.4	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	19.5	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	280.3	2019	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.8	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	9.3	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	11.2	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	35.1	2019	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	34.2	2019	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	72	2020	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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 (%)	99.5	2017	●	↑
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	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	2017	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.9	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	7.4	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	2017	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	26,496	2019	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	5.7	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	80.1	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.0	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	5.6	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2010	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.2	2018	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.8	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	402.4	2019	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	98	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	68.1	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	28.8	2015	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.0	2016	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	3.1	2016	●	●

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	18.4	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	12.8	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	55.9	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	14.7	2019	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.9	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	11.3	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	29.9	2017	●	↑
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.3	2018	●	→
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	50.8	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	16.9	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	62.6	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	20.4	2010	●	●

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	11.6	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	2.9	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	37.8	2018	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	72.7	2018	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	31.7	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	40.1	2016	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	18.5	2016	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.4	2019	●	↑

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.9	2019	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.3	2019	●	↑
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)	0.9	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	6.0	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	16.2	2019	●	↗
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.0	2019	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	82	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.8	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	3.2	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	8.6	2019	●	↑

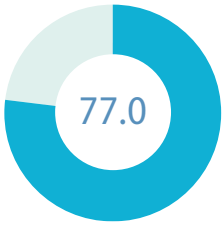
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6	2019	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-104.6	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	78.0	2019	●	●

NORWAY

EFTA

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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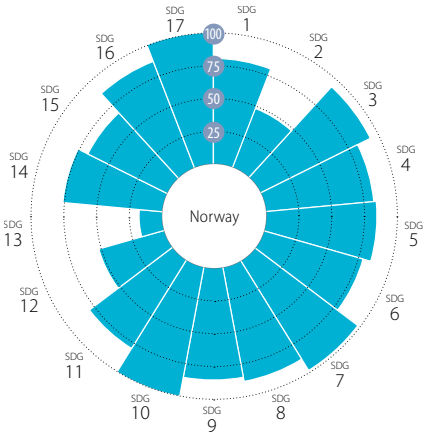
Performance by SDG

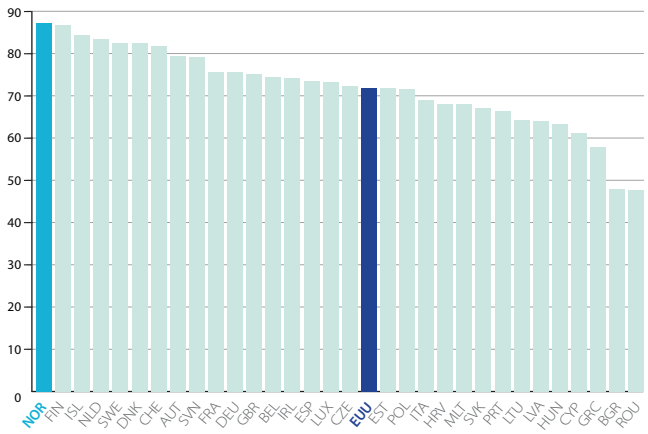


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

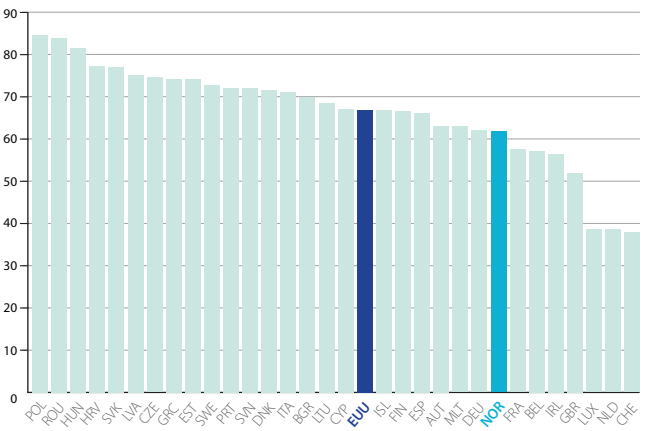
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

NORWAY

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.9	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.0	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2020	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	95	2016	●	↑
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)	82.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.7	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	76.6	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	15.5	2018	●	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.4	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	9.2	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.6	2017	●	↑
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)	2.5	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	6.0	2018	●	↑
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 (%)	14.3	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	25.9	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	97.5	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	9.9	2019	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	496.7	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	20.8	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.9	2018	●	↑
Resilient students (%)	25.7	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	49.1	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	19.3	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	278.3	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.0	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	5.2	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	3.8	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	40.8	2019	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	40.2	2019	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	89	2020	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.2	2011	●	●
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	68.6	2017	●	↓
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.2	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	60.1	2013	●	↓
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.3	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	76.3	2017	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	72.8	2018	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.2	2017	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	27,618	2017	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	6.4	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	79.5	2019	●	↑

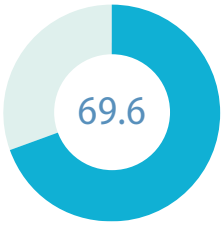
SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	0.8	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.0	2018	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2010	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.1	2018	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.7	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	118.6	2019	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	97	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	2	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above digital skills (%)	64	2019	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	50.4	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2018	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	27.4	2015	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.9	2017	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	4.3	2018	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	31.1	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	24.3	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	40.7	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	6.8	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.2	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	7.0	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
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)	94.2	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	27.8	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	43.0	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	20.4	2010	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	10.1	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	3.7	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	45,780.3	2018	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.2	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	32.9	2016	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.4	2016	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	2019	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.7	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.1	2019	●	→
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)	0.9	2019	●	↓
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)	0.5	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	4.2	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	2.6	2018	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	84	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.2	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	2.1	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	7.8	2019	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	6.2	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0	2019	●	●

* Imputed data point

POLAND

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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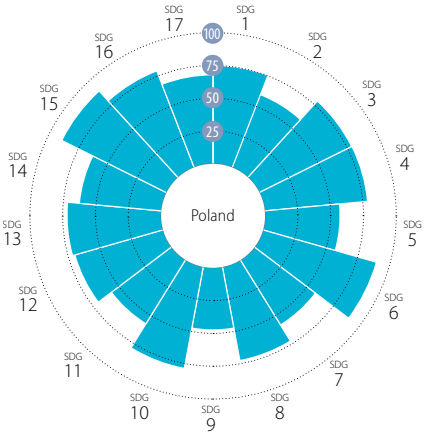
Performance by SDG

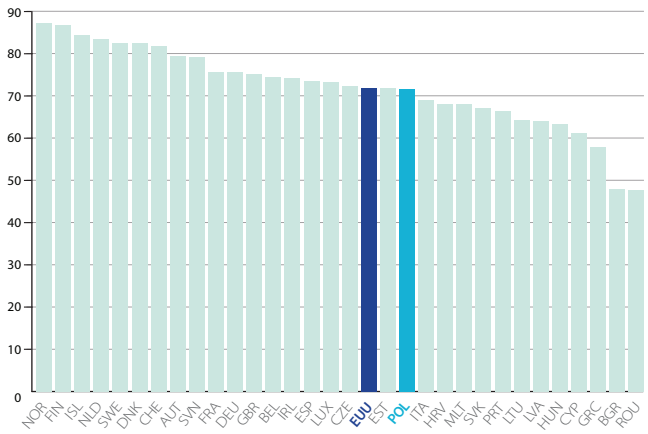


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

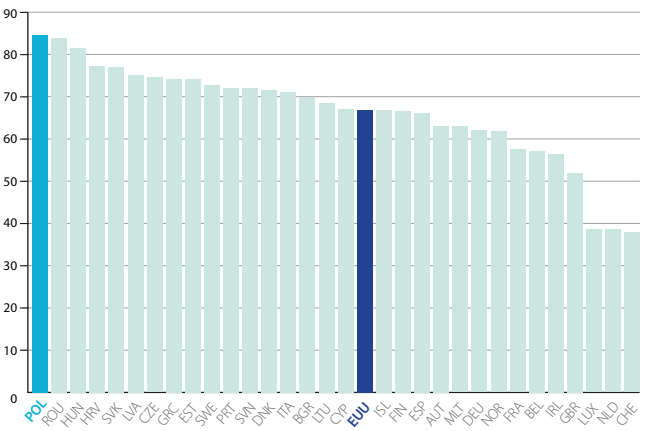
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

POLAND

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	15.4	2019	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	3.6	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.8	2020	●	↑

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	44.5	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	48	2017	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	19.9	2017	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.7	2018	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.1	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	59.2	2018	●	↗
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	25.8	2019	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	4.2	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.4	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.7	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	18.7	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2017	●	↑
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	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	7.5	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.7	2018	●	↓
Smoking prevalence (%)	30	2017	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	92.9	2018	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	20.4	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2018	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	10.1	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	93.0	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	5.2	2019	●	↑
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	●	↑
Resilient students (%)	39.3	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	46.6	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	4.8	2019	●	↗
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	259.8	2019	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	15.4	2019	●	↓
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	30.7	2019	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	27.9	2019	●	↗
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	23.5	2019	●	↗
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63	2019	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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 (%)	73.5	2017	●	↑
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 (%)	99.2	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.3	2017	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	4.2	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	11.3	2018	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.9	2017	●	→

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	16,251	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.0	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	73.0	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	0.7	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.7	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2010	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.2	2018	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.0	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	12.4	2019	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	83	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	7	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	29.6	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.9	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	42.9	2016	●	→
Palma ratio	1.0	2017	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	11.2	2017	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	25.2	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	45.2	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	34.3	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	10.8	2019	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.2	2018	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	23.8	2017	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	9.5	2017	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.3	2017	●	↗
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	30.7	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.2	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	32.8	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	3.4	2010	●	●

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	11.0	2018	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	387.1	2019	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	28.0	2018	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	59.9	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	35.8	2016	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.9	2016	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.5	2019	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.2	2019	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.7	2017	●	↓
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↗
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2017	●	↑
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)	0.6	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	●	↓
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	58	2019	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.1	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.9	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2019	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	4.2	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40.4	2019	●	●

PORTUGAL

Southern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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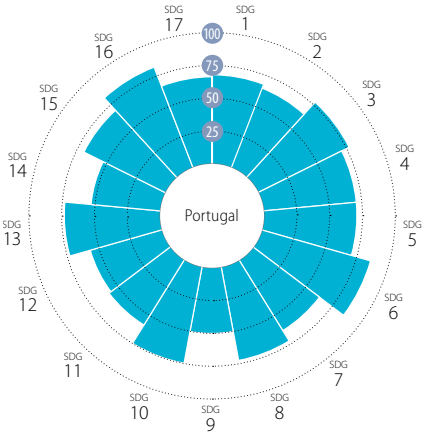
Performance by SDG

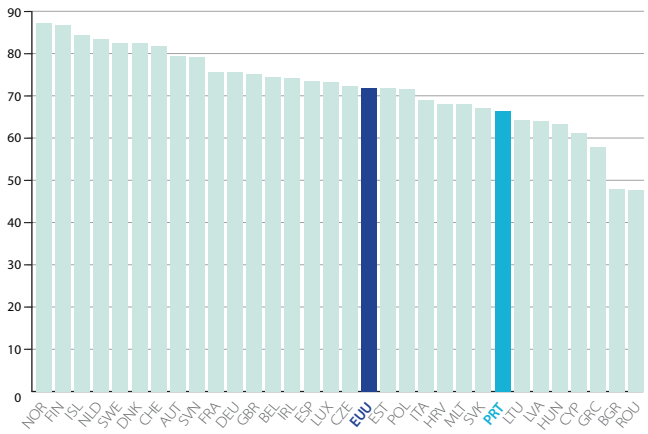


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

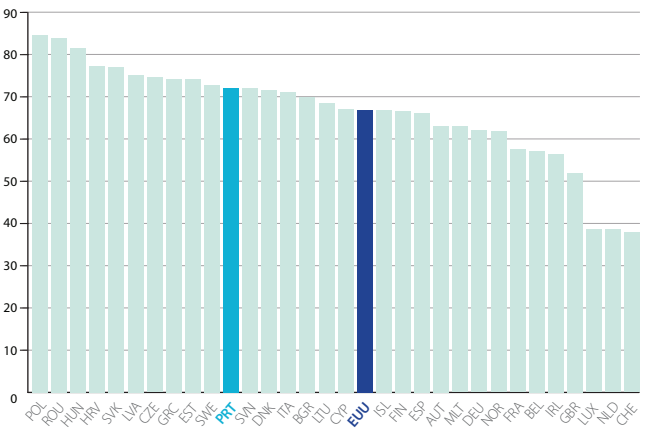
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

PORTUGAL

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	17.3	2018		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.6	2019		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2.2	2020		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.8	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	46	2017		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	13.1	2017		
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.5	2018		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.9	2018		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	49.3	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	25.5	2018		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2.1	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	3.9	2018		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1.0	2018		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	20.5	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	11.1	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.6	2017		
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	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.4	2018		
Smoking prevalence (%)	26	2017		
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 (%)	29.5	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2019		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	44.2	2020		

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	93.7	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.6	2019		
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		
Resilient students (%)	41.1	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	36.2	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	10.5	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA		

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	16.2	2018		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	7.2	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	15.9	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	40.4	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	24.6	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75	2020		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.6	2018		
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 (%)	95.3	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.7	2017		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	18.9	2019		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	30.3	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9	2017		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	19,361	2019		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	9.2	2019		
Employment rate (%)	76.1	2019		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	2.8	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.9	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.7	2018		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2010		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.4	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.2	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	26.5	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	78	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	17	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	40.3	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2018		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	42.1	2015		
Palma ratio	1.2	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	10.1	2017		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	25.2	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	18.7	2018		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	28.9	2018		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	26.9	2018		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	52.2	2019		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	12.0	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	1.8	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.5	2017		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	52.9	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.4	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	35.5	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	12.9	2010		

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	7.0	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.6	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019		

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	91.1	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	67.2	2014		
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	34.3	2016		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	26.4	2016		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.5	2019		

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.3	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.0	2019		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	18.4	2017		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019		
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.0	2018		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2017		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	6.5	2018		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.1	2018		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2020		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	62	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.9	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.5	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	12.6	2019		

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	3.3	2016		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	45.8	2019		

ROMANIA

Central and Eastern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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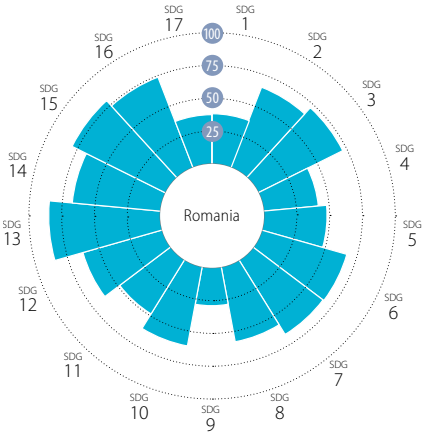
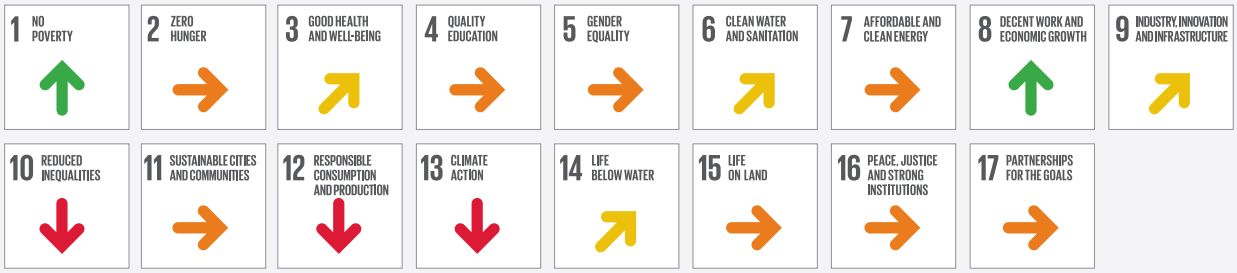
Performance by SDG



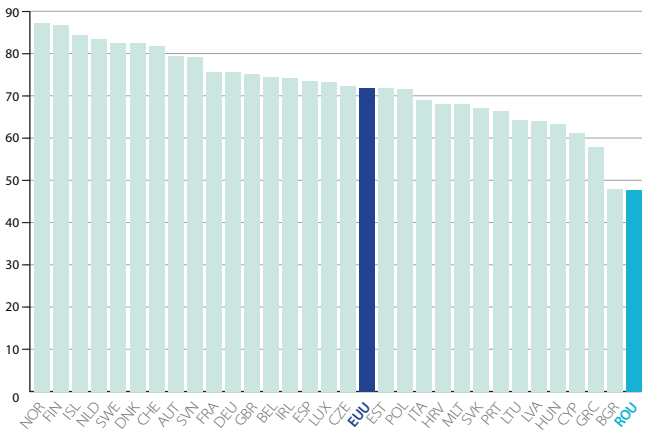
Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends



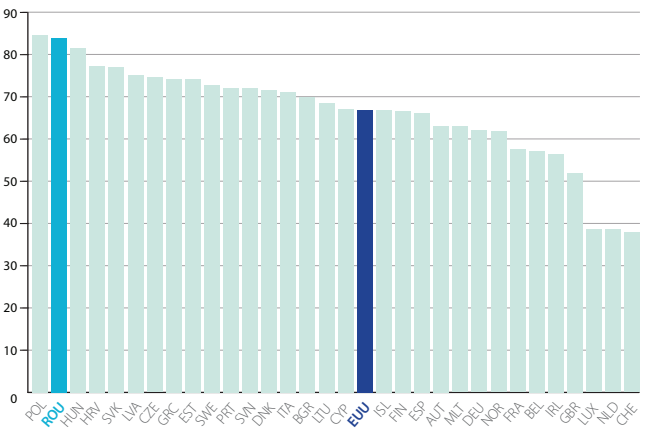
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	23.8	2019		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	14.5	2019		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	10.0	2020		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.5	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	40.3	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	-12	2017		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	10.8	2017		
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)	75.3	2018		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	2018		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	70.6	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	16.6	2019		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	4.9	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	6.4	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1.8	2019		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.3	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	21.4	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	9.9	2017		
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)	7.3	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	9.6	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.1	2018		
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2017		
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 (%)	19.5	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2019		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	7.1	2020		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	86.3	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	15.3	2019		
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		
Resilient students (%)	11.6	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	25.8	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	1.3	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	3.0	2018		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	19.0	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	26.2	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.8	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	12.6	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	49	2019		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	22.4	2019		
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	46.5	2017		
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 (%)	81.9	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	76.5	2017		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	9.3	2019		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	23.9	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	2017		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	15,377	2018		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	16.8	2019		
Employment rate (%)	70.9	2019		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.7	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	15.7	2019		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2010		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.5	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.4	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	2.1	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	82	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	16	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	22.3	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2018		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	45.8	2016		
Palma ratio	1.4	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	18.5	2017		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	18.5	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	54.4	2019		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	11.1	2018		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	9.4	2019		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.5	2019		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	20.4	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.8	2017		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	1.8	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.3	2017		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	29.4	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.3	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	41.3	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	2.2	2010		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	6.0	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	0.6	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	7.3	2019		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	57.1	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	88.0	2016		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2016		
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	2019		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.0	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.0	2019		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	3.2	2017		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019		
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)	1.5	2017		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	9.6	2019		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.9	2019		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	6.1	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population) *	0.0	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.7	2019		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	NA	NA		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.6	2019		

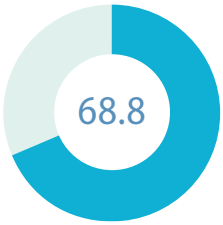
* Imputed data point

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Central and Eastern Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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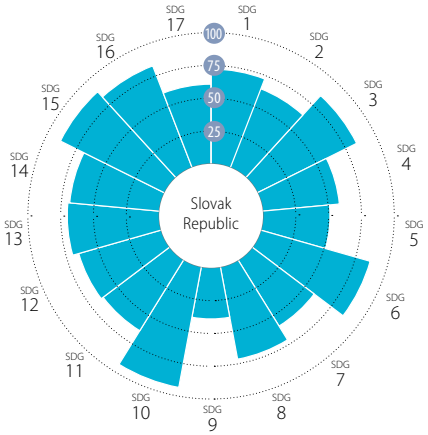
Performance by SDG

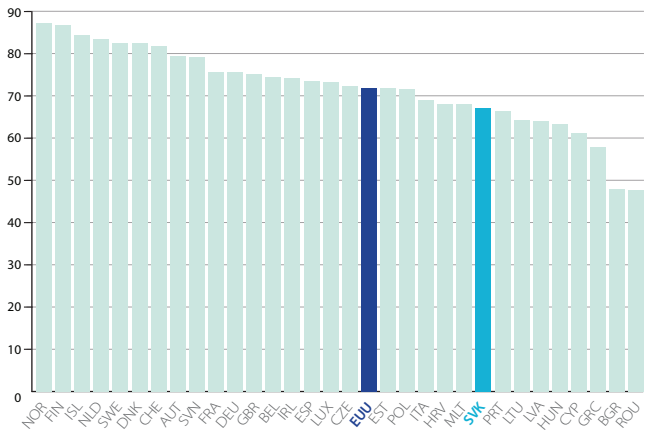


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

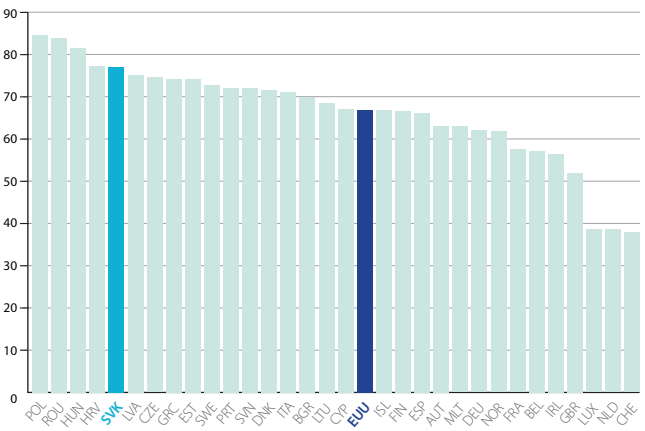
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

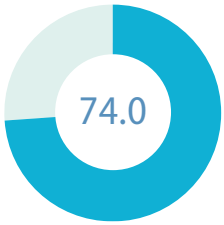
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.2	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	7.9	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2.0	2020	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.5	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	48.9	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	27	2017	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	12.6	2017	●	↑
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)	77.4	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.7	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	66.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	17.8	2018	●	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2.6	2018	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.9	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	17.2	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	7.2	2017	●	↑
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)	5.6	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.1	2018	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	26	2017	●	↓
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	94.6	2017	●	↑
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	18.9	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2018	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	19.2	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	82.2	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	8.3	2019	●	↑
PISA 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	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	19.3	2018	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	40.1	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	3.6	2019	●	→
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	275.8	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	19.4	2018	●	→
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	13.0	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	26.4	2019	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.7	2019	●	→
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	29.1	2019	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54	2019	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	1.0	2018	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	65.0	2017	●	●
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 (%)	99.8	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	82.5	2017	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.8	2019	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	11.9	2018	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	2017	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	16,066	2018	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.5	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	73.4	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	3.4	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	6.0	2018	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2010	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	0.8	2018	●	↓
R&D personnel (% of active population)	0.7	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	7.7	2019	●	↓
Households with broadband access (%)	80	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	12	2019	●	↓
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	16.4	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	33.9	2015	●	↓
Palma ratio	0.8	2016	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	4.8	2017	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	32.0	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	54.9	2018	●	↗
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	36.3	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	5.1	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	2018	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	17.5	2017	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.2	2017	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	5.1	2017	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	NA	NA	●	●
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	80.1	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.3	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	39.1	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.4	2010	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	8.0	2018	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.7	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	64.0	2018	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	56.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by either 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	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.3	2019	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.3	2017	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	13.2	2017	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	→
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)	0.5	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	4.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	4.3	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 Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	50	2019	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.9	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	23.6	2019	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2019	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.9	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	53.0	2019	●	●

SLOVENIA

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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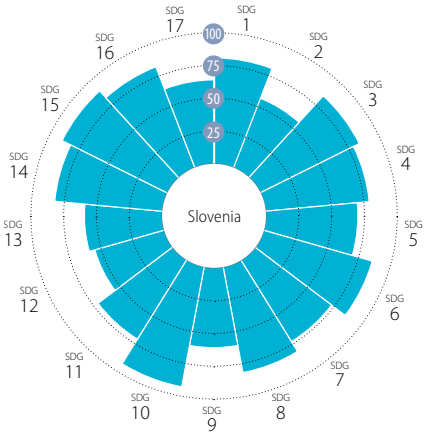
Performance by SDG

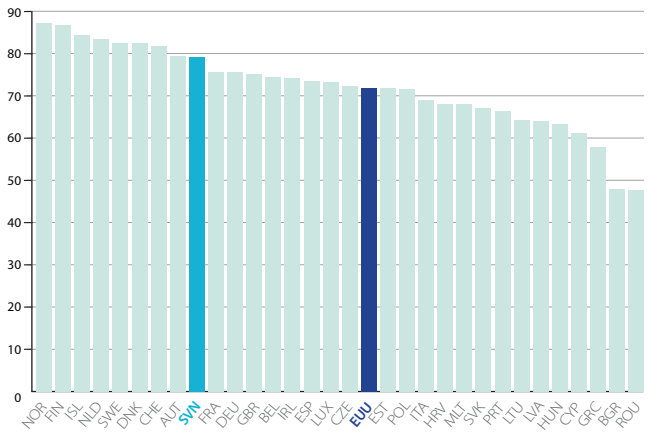


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

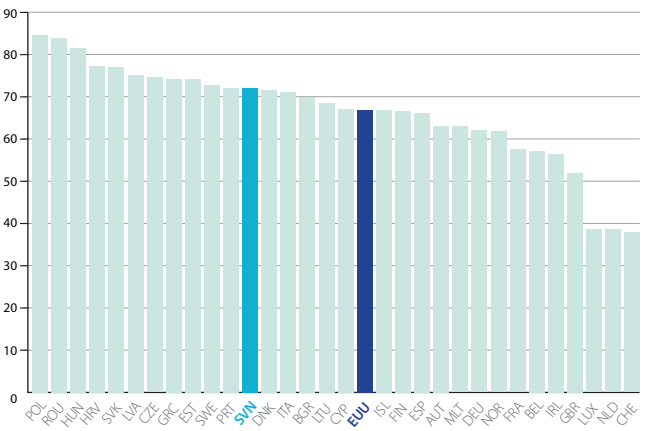
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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Performance by Indicator

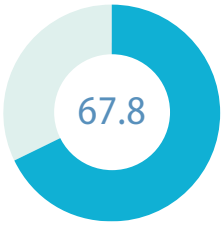
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	12.0	2019	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.6	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2020	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	57.6	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	65	2017	●	↗
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	35.1	2017	●	→
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)	81.5	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	65.4	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	29.5	2019	●	↓
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	2.9	2019	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.6	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	12.7	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	19.6	2017	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23	2016	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.0	2018	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	28	2017	●	↑
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 (%)	11.9	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	27.6	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	93.1	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.6	2019	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	503.7	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)	14.6	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	13.0	2018	●	↗
Resilient students (%)	37.7	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	44.9	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	11.2	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	257.6	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	8.7	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	6.8	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	12.4	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.1	2019	●	↓
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	24.6	2019	●	↗
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85	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 (%)	67.4	2017	●	↑
Freshwater abstraction (% of long-term average available water)	0.7	2017	●	↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)	24.5	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.1	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.0	2017	●	↗
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	2.3	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	21.1	2018	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.9	2017	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	18,610	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.8	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	76.4	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.9	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	4.5	2019	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2010	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	2.0	2018	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.5	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	58.2	2019	●	→
Households with broadband access (%)	89	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	11	2019	●	↓
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above digital skills (%)	26	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)	28.5	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2018	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	27.4	2015	●	↑
Palma ratio	0.8	2017	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (%)	13.2	2017	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	42.6	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	17.8	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	58.9	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	20.6	2019	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.7	2019	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	19.7	2017	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	8.5	2017	●	→
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	1.5	2017	●	↓
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	126.2	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	15.1	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	29.2	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	11.9	2010	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	8.5	2018	●	↓
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	2.6	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	54.8	2018	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	87.2	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	31.2	2016	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.1	2016	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.9	2019	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.7	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.0	2019	●	↑
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	0.8	2017	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.2	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	8.0	2019	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	60	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.3	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.3	2019	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2019	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	0.9	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	49.6	2019	●	●

SPAIN

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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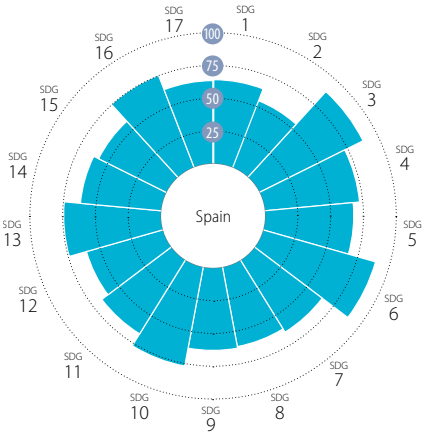
Performance by SDG

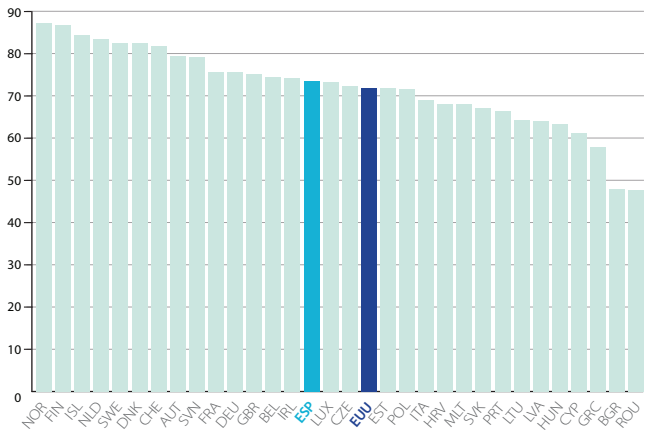


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

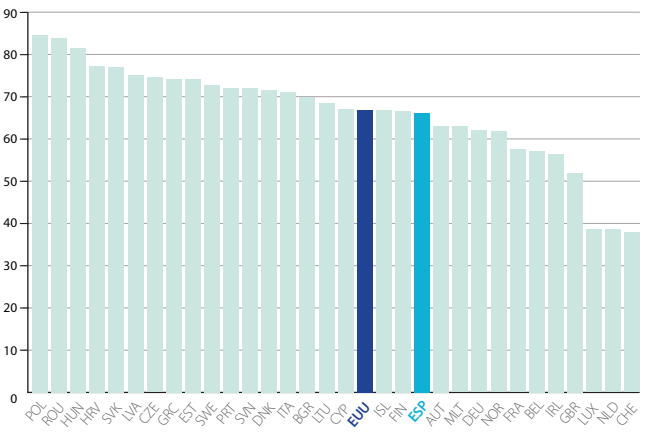
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	20.7	2019	●	↗
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.7	2019	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	2.4	2020	●	↗

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.8	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	↓
Yield gap closure (%)	45.7	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	39	2015	●	↑
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	19.7	2017	●	↑
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	110.9	2019	●	●

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.5	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.8	2018	●	↓
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	73.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	13.4	2019	●	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.2	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	0.1	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2019	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.6	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	9.9	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	7.5	2017	●	↑
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)	3.0	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.4	2018	●	→
Smoking prevalence (%)	27	2017	●	↑
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 (%)	22.2	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	19.9	2020	●	●

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	98.0	2018	●	↑
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	17.3	2019	●	↑
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	●	↑
Resilient students (%)	37.3	2018	●	↓
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	44.7	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	10.6	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	245.8	2019	●	●

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	14.0	2018	●	↑
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	11.9	2019	●	→
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	28.8	2019	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	41.9	2019	●	↑
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	26.4	2019	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75	2019	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household (%)	0.3	2019	●	↑
Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)	92.9	2014	●	●
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 (%)	98.4	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.6	2017	●	↑

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.5	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	17.5	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.0	2017	●	↑

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	20,082	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.9	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	68.0	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	5.3	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	12.7	2019	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2010	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.2	2018	●	→
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.0	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	40.2	2019	●	↗
Households with broadband access (%)	91	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	9	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	55.5	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	38.6	2015	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.3	2017	●	↗
Elderly poverty rate (%)	10.2	2017	●	↓

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	9.7	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	14.6	2019	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	36.0	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	14.7	2019	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.4	2019	●	↓
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	12.1	2017	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	7.4	2017	●	↓
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.2	2018	●	↓
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	37.2	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.2	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	45.0	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	11.0	2010	●	●

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	7.5	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.3	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	22.7	2018	●	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	87.0	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.5	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	50.3	2016	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.6	2016	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.1	2019	●	→

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.4	2019	●	→
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)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.6	2018	●	●

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	11.6	2019	●	↓
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.7	2019	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	62	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.4	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.9	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.0	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2019	●	↗
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	14.7	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.5	2019	●	●

SWEDEN

Overall Performance

Index score

SDG Rank

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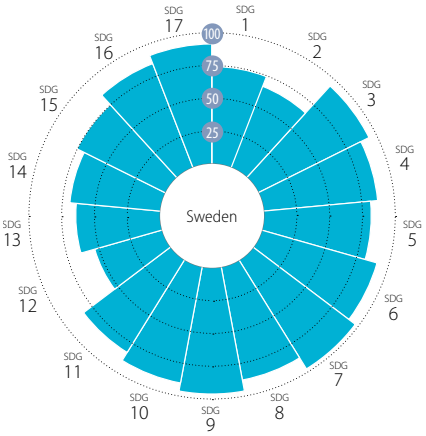
Performance by SDG

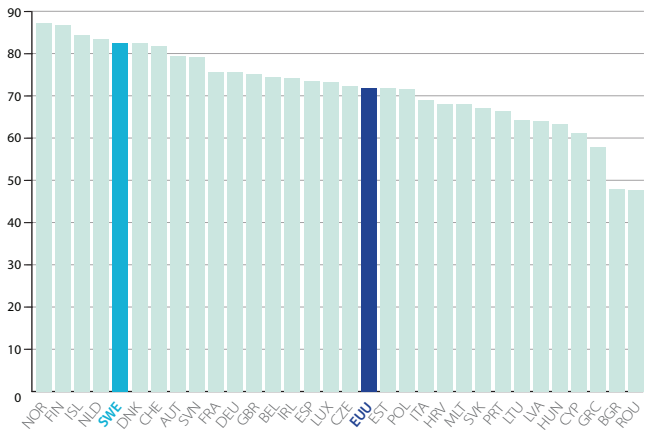


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

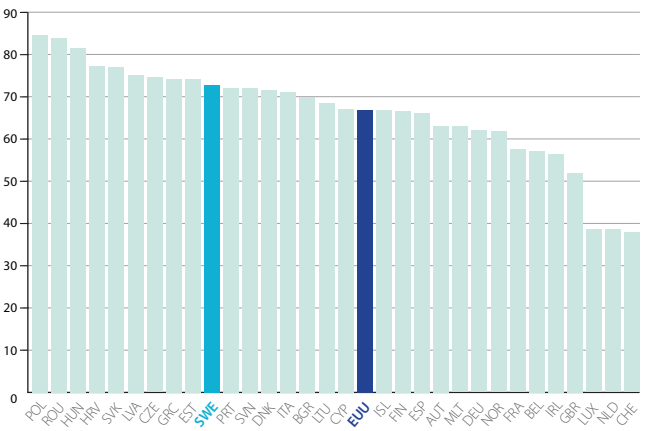
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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SWEDEN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	17.1	2019		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	1.8	2019		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.8	2020		

SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.6	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	68.6	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	35	2017		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	15.6	2017		
Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)	0.0	2019		

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.6	2018		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.3	2018		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	76.1	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	20.7	2019		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.4	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.7	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2019		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	9.1	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.2	2017		
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)	2.7	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	7.2	2018		
Smoking prevalence (%)	7	2017		
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 (%)	13.8	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2019		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	9.4	2020		

SDG4 – Quality Education	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	95.9	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	6.5	2019		
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		
Resilient students (%)	30.4	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	52.5	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	34.3	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	279.1	2019		

SDG5 – Gender Equality	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	12.2	2018		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	4.7	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	6.1	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	47.6	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	37.5	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68	2020		

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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 (%)	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 (%)	99.9	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.4	2017		

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	1.9	2019		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	54.6	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.2	2017		

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	25,635	2019		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	6.3	2019		
Employment rate (%)	82.1	2019		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	0.9	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.8	2019		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2010		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.3	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.8	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	428.2	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	95	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	66.3	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018		

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	29.8	2015		
Palma ratio	1.0	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	10.9	2018		

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	58.4	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	40.9	2019		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	45.8	2018		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	7.0	2019		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.6	2019		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	5.4	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017		

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Circular material use rate (%)	6.5	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.0	2017		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	63.3	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	18.4	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	36.1	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	13.3	2010		

SDG13 – Climate Action	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	5.4	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	2.7	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019		

SDG14 – Life Below Water	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	72.7	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	41.3	2014		
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	19.3	2016		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.7	2016		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.2	2019		

SDG15 – Life on Land	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.0	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.2	2019		
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)	1.0	2019		
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6	2018		

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Death rate due to homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2017		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	13.0	2019		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	0.7	2019		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2020		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	85	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.9	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.8	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	8.3	2019		

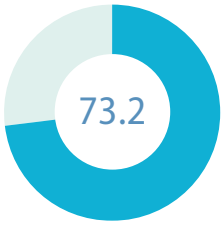
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.0	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	10.3	2016		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.0	2019		

SWITZERLAND

EFTA

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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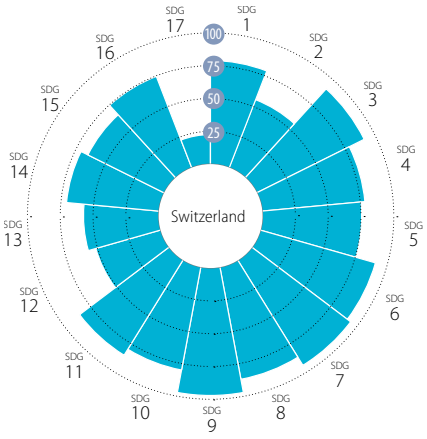
Performance by SDG

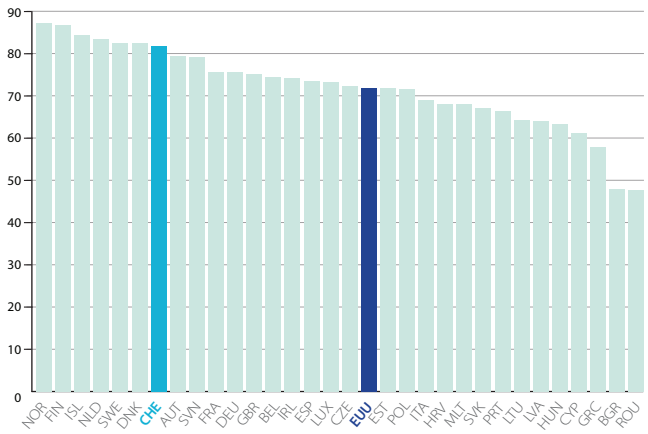


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

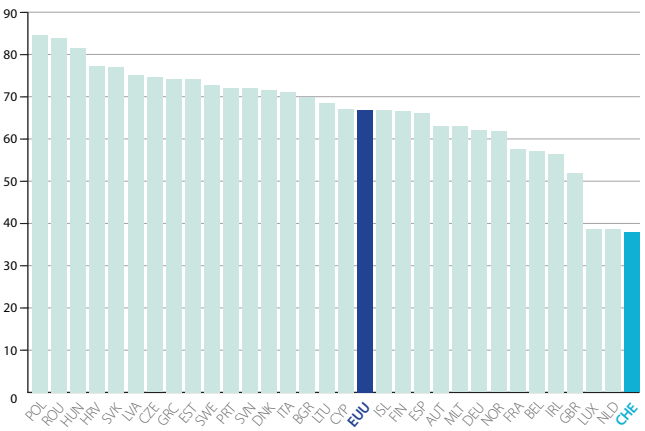
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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

SWITZERLAND

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	14.6	2018	●	↑
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2.1	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.1	2020	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.5	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	66	2017	●	↓
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)	83.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.9	2018	●	↑
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	80.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	20.0	2018	●	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	0.7	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.8	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	NA	NA	●	●
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.5	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	8.6	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	12.4	2017	●	↑
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)	4.1	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.7	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	9.1	2018	●	↑
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 (%)	28.0	2018	●	↓
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.7	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	29.3	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	73.6	2018	●	↓
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	4.4	2019	●	↑
PISA 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	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	31.2	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	56.1	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	32.3	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	NA	NA	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	17.0	2017	●	→
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	8.7	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	25.4	2019	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	88	2019	●	↑
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 (%)	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 (%)	95.5	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.5	2017	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	0.6	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	NA	NA	●	●
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.6	2017	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	29,877	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	6.2	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	82.9	2019	●	↑

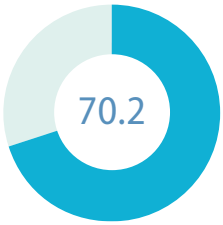
SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	1.5	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	7.3	2018	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2010	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	3.3	2017	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.7	2017	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	965.4	2019	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	95	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	75.5	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.5	2018	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	34.3	2015	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.1	2015	●	→
Elderly poverty rate (%)	16.5	2017	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	32.0	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	14.5	2018	●	↑
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	52.5	2018	●	↑
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	9.8	2018	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	83.3	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	10.2	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	3.1	2018	●	↓
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	58.3	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	27.5	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	43.3	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	21.8	2010	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	6.1	2018	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	4.8	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	75.0	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by either 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 (%)	35.5	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	2019	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	13.9	2017	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	→
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)	0.4	2017	●	↑
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	7.9	2018	●	↑
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	1.9	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 Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	85	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	43.2	2018	●	↓
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	3.1	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	10.5	2019	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2019	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-73.2	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	83.3	2019	●	●

UNITED KINGDOM

Western Europe

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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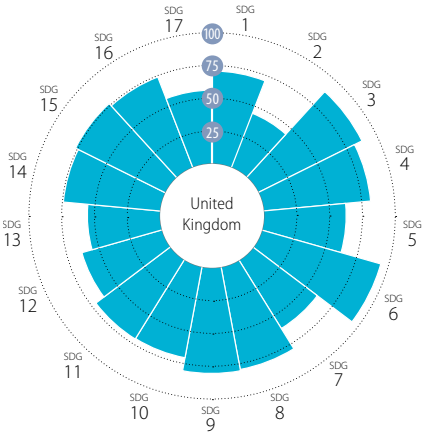
Performance by SDG

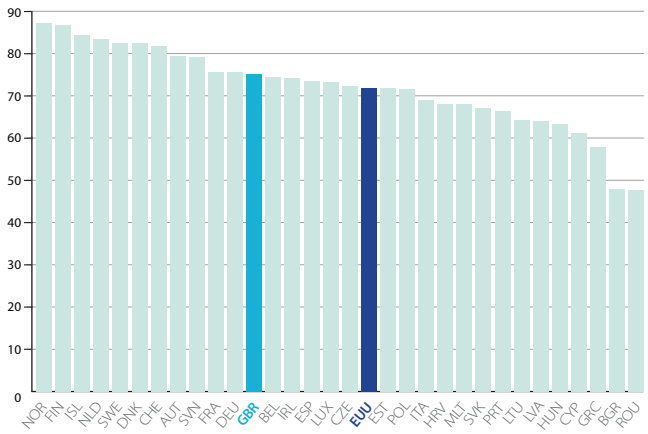


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

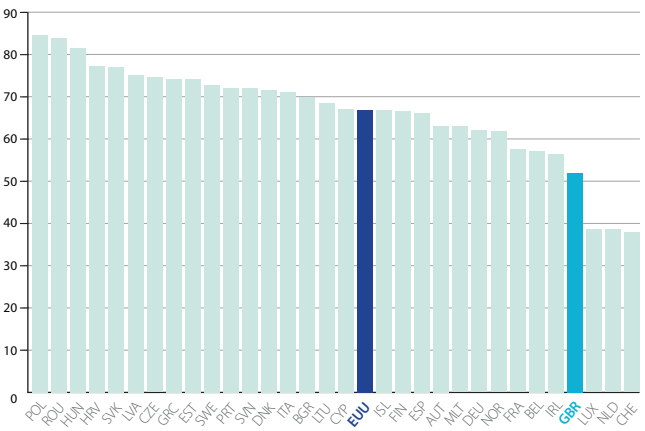
Leave No One Behind Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



Spillover Index

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



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UNITED KINGDOM

Performance by Indicator

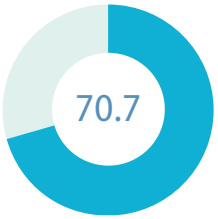
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)	18.6	2018	●	↓
Severely materially deprived people (%)	4.6	2018	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	0.4	2020	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.8	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	→
Yield gap closure (%)	67.8	2015	●	●
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	86	2017	●	→
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	14.0	2017	●	↑
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)	5.4	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	●	↗
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	4.5	2018	●	↓
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	1.9	2018	●	↑
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.0	2018	●	↑
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.2	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	10.9	2016	●	↑
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	7.5	2017	●	↑
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	2018	●	↑
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2018	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2018	●	↑
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	9.8	2018	●	↑
Smoking prevalence (%)	17	2017	●	↑
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 (%)	16.7	2018	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.2	2019	●	↑
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	6.1	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	100.0	2018	●	↑
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	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	37.0	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	50.0	2019	●	↑
Adult participation in learning (%)	14.8	2019	●	↑
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	261.8	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	19.9	2018	●	↗
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	9.4	2019	●	↑
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	26.6	2019	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	29.5	2019	●	↗
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	32.6	2019	●	↑
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	73	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 (%)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.8	2017	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	5.4	2018	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	11.0	2018	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	2017	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	●	↓
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	24,721	2018	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.4	2019	●	↑
Employment rate (%)	79.3	2019	●	↑

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	0.9	2019	●	↑
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2017	●	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	10.3	2018	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2010	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.7	2018	●	↑
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.4	2018	●	↑
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	92.4	2019	●	↑
Households with broadband access (%)	96	2019	●	↑
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	1	2019	●	↑
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above 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)	93.2	2020	●	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2018	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	37.0	2015	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.5	2017	●	→
Elderly poverty rate (%)	14.9	2018	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	10.5	2012	●	●
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised 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	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.8	2019	●	↑
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	10.0	2017	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	17.8	2017	●	↑
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.0	2018	●	→
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	53.9	2012	●	●
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.0	2012	●	●
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	38.0	2010	●	●
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	16.2	2010	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	7.5	2018	●	↗
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	3.2	2015	●	→
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	331.4	2019	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	63.2	2018	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.6	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	30.2	2016	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.8	2016	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	●
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.0	2019	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.8	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.6	2019	●	→
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	1.5	2017	●	↑
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
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	2017	●	↑
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)	0.5	2020	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	77	2019	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.6	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.2	2019	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7	2019	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	12.8	2016	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	100.0	2019	●	●

EUROPEAN UNION

Overall Performance

Index score



SDG Rank

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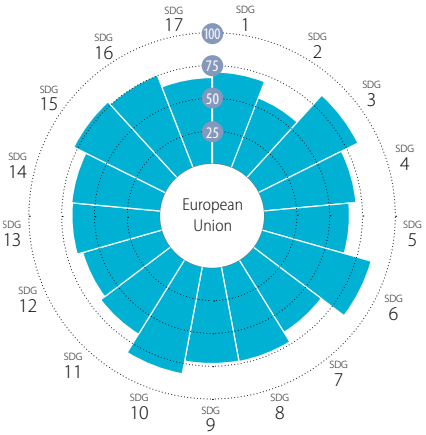
Performance by SDG

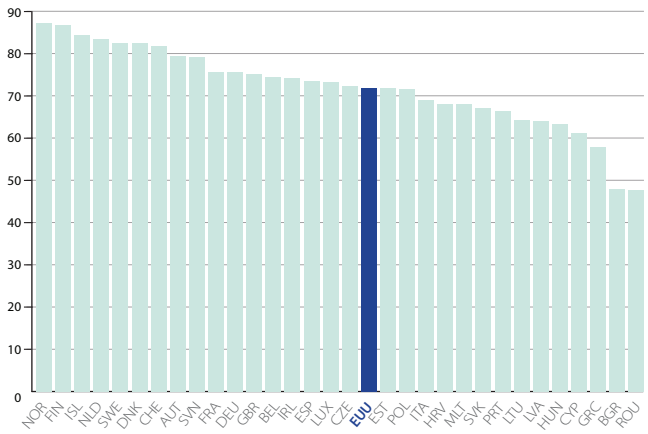


Current Assessment – SDG Dashboard

SDG Trends

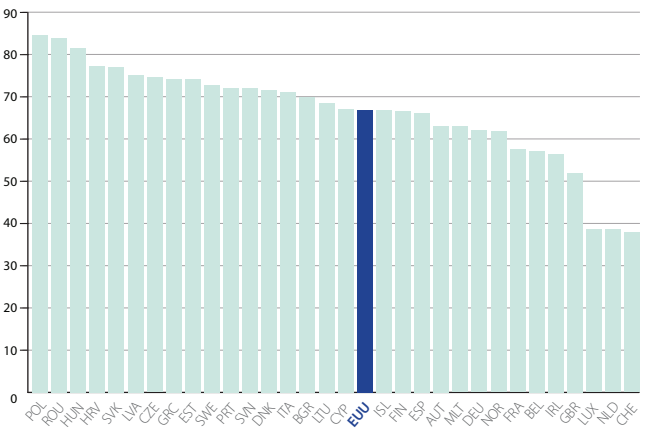
Leave No One Behind Index

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 (%)	16.7	2019		
Severely materially deprived people (%)	5.6	2019		
Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)	1.7	2020		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.2	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017		
Yield gap closure (%)	63.2	2015		
Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)	57.6	2017		
Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)	25.7	2017		
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)	81.1	2018		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.2	2018		
Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)	68.2	2018		
Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)	20.0	2019		
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)	1.8	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)	2.4	2019		
Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	0.2	2019		
New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.3	2018		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)	12.8	2016		
Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	10.5	2017		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.0	2016		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	2018		
People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.7	2018		
Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)	10.1	2018		
Smoking prevalence (%)	27.2	2017		
People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)	98.4	2019		
Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)	18.0	2018		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2019		
Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)	17.1	2020		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)	94.9	2018		
Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18 to 24)	10.2	2019		
PISA 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		
Resilient students (%)	31.5	2018		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)	40.1	2019		
Adult participation in learning (%)	10.9	2019		
Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)	261.5	2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)	13.4	2018		
Gender employment gap (p.p.)	11.6	2019		
Population inactive due to caring responsibilities (% of population aged 20 to 64)	21.3	2019		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	33.2	2019		
Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)	31.2	2019		
Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	65.7	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 (%)	80.6	2017		
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 (%)	97.2	2017		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.4	2017		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)	7.2	2019		
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	18.4	2018		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	2017		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Protection of fundamental labour rights (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020		
Gross disposable income (€/capita)	22,686	2019		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.8	2019		
Employment rate (%)	73.1	2019		

SDG8 – (continued)	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Long term unemployment rate (%)	2.9	2019		
People killed in accidents at work (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2017		
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	9.3	2019		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2010		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.9	2018		
R&D personnel (% of active population)	1.3	2018		
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (per million population)	149.2	2019		
Households with broadband access (%)	87.3	2019		
Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)	7.3	2019		
Individuals aged 55 to 74 years with basic or above digital skills (%)	33.2	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)	54.5	2020		
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2018		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	36.2	2015		
Palma ratio	1.1	2017		
Elderly poverty rate (%)	9.3	2018		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Share of green space in urban areas (%)	21.0	2012		
Overcrowding rate among people living with below 60% of median equivalised income (%)	28.4	2019		
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	45.3	2018		
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor (%)	13.1	2019		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.1	2019		
Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas (μg/m^3)	15.0	2017		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.3	2017		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Circular material use rate (%)	11.9	2017		
Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector	2.1	2018		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	45.1	2012		
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.0	2012		
Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.3	2010		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	12.3	2010		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	8.7	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.8	2015		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	112.4	2019		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)	79.2	2018		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	43.9	2014		
Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)	34.8	2016		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.9	2016		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.1	2019		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.5	2019		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.7	2019		
Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2/litre)	2.1	2017		
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)	NA	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019		
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)	0.7	2017		
Population reporting crime in their area (%)	11.3	2019		
Gap in population reporting crime in their area, by income (p.p.)	3.3	2019		
Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020		
Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.3	2019		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.2	2018		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)	1.5	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	20.6	2019		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2019		
Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)	-6.3	2016		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.0	2019		

Annex 3. Indicator profiles for the EU, its Member States and partner countries

People at risk of income poverty after social transfers (%)

People at risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Czech Republic	10.1	2019	●	↑
Iceland	10.1	2017	●	●
Finland	11.6	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	12.0	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	12.2	2018	●	↑
Hungary	12.3	2019	●	↑
Denmark	12.5	2019	●	↑
Norway	12.9	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	13.2	2019	●	↑
Austria	13.3	2019	●	↑
France	13.4	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	14.6	2018	●	↑
Ireland	14.9	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	15.4	2018	●	↑
Poland	15.4	2019	●	↑
Germany	16.0	2018	●	↑
Belgium	16.4	2018	●	↓
European Union	16.7	2019	●	↑
Malta	16.8	2018	●	↓
Sweden	17.1	2019	●	↓
Portugal	17.3	2018	●	↑
Greece	17.9	2019	●	↑
Croatia	18.3	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	18.3	2018	●	↓
United Kingdom	18.6	2018	●	↓
Italy	20.3	2018	●	↓
Spain	20.7	2019	●	↗
Estonia	21.7	2019	●	↓
Bulgaria	22.6	2019	●	↓
Latvia	22.9	2019	●	↓
Lithuania	22.9	2018	●	↓
Romania	23.8	2019	●	↗
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Severely materially deprived people (%)

The share of severely materially deprived persons who have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources. They experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	1.3	2017	●	●
Luxembourg	1.3	2018	●	↑
Sweden	1.8	2019	●	↑
Norway	2.0	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	2.1	2018	●	↑
Finland	2.4	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	2.4	2019	●	↑
Austria	2.6	2019	●	↑
Denmark	2.6	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	2.6	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	2.7	2019	●	↑
Germany	2.7	2019	●	↑
Estonia	3.3	2019	●	↑
Poland	3.6	2019	●	↑
Malta	3.7	2019	●	↑
Belgium	4.3	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	4.6	2018	●	↑
France	4.7	2019	●	↑
Spain	4.7	2019	●	↑
Ireland	4.9	2018	●	↑
European Union	5.6	2019	●	↑
Portugal	5.6	2019	●	↑
Croatia	7.2	2019	●	↑
Latvia	7.8	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	7.9	2019	●	↑
Italy	8.5	2018	●	↑
Hungary	8.7	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	9.4	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	9.4	2019	●	↑
Romania	14.5	2019	●	↑
Greece	16.2	2019	●	↑
Bulgaria	19.9	2019	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Poverty headcount ratio at $5.50/day (%)

Estimated percentage of each country's population that in 2019 is living under the poverty threshold of US$5.50 a day in purchasing power parity (PPP) at constant 2011 prices.

Reference year: 2020 *Source:* World Data Lab

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	0.1	2020	●	↑
Cyprus	0.2	2020	●	↑
Finland	0.2	2020	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.2	2020	●	↑
Iceland	0.3	2020	●	↑
Malta	0.3	2020	●	↑
Ireland	0.3	2020	●	↑
Netherlands	0.4	2020	●	↑
Slovenia	0.4	2020	●	↑
Denmark	0.4	2020	●	↑
Germany	0.4	2020	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.4	2020	●	↑
Norway	0.4	2020	●	↑
Belgium	0.4	2020	●	↑
France	0.4	2020	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.6	2020	●	↑
Austria	0.7	2020	●	↑
Estonia	0.7	2020	●	↑
Poland	0.8	2020	●	↑
Sweden	0.8	2020	●	↑
Hungary	1.7	2020	●	↑
European Union	1.7	2020	●	↑
Slovak Republic	2.0	2020	●	↗
Latvia	2.2	2020	●	↑
Portugal	2.2	2020	●	↗
Spain	2.4	2020	●	↗
Lithuania	2.7	2020	●	↑
Italy	2.7	2020	●	→
Croatia	3.3	2020	●	↑
Bulgaria	4.6	2020	●	↑
Greece	5.6	2020	●	→
Romania	10.0	2020	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)

The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m^2 or higher, based on measured height and weight.

Reference year: 2016 *Source:* WHO

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	19.5	2016	●	↓
Denmark	19.7	2016	●	↓
Italy	19.9	2016	●	↓
Austria	20.1	2016	●	↓
Slovenia	20.2	2016	●	↓
Netherlands	20.4	2016	●	↓
Slovak Republic	20.5	2016	●	↓
Sweden	20.6	2016	●	↓
Portugal	20.8	2016	●	↓
Estonia	21.2	2016	●	↓
France	21.6	2016	●	↓
Cyprus	21.8	2016	●	↓
Iceland	21.9	2016	●	↓
Belgium	22.1	2016	●	↓
Finland	22.2	2016	●	↓
European Union	22.2	2016	●	↓
Germany	22.3	2016	●	↓
Romania	22.5	2016	●	↓
Luxembourg	22.6	2016	●	↓
Norway	23.1	2016	●	↓
Poland	23.1	2016	●	↓
Latvia	23.6	2016	●	↓
Spain	23.8	2016	●	↓
Croatia	24.4	2016	●	↓
Greece	24.9	2016	●	↓
Bulgaria	25.0	2016	●	↓
Ireland	25.3	2016	●	↓
Czech Republic	26.0	2016	●	↓
Lithuania	26.3	2016	●	↓
Hungary	26.4	2016	●	↓
United Kingdom	27.8	2016	●	↓
Malta	28.9	2016	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)

Trophic levels are a measure of the energy intensity of diet composition and reflect the relative amounts of plants as opposed to animals eaten in a given country. A higher trophic level represents a greater level of consumption of energy-intensive animals.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* Bonhommeau et al (2013)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Malta	2.3	2017	●	→
Luxembourg	2.3	2017	●	→
Romania	2.3	2017	●	→
Poland	2.4	2017	●	↓
Bulgaria	2.4	2017	●	→
Croatia	2.4	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	2.4	2017	●	↓
Cyprus	2.4	2017	●	↓
Belgium	2.4	2017	●	↗
Greece	2.4	2017	●	→
Ireland	2.4	2017	●	↗
Slovenia	2.4	2017	●	↓
Slovak Republic	2.4	2017	●	↓
Latvia	2.4	2017	●	↓
Austria	2.4	2017	●	↓
United Kingdom	2.4	2017	●	→
Spain	2.4	2017	●	↓
Italy	2.4	2017	●	→
Hungary	2.4	2017	●	↓
European Union	2.4	2017	●	↓
Germany	2.4	2017	●	↓
Portugal	2.4	2017	●	→
Switzerland	2.5	2017	●	→
Estonia	2.5	2017	●	↓
France	2.5	2017	●	↓
Lithuania	2.5	2017	●	↓
Denmark	2.5	2017	●	↓
Netherlands	2.5	2017	●	↓
Sweden	2.5	2017	●	→
Norway	2.5	2017	●	→
Finland	2.6	2017	●	↓
Iceland	2.6	2017	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Yield gap closure (%)

The ratio of the actual yield to the country's potential yield in the three annual crops using the most land area, weighted for the relative importance of each crop in terms of surface area.

Reference year: 2015 *Source:* Global Yield Gap Atlas

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
France	77.3	2015	●	●
Germany	77.3	2015	●	●
Belgium	77.2	2015	●	●
Denmark	76.7	2015	●	●
Netherlands	76.2	2015	●	●
Ireland	74.5	2015	●	●
Austria	69.7	2015	●	●
Sweden	68.6	2015	●	●
United Kingdom	67.8	2015	●	●
Croatia	65.3	2015	●	●
Luxembourg	65.0	2015	●	●
Hungary	64.4	2015	●	●
European Union	63.2	2015	●	●
Italy	58.9	2015	●	●
Czech Republic	57.8	2015	●	●
Slovenia	57.6	2015	●	●
Bulgaria	54.0	2015	●	●
Finland	51.6	2015	●	●
Greece	50.6	2015	●	●
Slovak Republic	48.9	2015	●	●
Spain	45.7	2015	●	●
Lithuania	45.6	2015	●	●
Latvia	44.6	2015	●	●
Poland	44.5	2015	●	●
Estonia	40.7	2015	●	●
Romania	40.3	2015	●	●
Cyprus	38.0	2015	●	●
Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Malta	NA	NA	●	●
Norway	NA	NA	●	●
Portugal	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

Gross nitrogen balance on agricultural land (kg/hectare)

The potential surplus or deficit of nitrogen in agricultural soils. A lack of nitrogen or phosphorus may lead to degradation in soil fertility, while an excess may cause surface and groundwater (including drinking water) pollution and eutrophication. Ideally, the input/output of nutrition to the soil should be balanced. The land types included in utilised agricultural area (UAA) are arable land, permanent crops and permanent grassland.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	-12	2017	●	↑
Estonia	22	2015	●	↑
Latvia	22	2017	●	↑
Lithuania	25	2015	●	↑
Slovak Republic	27	2017	●	↑
Hungary	33	2017	●	↑
Sweden	35	2017	●	↑
France	39	2017	●	↑
Spain	39	2015	●	↑
Ireland	42	2015	●	↑
Austria	46	2017	●	↑
Portugal	46	2017	●	↑
Poland	48	2017	●	↑
Finland	51	2017	●	↓
European Union	57.6	2017	●	↑
Greece	59	2015	●	↓
Germany	62	2017	●	↑
Slovenia	65	2017	●	↗
Bulgaria	66	2017	●	↓
Italy	66	2015	●	↑
Switzerland	66	2017	●	↓
Croatia	75	2017	●	↓
Denmark	80	2015	●	↑
United Kingdom	86	2017	●	→
Norway	95	2016	●	↑
Czech Republic	101	2017	●	↓
Luxembourg	129	2015	●	↓
Belgium	132	2015	●	↗
Malta	147	2015	●	→
Netherlands	187	2017	●	↓
Cyprus	194	2015	●	↓
Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

Ammonia emissions from agriculture (kg/hectare)

The amount of ammonia (NH3) emissions as a result of the agricultural production. Ammonia emissions per hectare are calculated using the total utilised agricultural area (UAA) of the relevant year as denominator.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* EEA

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Latvia	7.3	2017	●	↑
Bulgaria	8.3	2017	●	↑
Lithuania	8.8	2017	●	↑
Estonia	9.2	2017	●	↑
Greece	9.7	2017	●	↑
Romania	10.8	2017	●	↑
Finland	12.2	2017	●	↑
Slovak Republic	12.6	2017	●	↑
Portugal	13.1	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	14.0	2017	●	↑
Hungary	14.9	2017	●	↑
Sweden	15.6	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	17.2	2017	●	↑
France	19.5	2017	●	↑
Spain	19.7	2017	●	↑
Poland	19.9	2017	●	↑
Croatia	21.3	2017	●	↑
Austria	24.3	2017	●	→
European Union	25.7	2017	●	→
Ireland	26.1	2017	●	→
Denmark	27.4	2017	●	→
Italy	27.8	2017	●	→
Slovenia	35.1	2017	●	→
Germany	38.3	2017	●	→
Luxembourg	41.5	2017	●	↓
Belgium	46.9	2017	●	→
Cyprus	51.5	2017	●	↗
Netherlands	63.6	2017	●	↓
Malta	92.0	2017	●	→
Iceland	NA	NA		
Liechtenstein	NA	NA		
Norway	NA	NA		
Switzerland	NA	NA		

Exports of pesticides banned in the EU (kg per 1,000 population)

The amount of pesticide mixture, containing a pesticide ingredient banned in the EU, per 1,000 population. Data are reported in either liters or kilograms, a conversion factor of (1kg = 1L) was assumed to aggregate data. Data come from export notifications at the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), paperwork that companies must complete under European law to export banned pesticides beyond the European Union.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Public Eye & Unearthed (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Croatia	0.0	2019	●	
Cyprus	0.0	2019	●	
Czech Republic	0.0	2019	●	
Estonia	0.0	2019	●	
Greece	0.0	2019	●	
Iceland	0.0	2019	●	
Ireland	0.0	2019	●	
Latvia	0.0	2019	●	
Liechtenstein	0.0	2019	●	
Lithuania	0.0	2019	●	
Luxembourg	0.0	2019	●	
Malta	0.0	2019	●	
Norway	0.0	2019	●	
Poland	0.0	2019	●	
Portugal	0.0	2019	●	
Romania	0.0	2019	●	
Slovak Republic	0.0	2019	●	
Slovenia	0.0	2019	●	
Sweden	0.0	2019	●	
Switzerland	0.0	2019	●	
Denmark	1.8	2019	●	
Austria	6.7	2019	●	
Hungary	15.8	2019	●	
Germany	96.7	2019	●	
Spain	110.9	2019	●	
European Union	113.1	2019	●	
France	121.3	2019	●	
Italy	156.9	2019	●	
Finland	361.5	2019	●	
Netherlands	468.5	2019	●	
Belgium	487.2	2019	●	
United Kingdom	537.3	2019	●	
Bulgaria	541.7	2019	●	

Life expectancy at birth (years)

Life expectancy at birth is defined as the mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	83.8	2018	●	↑
Spain	83.5	2018	●	↑
Italy	83.4	2018	●	↑
Liechtenstein	83.1	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	82.9	2018	●	↑
France	82.9	2018	●	↑
Iceland	82.9	2018	●	↑
Norway	82.8	2018	●	↑
Sweden	82.6	2018	●	↑
Malta	82.5	2018	●	↑
Ireland	82.3	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	82.3	2018	●	↑
Greece	81.9	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	81.9	2018	●	↑
Austria	81.8	2018	●	↑
Finland	81.8	2018	●	↑
Belgium	81.7	2018	●	↑
Portugal	81.5	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	81.5	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	81.3	2018	●	↑
European Union	81.1	2018	●	↑
Denmark	81.0	2018	●	↑
Germany	81.0	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	79.1	2018	●	↑
Estonia	78.5	2018	●	↑
Croatia	78.2	2018	●	↑
Poland	77.7	2018	●	→
Slovak Republic	77.4	2018	●	↑
Hungary	76.2	2018	●	↗
Lithuania	76.0	2018	●	↑
Romania	75.3	2018	●	→
Latvia	75.1	2018	●	→
Bulgaria	75.0	2018	●	→

Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)

Differences in life expectancy among regions. Calculated by taking the largest gap in life expectancy among NUTS2 regions within each country.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Lithuania	0.4	2018	●	↑
Ireland	0.8	2018	●	↑
Denmark	0.9	2018	●	↑
Sweden	1.3	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	1.4	2018	●	↑
Norway	1.7	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	1.7	2018	●	↑
Croatia	1.8	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	1.9	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	2.2	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	2.3	2018	●	↑
Finland	2.3	2018	●	↑
Greece	2.3	2018	●	↑
Austria	2.4	2018	●	↑
Italy	2.7	2018	●	↑
Romania	2.8	2018	●	↑
Poland	3.1	2018	●	↑
European Union	3.2	2018	●	↑
Germany	3.3	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	3.6	2018	●	↑
France	3.9	2018	●	↑
Portugal	3.9	2018	●	↑
Belgium	4.0	2018	●	↑
Hungary	4.0	2018	●	↑
Spain	4.8	2018	●	↓
United Kingdom	5.4	2018	●	↓
Cyprus	NA	NA		
Estonia	NA	NA		
Iceland	NA	NA		
Latvia	NA	NA		
Liechtenstein	NA	NA		
Luxembourg	NA	NA		
Malta	NA	NA		

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

Population with good or very good perceived health (% of population aged 16 or over)

The indicator is a subjective measure on how people judge their health in general on a scale from "very good" to "very bad". It is expressed as the share of the population aged 16 or over perceiving itself to be in "good" or "very good" health.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ireland	84.1	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	80.7	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	77.8	2018	●	↑
Iceland	77.1	2017	●	
Norway	76.6	2018	●	↑
Greece	76.4	2018	●	↑
Sweden	76.1	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	75.7	2018	●	↑
Malta	75.0	2018	●	↑
Belgium	74.9	2018	●	↑
Spain	73.7	2018	●	↑
Italy	73.3	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	73.2	2018	●	↑
Austria	71.7	2018	●	↑
Denmark	71.2	2018	●	↑
Romania	70.6	2018	●	↑
Finland	69.0	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	68.6	2018	●	↑
European Union	68.2	2018	●	↑
France	67.7	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	66.7	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	66.5	2018	●	↑
Germany	65.5	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	65.4	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	62.1	2018	●	↑
Croatia	60.7	2018	●	↑
Hungary	60.7	2018	●	↑
Poland	59.2	2018	●	↗
Estonia	51.8	2018	●	→
Portugal	49.3	2018	●	↗
Latvia	47.0	2018	●	→
Lithuania	44.0	2018	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA		

Gap in self-reported health, by income (p.p.)

Gap in percentage of people who perceive their health status as good or very good between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of the population.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Italy	7.1	2018	●	↑
Greece	9.6	2019	●	↑
France	12.3	2018	●	↑
Spain	13.4	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	14.0	2018	●	↑
Norway	15.5	2018	●	↑
Romania	16.6	2019	●	↑
Iceland	17.1	2017	●	
Slovak Republic	17.8	2018	●	↑
Denmark	19.2	2019	●	↑
European Union	20.0	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	20.0	2018	●	↑
Sweden	20.7	2019	●	↓
Austria	21.8	2019	●	↗
United Kingdom	21.9	2018	●	↗
Cyprus	22.5	2018	●	↓
Ireland	23.2	2018	●	↓
Portugal	25.5	2018	●	↓
Poland	25.8	2019	●	↓
Hungary	26.0	2019	●	↓
Netherlands	27.0	2019	●	↓
Germany	27.5	2018	●	→
Finland	27.7	2019	●	↓
Belgium	28.2	2018	●	↗
Bulgaria	28.9	2019	●	↓
Slovenia	29.5	2019	●	↓
Malta	31.2	2019	●	↓
Lithuania	35.4	2018	●	↓
Croatia	36.0	2019	●	↓
Czech Republic	43.1	2019	●	↓
Latvia	44.3	2019	●	↓
Estonia	45.2	2019	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA		

Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)

Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care (%)

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Malta	0.0	2019	●	↑
Germany	0.2	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	0.2	2019	●	↑
Spain	0.2	2019	●	↑
Austria	0.3	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.3	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.5	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	0.7	2018	●	↑
Hungary	1.0	2019	●	↑
France	1.2	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	1.4	2019	●	↑
Croatia	1.4	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	1.4	2018	●	↑
Norway	1.4	2018	●	↑
Sweden	1.4	2019	●	↑
European Union	1.8	2019	●	↑
Belgium	1.8	2018	●	↑
Denmark	1.8	2019	●	↑
Ireland	2.0	2018	●	↑
Portugal	2.1	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	2.2	2018	●	↑
Italy	2.4	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	2.6	2018	●	↓
Slovenia	2.9	2019	●	↓
Iceland	3.5	2017	●	
Poland	4.2	2019	●	↑
Latvia	4.3	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	4.5	2018	●	↓
Finland	4.7	2019	●	↓
Romania	4.9	2019	●	↑
Greece	8.1	2019	●	↑
Estonia	15.5	2019	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA		

Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, by income (p.p.)

Gap in percentage of people reporting unmet needs for medical care between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of the population. A positive value means that people with low income report more unmet needs than people with high income.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	0.0	2019	●	↑
Spain	0.1	2019	●	↑
Malta	0.2	2019	●	↑
Germany	0.4	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	0.6	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	0.6	2019	●	↑
Austria	0.7	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.7	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.9	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	1.1	2018	●	↑
Hungary	1.5	2019	●	↑
Denmark	1.6	2019	●	↑
Sweden	1.7	2019	●	↑
Norway	1.8	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	1.8	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	1.9	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.9	2018	●	↑
France	2.1	2018	●	↑
Finland	2.4	2019	●	↑
Poland	2.4	2019	●	↑
European Union	2.4	2019	●	↑
Croatia	3.0	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	3.3	2018	●	↓
Ireland	3.5	2018	●	↓
Portugal	3.9	2018	●	↑
Italy	4.0	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	4.3	2019	●	↑
Belgium	5.5	2018	●	↑
Iceland	5.8	2017	●	
Romania	6.4	2019	●	→
Latvia	7.5	2019	●	↑
Greece	17.2	2019	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA		

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

Gap in self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)

The difference in the percentage of the population reporting unmet needs for medical care in urban areas as opposed to rural areas because the medical care is too expensive, too far to travel or there's a waiting list. A positive value means that people living in rural areas report more unmet needs than people living in urban areas.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Austria	0.0	2019	●	↑
Belgium	0.0	2018	●	↑
Denmark	0.0	2019	●	↑
Estonia	0.0	2019	●	↑
Finland	0.0	2019	●	↑
France	0.0	2018	●	↑
Germany	0.0	2018	●	↑
Greece	0.0	2019	●	↑
Hungary	0.0	2019	●	↑
Iceland	0.0	2017	●	●
Lithuania	0.0	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.0	2018	●	↑
Malta	0.0	2015	●	●
Netherlands	0.0	2019	●	↑
Poland	0.0	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	0.0	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	0.0	2019	●	↑
Spain	0.0	2019	●	↑
Sweden	0.0	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.0	2018	●	↑
Italy	0.1	2018	●	↑
European Union	0.2	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	0.3	2018	●	↓
Czech Republic	0.3	2019	●	↓
Latvia	0.5	2019	●	↓
Croatia	0.7	2019	●	↑
Ireland	0.7	2018	●	↓
Portugal	1.0	2018	●	↓
Bulgaria	1.4	2019	●	↗
Romania	1.8	2019	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Norway	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

New reported cases of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)

New cases of tuberculosis infection per 100,000 population.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* ECDC/WHO (2018)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	2.3	2018	●	↑
Liechtenstein	2.6	2018	●	↑
Norway	3.6	2018	●	↑
Greece	3.8	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	4.1	2018	●	↑
Finland	4.2	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	4.6	2018	●	↑
Denmark	4.7	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	4.7	2018	●	↑
Sweden	4.7	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	5.0	2018	●	↑
Austria	5.3	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	5.5	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	5.9	2018	●	↑
Ireland	6.1	2018	●	↑
Hungary	6.2	2018	●	↑
Italy	6.2	2018	●	↑
Germany	6.4	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	7.0	2018	●	↑
France	7.1	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	7.2	2018	●	↑
Belgium	8.0	2018	●	↑
Croatia	8.9	2018	●	↑
Spain	9.6	2018	●	↑
European Union	10.3	2018	●	↑
Estonia	11.0	2018	●	↑
Malta	11.6	2018	●	↓
Poland	13.7	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	18.3	2018	●	↑
Portugal	20.5	2018	●	→
Latvia	27.8	2017	●	↑
Lithuania	37.8	2018	●	↑
Romania	59.3	2018	●	↗

Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population aged 30 to 70)

The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death.

Reference year: 2016 *Source:* WHO

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	8.6	2016	●	↑
Iceland	9.1	2016	●	↑
Sweden	9.1	2016	●	↑
Norway	9.2	2016	●	↑
Italy	9.5	2016	●	↑
Spain	9.9	2016	●	↑
Luxembourg	10.0	2016	●	↑
Finland	10.2	2016	●	↑
Ireland	10.3	2016	●	↑
France	10.6	2016	●	↑
Malta	10.8	2016	●	↑
United Kingdom	10.9	2016	●	↑
Portugal	11.1	2016	●	↑
Netherlands	11.2	2016	●	↑
Cyprus	11.3	2016	●	↑
Denmark	11.3	2016	●	↑
Austria	11.4	2016	●	↑
Belgium	11.4	2016	●	↑
Germany	12.1	2016	●	↑
Greece	12.4	2016	●	↑
Slovenia	12.7	2016	●	↑
European Union	12.8	2016	●	↑
Czech Republic	15.0	2016	●	↑
Croatia	16.7	2016	●	↑
Estonia	17.0	2016	●	↑
Slovak Republic	17.2	2016	●	↑
Poland	18.7	2016	●	↑
Lithuania	20.7	2016	●	↑
Romania	21.4	2016	●	↗
Latvia	21.9	2016	●	↑
Hungary	23.0	2016	●	→
Bulgaria	23.6	2016	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)

Rate of mortality due to self-harm per 100,000 population.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	4.1	2017	●	↑
Greece	4.5	2017	●	↑
Malta	5.3	2017	●	↑
Italy	6.0	2017	●	↑
Slovak Republic	7.2	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	7.5	2017	●	↑
Spain	7.5	2017	●	↑
Ireland	8.4	2017	●	↑
Luxembourg	9.5	2017	●	↑
Portugal	9.6	2017	●	↑
Bulgaria	9.8	2017	●	↑
Iceland	9.8	2017	●	↑
Romania	9.9	2017	●	↑
Denmark	10.5	2017	●	↑
European Union	10.5	2017	●	↑
Germany	10.6	2017	●	↑
Netherlands	11.3	2017	●	↑
Norway	11.6	2017	●	↑
Poland	11.7	2017	●	↑
Sweden	12.2	2017	●	→
Switzerland	12.4	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	13.2	2017	●	↑
France	13.2	2016	●	↑
Austria	13.9	2017	●	↑
Liechtenstein	14.2	2017	●	↓
Croatia	14.8	2017	●	↑
Finland	15.0	2017	●	↓
Belgium	15.4	2017	●	↑
Hungary	16.7	2017	●	↑
Estonia	17.3	2017	●	↗
Latvia	17.9	2017	●	↗
Slovenia	19.6	2017	●	↓
Lithuania	25.8	2017	●	↑

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)

Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution.

Reference year: 2016 *Source:* WHO

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	7	2016	●	●
Sweden	7	2016	●	●
Iceland	9	2016	●	●
Norway	9	2016	●	●
France	10	2016	●	●
Portugal	10	2016	●	●
Spain	10	2016	●	●
Switzerland	10	2016	●	●
Ireland	12	2016	●	●
Luxembourg	12	2016	●	●
Denmark	13	2016	●	●
Netherlands	14	2016	●	●
United Kingdom	14	2016	●	●
Austria	15	2016	●	●
Italy	15	2016	●	●
Belgium	16	2016	●	●
Germany	16	2016	●	●
European Union	20.0	2016	●	●
Cyprus	20	2016	●	●
Malta	20	2016	●	●
Slovenia	23	2016	●	●
Estonia	25	2016	●	●
Greece	28	2016	●	●
Czech Republic	30	2016	●	●
Lithuania	34	2016	●	●
Slovak Republic	34	2016	●	●
Croatia	35	2016	●	●
Poland	38	2016	●	●
Hungary	39	2016	●	●
Latvia	41	2016	●	●
Romania	59	2016	●	●
Bulgaria	62	2016	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year, per 1,000 live births.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* UNICEF et al

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	1.7	2018	●	↑
Iceland	2.0	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	2.1	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	2.4	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	2.4	2018	●	↑
Norway	2.5	2018	●	↑
Estonia	2.6	2018	●	↑
Sweden	2.7	2018	●	↑
Italy	3.0	2018	●	↑
Spain	3.0	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	3.4	2018	●	↑
Austria	3.5	2018	●	↑
Belgium	3.7	2018	●	↑
Germany	3.7	2018	●	↑
Ireland	3.7	2018	●	↑
Portugal	3.7	2018	●	↑
European Union	3.9	2018	●	↑
Latvia	3.9	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	3.9	2018	●	↑
France	4.0	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	4.0	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	4.1	2018	●	↑
Denmark	4.2	2018	●	↑
Hungary	4.3	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	4.3	2018	●	↑
Poland	4.4	2018	●	↑
Greece	4.5	2018	●	↑
Croatia	4.7	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	5.6	2018	●	↑
Malta	7.0	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	7.1	2018	●	↑
Romania	7.3	2018	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

People killed in road accidents (per 100,000 population)

The number of fatalities caused by road accidents, including drivers and passengers of motorised vehicles and pedal cycles as well as pedestrians. Persons dying on road accidents up to 30 days after the occurrence of the accident are counted as road accident fatalities. After these 30 days, a different cause of death might be declared by reporting institutions. For Member States not using this definition, corrective factors are applied.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* DG MOVE

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Liechtenstein	0.0	2018	●	↑
Norway	2.0	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	2.7	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	2.8	2018	●	↑
Ireland	2.9	2018	●	↑
Denmark	3.0	2018	●	↑
Sweden	3.2	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	3.5	2018	●	↑
Malta	3.7	2018	●	↑
Spain	3.9	2018	●	↑
Germany	4.0	2018	●	↑
Finland	4.3	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	4.4	2018	●	↑
Austria	4.6	2018	●	↑
France	4.8	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	4.8	2018	●	↑
Estonia	5.1	2018	●	↑
Iceland	5.1	2018	●	↑
European Union	5.2	2018	●	↑
Belgium	5.3	2018	●	↑
Italy	5.5	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	5.6	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	5.9	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	6.2	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	6.2	2018	●	↑
Greece	6.5	2018	●	↑
Hungary	6.5	2018	●	↑
Portugal	6.8	2018	●	↑
Poland	7.5	2018	●	↑
Croatia	7.7	2018	●	↑
Latvia	7.7	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	8.7	2018	●	↑
Romania	9.6	2018	●	→

Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)

Estimated national routine immunisation coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and 1st dose of measles).

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* WHO/UNICEF

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Hungary	99	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	99	2018	●	↑
Portugal	99	2018	●	↑
Greece	97	2018	●	↑
Sweden	97	2018	●	↑
Belgium	96	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	96	2018	●	↑
Latvia	96	2018	●	↑
Malta	96	2018	●	↑
Norway	96	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	96	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	96	2018	●	↑
Denmark	95	2018	●	↑
Croatia	93	2018	●	↑
Germany	93	2018	●	↑
Italy	93	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	93	2018	●	↑
Poland	93	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	93	2018	●	↑
Spain	93	2018	●	↑
European Union	92.7	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	92	2018	●	↑
Ireland	92	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	92	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	92	2018	●	↑
Finland	91	2018	●	↑
Iceland	91	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	90	2018	●	↑
France	90	2018	●	↑
Estonia	87	2018	●	↓
Romania	86	2018	●	→
Austria	85	2018	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

Alcohol consumption (litre/capita/year)

Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption of pure alcohol is calculated as the sum of beverage-specific alcohol consumption of pure alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other) from government statistics, country-specific alcohol industry statistics in the public domain, and FAOSTAT.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* ECDC/WHO

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Norway	6.0	2018	●	↑
Greece	6.1	2018	●	↑
Sweden	7.2	2018	●	↑
Iceland	7.7	2018	●	↑
Italy	7.8	2018	●	↑
Malta	7.9	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	8.3	2018	●	↑
Finland	8.4	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	9.1	2018	●	↑
Belgium	9.4	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	9.6	2018	●	↑
Denmark	9.7	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	9.8	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	10.0	2018	●	↑
Croatia	10.1	2018	●	↓
European Union	10.1	2018	●	→
Estonia	10.1	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	10.1	2018	●	↑
Romania	10.1	2018	●	↓
Portugal	10.4	2018	●	↓
Spain	10.4	2018	●	→
Hungary	10.7	2017	●	↗
Poland	10.7	2018	●	↓
Germany	10.8	2018	●	↑
Ireland	11.0	2018	●	↓
Luxembourg	11.0	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	11.2	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	11.4	2018	●	↓
France	11.6	2018	●	↗
Czech Republic	11.8	2018	●	↓
Austria	12.2	2018	●	↓
Latvia	12.6	2018	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Smoking prevalence (%)

The share of the population aged 15 years and over who report that they currently smoke boxed cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos or a pipe. The data does not include use of other tobacco products such as electronic cigarettes and snuff. The data are collected through a Eurobarometer survey and are based on self-reports during face-to-face interviews in people's homes.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* DG SANTE

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Sweden	7	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	17	2017	●	↑
Belgium	19	2017	●	↑
Denmark	19	2017	●	↑
Ireland	19	2017	●	↑
Netherlands	19	2017	●	↑
Finland	20	2017	●	↑
Luxembourg	21	2017	●	↑
Estonia	23	2017	●	↑
Malta	24	2017	●	↑
Germany	25	2017	●	↑
Italy	25	2017	●	↑
Portugal	26	2017	●	→
Slovak Republic	26	2017	●	↓
Hungary	27	2017	●	↑
Spain	27	2017	●	↑
European Union	27.2	2017	●	↓
Austria	28	2017	●	↓
Cyprus	28	2017	●	↑
Romania	28	2017	●	↓
Slovenia	28	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	29	2017	●	↓
Lithuania	29	2017	●	↓
Poland	30	2017	●	↓
Latvia	32	2017	●	↓
Croatia	35	2017	●	↓
Bulgaria	36	2017	●	↓
France	36	2017	●	↓
Greece	37	2017	●	→
Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Norway	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

People covered by health insurance for a core set of services (%)

Percentage of people covered by health insurance for a core set of services under public programs and through private insurance.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Croatia	100.0	2014	●	●
Czech Republic	100.0	2018	●	↑
Denmark	100.0	2019	●	↑
Finland	100.0	2019	●	↑
Greece	100.0	2018	●	↑
Iceland	100.0	2019	●	↑
Ireland	100.0	2019	●	↑
Italy	100.0	2018	●	↑
Latvia	100.0	2018	●	●
Luxembourg	100.0	2018	●	●
Malta	100.0	2016	●	●
Norway	100.0	2019	●	↑
Portugal	100.0	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	100.0	2018	●	↑
Spain	100.0	2019	●	↑
Sweden	100.0	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	100.0	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	100.0	2018	●	↑
Austria	99.9	2018	●	↑
France	99.9	2019	●	↑
Germany	99.9	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	99.9	2018	●	↑
Belgium	98.7	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	98.7	2019	●	↑
European Union	98.4	2019	●	↑
Estonia	95.0	2019	●	↗
Slovak Republic	94.6	2017	●	↑
Hungary	94.0	2018	●	↓
Poland	92.9	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	89.8	2017	●	●
Romania	89.0	2017	●	●
Cyprus	83.0	2013	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments (%)

Share of total health spending financed by out-of-pocket payments. Out-of-pocket payments are expenditures borne directly by a patient where neither public nor private insurance cover the full cost of the health good or service. They include cost-sharing and other expenditures paid directly by private households and should also in principle include estimations of informal payments to health care providers.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
France	9.2	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	10.4	2018	●	↑
Croatia	10.5	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	10.8	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	11.9	2018	●	↑
Ireland	12.1	2018	●	↑
Germany	12.5	2018	●	↑
Denmark	13.8	2018	●	↑
Sweden	13.8	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	14.2	2018	●	↑
Norway	14.3	2018	●	↑
Iceland	15.9	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	16.7	2018	●	↑
European Union	18.0	2018	●	↑
Austria	18.4	2018	●	↑
Finland	18.4	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	18.9	2018	●	↑
Belgium	19.1	2018	●	↑
Romania	19.5	2018	●	↑
Poland	20.4	2018	●	↑
Spain	22.2	2018	●	↑
Italy	23.5	2018	●	↑
Estonia	24.6	2018	●	↑
Hungary	26.9	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	28.0	2018	●	↓
Portugal	29.5	2018	●	↓
Lithuania	31.6	2018	●	→
Malta	34.9	2017	●	↑
Greece	36.4	2018	●	→
Latvia	39.2	2018	●	→
Bulgaria	39.3	2018	●	↗
Cyprus	44.6	2018	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)

Subjective self-evaluation of life, where respondents are asked to evaluate where they feel they stand on a ladder where 0 represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Gallup

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	7.8	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	7.7	2019	●	↑
Denmark	7.7	2019	●	↑
Iceland	7.5	2017	●	●
Norway	7.4	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	7.4	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	7.4	2019	●	↑
Sweden	7.4	2019	●	↑
Ireland	7.3	2019	●	↑
Austria	7.2	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	7.2	2019	●	↑
Germany	7.0	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	7.0	2018	●	↑
Belgium	6.8	2019	●	↑
Malta	6.7	2019	●	↑
France	6.7	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	6.7	2019	●	↑
European Union	6.6	2019	●	↑
Spain	6.5	2019	●	↑
Italy	6.4	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	6.3	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	6.3	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	6.2	2018	●	↑
Romania	6.1	2019	●	↑
Poland	6.1	2018	●	↑
Portugal	6.1	2019	●	↑
Estonia	6.0	2019	●	↑
Hungary	6.0	2019	●	↑
Latvia	5.9	2018	●	↗
Croatia	5.5	2018	●	↑
Greece	5.4	2018	●	↓
Bulgaria	5.1	2018	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Cumulative Covid-19 tests performed, Feb-June 2020 (per 1,000 population)

Cumulative test rate for Covid-19 two months after the first official case reported or as of April 15 (per thousand population)

Reference year: 2020 *Source:* Worldometer & Our World in Data

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	139.3	2020	●	●
Malta	94.2	2020	●	●
Luxembourg	66.7	2020	●	●
Portugal	44.2	2020	●	●
Lithuania	41.1	2020	●	●
Estonia	37.3	2020	●	●
Denmark	35.1	2020	●	●
Latvia	33.5	2020	●	●
Ireland	32.7	2020	●	●
Switzerland	29.3	2020	●	●
Slovenia	27.6	2020	●	●
Norway	25.9	2020	●	●
Germany	24.9	2020	●	●
Austria	24.5	2020	●	●
Czech Republic	24.1	2020	●	●
Spain	19.9	2020	●	●
Slovak Republic	19.2	2020	●	●
Italy	18.5	2020	●	●
European Union	17.1	2020	●	●
Netherlands	12.2	2020	●	●
Belgium	10.8	2020	●	●
Poland	10.1	2020	●	●
Finland	9.8	2020	●	●
Sweden	9.4	2020	●	●
Hungary	8.7	2020	●	●
Bulgaria	7.8	2020	●	●
Croatia	7.5	2020	●	●
France	7.1	2020	●	●
Romania	7.1	2020	●	●
Greece	6.2	2020	●	●
United Kingdom	6.1	2020	●	●
Cyprus	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Participation in early childhood education (% of population aged 4 to 6)

The share of the children between the age of four and the starting age of compulsory primary education who participated in early childhood education.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	100.0	2018	●	↑
France	100.0	2018	●	↑
Ireland	100.0	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	100.0	2018	●	↑
Belgium	98.5	2018	●	↑
Spain	98.0	2018	●	↑
Norway	97.5	2018	●	↑
Iceland	97.4	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	96.9	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	96.1	2018	●	↑
Austria	96.0	2018	●	↑
Germany	96.0	2018	●	↑
Latvia	96.0	2018	●	↑
Sweden	95.9	2018	●	↑
Hungary	95.7	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	95.3	2018	●	↑
Malta	95.3	2018	●	↑
Italy	94.9	2018	●	↑
European Union	94.9	2018	●	↑
Portugal	93.7	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	93.1	2018	●	↑
Poland	93.0	2018	●	↑
Estonia	92.8	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	91.5	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	91.0	2018	●	↑
Finland	89.3	2018	●	↑
Romania	86.3	2018	●	↑
Liechtenstein	83.7	2016	●	●
Bulgaria	82.4	2018	●	↓
Slovak Republic	82.2	2018	●	↑
Croatia	81.0	2018	●	↑
Greece	75.2	2018	●	↓
Switzerland	73.6	2018	●	↓

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

Share of the population aged 18 to 24 with at most lower secondary education who were not involved in any education or training during the four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. Data stem from the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS).

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Croatia	3.0	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	4.0	2019	●	↑
Greece	4.1	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	4.4	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	4.6	2019	●	↑
Ireland	5.1	2019	●	↑
Poland	5.2	2019	●	↑
Sweden	6.5	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	6.7	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	7.2	2019	●	↑
Finland	7.3	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	7.5	2019	●	↑
Austria	7.8	2019	●	↑
France	8.2	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	8.3	2019	●	↑
Belgium	8.4	2019	●	↑
Latvia	8.7	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	9.2	2019	●	↑
Estonia	9.8	2019	●	↑
Denmark	9.9	2019	●	↑
Norway	9.9	2019	●	↑
European Union	10.2	2019	●	↑
Germany	10.3	2019	●	→
Portugal	10.6	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	10.9	2019	●	→
Hungary	11.8	2019	●	→
Italy	13.5	2019	●	↗
Bulgaria	13.9	2019	●	→
Romania	15.3	2019	●	↑
Malta	16.7	2019	●	↑
Spain	17.3	2019	●	↑
Iceland	17.9	2019	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

PISA score (worst 0–600 best)

National scores in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), an internationally standardised assessment that is administered to 15-year-olds in schools. It assesses how much students near the end of compulsory education have acquired the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society. PISA scores for reading, mathematics and science were averaged to obtain an overall PISA score.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	525.3	2018	●	↑
Finland	516.3	2018	●	↑
Poland	513.0	2018	●	↑
Ireland	504.7	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	503.7	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	503.7	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	502.3	2018	●	↑
Sweden	502.3	2018	●	↑
Denmark	501.0	2018	●	↑
Germany	500.3	2018	●	↑
Belgium	500.0	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	498.0	2018	●	↑
Norway	496.7	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	495.3	2018	●	↑
France	493.7	2018	●	↑
Portugal	492.0	2018	●	↓
Austria	491.0	2018	●	↓
European Union	488.9	2018	●	↓
Latvia	487.3	2018	●	↗
Spain	486.7	2018	●	↓
Iceland	481.3	2018	●	→
Lithuania	479.7	2018	●	↑
Hungary	479.3	2018	●	↑
Italy	477.0	2018	●	↓
Luxembourg	476.7	2018	●	↓
Croatia	471.7	2018	●	↓
Slovak Republic	469.3	2018	●	↑
Malta	459.0	2018	●	↓
Greece	453.3	2018	●	↓
Cyprus	438.0	2018	●	→
Romania	428.0	2018	●	↓
Bulgaria	426.7	2018	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Underachievers in science (% of population aged 15)

Share of 15-year-old students failing to reach level 2 ("basic skills level") on the PISA scale for science. The data stem from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), an internationally standardised assessment that is administered to 15-year-olds in schools. It assesses how much students near the end of compulsory education have acquired the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	8.8	2018	●	↑
Finland	12.9	2018	●	↑
Poland	13.8	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	14.6	2018	●	↑
Ireland	17.0	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	17.4	2018	●	↑
Latvia	18.5	2018	●	↑
Denmark	18.7	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	18.8	2018	●	↑
Sweden	19.0	2018	●	↑
Germany	19.6	2018	●	↑
Portugal	19.6	2018	●	↑
Belgium	20.0	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	20.0	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	20.2	2018	●	↓
France	20.5	2018	●	↑
Norway	20.8	2018	●	↓
Spain	21.3	2018	●	↓
Austria	21.9	2018	●	↓
Lithuania	22.2	2018	●	↑
European Union	22.2	2018	●	↓
Hungary	24.1	2018	●	↑
Iceland	25.0	2018	●	→
Croatia	25.4	2018	●	↓
Italy	25.9	2018	●	↓
Luxembourg	26.8	2018	●	↓
Slovak Republic	29.3	2018	●	↗
Greece	31.7	2018	●	→
Malta	33.5	2018	●	↓
Cyprus	39.0	2018	●	↗
Romania	43.9	2018	●	↓
Bulgaria	46.5	2018	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)

Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	7.2	2018	●	↑
Latvia	8.4	2018	●	↑
Croatia	8.5	2018	●	↑
Italy	8.5	2018	●	↑
Norway	8.9	2018	●	↑
Iceland	8.9	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	9.0	2018	●	↑
Spain	10.0	2018	●	↑
Finland	10.5	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	10.7	2018	●	↓
Greece	10.9	2018	●	↑
Ireland	11.1	2018	●	↑
Denmark	11.6	2018	●	↓
Lithuania	12.5	2018	●	↓
Poland	12.6	2018	●	↑
Sweden	12.7	2018	●	↓
Netherlands	12.9	2018	●	↓
Slovenia	13.0	2018	●	↗
Romania	13.8	2015	●	●
Malta	14.5	2015	●	●
European Union	14.6	2018	●	→
Austria	14.8	2018	●	↗
Portugal	15.9	2018	●	↓
Bulgaria	16.1	2018	●	→
Switzerland	16.3	2018	●	↓
Czech Republic	16.9	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	18.5	2018	●	↓
Germany	18.6	2018	●	↓
Belgium	20.0	2018	●	↓
France	20.1	2018	●	→
Luxembourg	20.9	2018	●	↓
Hungary	21.2	2018	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Resilient students (%)

Percentage of students who are in the bottom quarter of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS) in the country/economy of assessment and performs in the top quarter of students among all countries/economies, after accounting for socio-economic status.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	54.0	2018	●	↑
Finland	41.5	2018	●	↑
Portugal	41.1	2018	●	↑
Poland	39.3	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	37.7	2018	●	↑
Germany	37.5	2018	●	↑
Spain	37.3	2018	●	↓
United Kingdom	37.0	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	34.9	2018	●	↑
Ireland	34.0	2018	●	↑
Latvia	33.0	2018	●	↓
European Union	31.5	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	31.2	2018	●	↑
Belgium	30.7	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	30.5	2018	●	↑
Sweden	30.4	2018	●	↑
Croatia	29.3	2018	●	↑
France	28.9	2018	●	↑
Austria	28.3	2018	●	↑
Italy	27.4	2018	●	→
Lithuania	26.4	2018	●	↑
Norway	25.7	2018	●	↓
Denmark	24.8	2018	●	↓
Luxembourg	24.5	2018	●	↑
Hungary	22.7	2018	●	↗
Malta	22.1	2018	●	→
Greece	19.5	2018	●	→
Slovak Republic	19.3	2018	●	→
Iceland	18.6	2018	●	→
Romania	11.6	2018	●	→
Bulgaria	9.2	2018	●	↓
Cyprus	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30 to 34)

Share of the population aged 30-34 who have successfully completed tertiary studies (e.g. university, higher technical institution, etc.). This educational attainment refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 5-8 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 5-6 for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS).

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	58.8	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	57.8	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	56.2	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	56.1	2019	●	↑
Ireland	55.4	2019	●	↑
Iceland	52.8	2019	●	↑
Sweden	52.5	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	51.4	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	50.0	2019	●	↑
Norway	49.1	2019	●	↑
Denmark	49.0	2019	●	↑
Belgium	47.5	2019	●	↑
France	47.5	2019	●	↑
Finland	47.3	2019	●	↑
Poland	46.6	2019	●	↑
Estonia	46.2	2019	●	↑
Latvia	45.7	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	44.9	2019	●	↑
Spain	44.7	2019	●	↑
Greece	43.1	2019	●	↑
Austria	42.4	2019	●	↑
European Union	40.1	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	40.1	2019	●	↑
Malta	37.8	2019	●	↑
Portugal	36.2	2019	●	↑
Germany	35.5	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	35.1	2019	●	↑
Hungary	33.4	2019	●	↓
Croatia	33.1	2019	●	↗
Bulgaria	32.5	2019	●	→
Italy	27.6	2019	●	↗
Romania	25.8	2019	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Adult participation in learning (%)

Share of people aged 25 to 64 who stated that they received formal or non-formal education and training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding those who did not answer to the question 'participation in education and training'. Adult learning covers formal and non-formal learning activities – both general and vocational – undertaken by adults after leaving initial education and training. Data stem from the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS).

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Sweden	34.3	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	32.3	2019	●	↑
Finland	29.0	2019	●	↑
Denmark	25.3	2019	●	↑
Iceland	22.2	2019	●	↑
Estonia	20.2	2019	●	↑
France	19.5	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	19.5	2019	●	↑
Norway	19.3	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	19.1	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	14.8	2019	●	↑
Austria	14.7	2019	●	↑
Ireland	12.6	2019	●	↑
Malta	12.0	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	11.2	2019	●	↑
European Union	10.9	2019	●	↑
Spain	10.6	2019	●	↑
Portugal	10.5	2019	●	↑
Belgium	8.2	2019	●	↑
Germany	8.2	2019	●	→
Czech Republic	8.1	2019	●	↓
Italy	8.1	2019	●	↗
Latvia	7.4	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	7.0	2019	●	↗
Cyprus	5.9	2019	●	↓
Hungary	5.8	2019	●	↓
Poland	4.8	2019	●	↗
Greece	3.9	2019	●	→
Slovak Republic	3.6	2019	●	→
Croatia	3.5	2019	●	→
Bulgaria	2.0	2019	●	→
Romania	1.3	2019	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (worst 0–500 best)

Mean numeracy score in the Survey of Adults Skills (PIAAC) (or proficiency in problem solving in technology-rich environments). The Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) is a programme of assessment and analysis of adult skills. The Survey of Adult Skills component measures adults' proficiency in key information-processing skills - literacy, numeracy and problem solving - and gathers information and data on how adults use their skills at home, at work and in the wider community.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	282.2	2019	●	●
Belgium	280.4	2019	●	●
Netherlands	280.3	2019	●	●
Sweden	279.1	2019	●	●
Norway	278.3	2019	●	●
Denmark	278.3	2019	●	●
Slovak Republic	275.8	2019	●	●
Czech Republic	275.7	2019	●	●
Austria	275.0	2019	●	●
Estonia	273.1	2019	●	●
Hungary	272.2	2019	●	●
Germany	271.7	2019	●	●
Lithuania	267.2	2019	●	●
Cyprus	264.6	2019	●	●
United Kingdom	261.8	2019	●	●
European Union	261.5	2019	●	●
Poland	259.8	2019	●	●
Slovenia	257.6	2019	●	●
Ireland	255.6	2019	●	●
France	254.2	2019	●	●
Greece	251.9	2019	●	●
Italy	247.1	2019	●	●
Spain	245.8	2019	●	●
Bulgaria	NA	NA	●	●
Croatia	NA	NA	●	●
Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Latvia	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Luxembourg	NA	NA	●	●
Malta	NA	NA	●	●
Portugal	NA	NA	●	●
Romania	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

Unadjusted gender pay gap (% of gross male earnings)

The difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The indicator has been defined as unadjusted, because it gives an overall picture of gender inequalities in terms of pay and measures a concept which is broader than the concept of equal pay for equal work. All employees working in firms with ten or more employees, without restrictions for age and hours worked, are included.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* Eurostat (SES)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	3.0	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	4.6	2018	●	↑
Italy	5.0	2017	●	↑
Belgium	6.0	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	8.7	2018	●	↑
Poland	8.8	2018	●	↑
Croatia	10.5	2018	●	↑
Hungary	11.2	2018	●	↑
Malta	11.7	2018	●	↑
Sweden	12.2	2018	●	↑
Greece	12.5	2014	●	●
European Union	13.4	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	13.5	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	13.7	2018	●	↑
Iceland	13.7	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	14.0	2018	●	↑
Norway	14.0	2018	●	↑
Spain	14.0	2018	●	↑
Latvia	14.1	2018	●	↑
Ireland	14.4	2017	●	↓
Denmark	14.5	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	14.8	2018	●	↑
France	15.5	2018	●	→
Portugal	16.2	2018	●	↑
Finland	16.3	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	17.0	2017	●	→
Slovak Republic	19.4	2018	●	→
Austria	19.6	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	19.9	2018	●	↗
Czech Republic	20.1	2018	●	↑
Germany	20.9	2018	●	↗
Estonia	22.7	2018	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

Gender employment gap (p.p.)

Difference between the employment rates of men and women aged 20 to 64. The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Lithuania	1.6	2019	●	↑
Finland	2.7	2019	●	↑
Latvia	3.8	2019	●	↑
Sweden	4.7	2019	●	↑
Norway	5.2	2019	●	↑
Iceland	5.6	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	6.8	2019	●	↑
France	7.1	2019	●	↑
Denmark	7.2	2019	●	↑
Portugal	7.2	2019	●	↑
Estonia	7.7	2019	●	↑
Belgium	8.0	2019	●	↑
Germany	8.0	2019	●	↑
Bulgaria	8.6	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	8.7	2019	●	↑
Austria	8.8	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	9.1	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	9.3	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	9.4	2019	●	↑
Croatia	10.5	2019	●	↓
European Union	11.6	2019	●	→
Cyprus	11.6	2019	●	↓
Spain	11.9	2019	●	→
Ireland	12.4	2019	●	→
Slovak Republic	13.0	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	15.0	2019	●	↗
Poland	15.4	2019	●	↓
Hungary	15.5	2019	●	↓
Romania	19.0	2019	●	↓
Italy	19.6	2019	●	→
Greece	20.0	2019	●	↓
Malta	20.0	2019	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

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

The indicator measures the share of individuals that are not actively seeking work, so they are neither employed nor unemployed and considered to be outside the labour force, because of caring responsibilities. While several reasons may exist why somebody is not seeking employment, only the main one is considered. "Inactivity due to caring responsibilities" refers to the reasons 'looking after children or incapacitated adults' and 'other family or personal responsibilities'.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Norway	3.8	2019	●	↑
Denmark	4.9	2019	●	↑
Sweden	6.1	2019	●	↑
Iceland	7.2	2019	●	↑
France	10.8	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	11.2	2019	●	↑
Finland	12.1	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	12.4	2019	●	↑
Portugal	15.9	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	16.4	2019	●	↑
Belgium	17.2	2019	●	↑
Austria	18.4	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	18.7	2019	●	↑
Greece	19.0	2019	●	↑
Germany	19.3	2019	●	↑
European Union	21.3	2019	●	↓
Latvia	22.3	2019	●	↑
Hungary	23.4	2019	●	↓
Croatia	24.0	2019	●	↓
Switzerland	25.4	2019	●	↗
Romania	26.2	2019	●	↓
Slovak Republic	26.4	2019	●	↓
United Kingdom	26.6	2019	●	↑
Italy	27.9	2019	●	↓
Czech Republic	28.8	2019	●	↓
Estonia	28.8	2019	●	↓
Spain	28.8	2019	●	→
Bulgaria	29.9	2019	●	↓
Poland	30.7	2019	●	↓
Malta	37.0	2019	●	↓
Ireland	37.7	2019	●	↗
Cyprus	42.9	2019	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

The proportion of women in national parliaments. The national parliament is the national legislative assembly and the indicator refers to both chambers (lower house and an upper house, where relevant). The count of members of a parliament includes the president/speaker/leader of the parliament.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* European Institute for Gender Equality

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Sweden	47.6	2019	●	↑
Finland	46.5	2019	●	↑
Belgium	42.4	2019	●	↑
Spain	41.9	2019	●	↑
Norway	40.8	2019	●	↑
Portugal	40.4	2019	●	↑
Denmark	39.7	2019	●	↑
Austria	38.9	2019	●	↑
Iceland	38.1	2019	●	↓
France	37.1	2019	●	↑
Italy	35.8	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	35.1	2019	●	↓
European Union	33.2	2019	●	↑
Germany	31.7	2019	●	↓
Latvia	30.0	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	29.5	2019	●	↗
Estonia	28.7	2019	●	↗
Luxembourg	28.3	2019	●	→
Poland	27.9	2019	●	↗
Bulgaria	27.1	2019	●	↑
Ireland	24.3	2019	●	↗
Lithuania	24.1	2019	●	→
Slovenia	22.1	2019	●	↓
Greece	21.7	2019	●	→
Slovak Republic	20.7	2019	●	→
Czech Republic	20.6	2019	●	→
Croatia	19.9	2019	●	↓
Romania	19.8	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	17.9	2019	●	↗
Malta	14.9	2019	●	→
Hungary	12.2	2019	●	→
Liechtenstein	12.0	2019	●	↓
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

Positions held by women in senior management positions (%)

The share of female board members in the largest publicly listed companies. Only companies which are registered in the country concerned are counted. Board members cover all members of the highest decision-making body in each company (i.e. chairperson, non-executive directors, senior executives and employee representatives, where present).

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* European Institute for Gender Equality

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	45.9	2019	●	↑
France	45.2	2019	●	↑
Norway	40.2	2019	●	↑
Sweden	37.5	2019	●	↑
Italy	36.1	2019	●	↑
Belgium	35.9	2019	●	↑
Germany	35.6	2019	●	↑
Finland	34.2	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	34.2	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	32.6	2019	●	↑
Latvia	31.7	2019	●	↗
Austria	31.3	2019	●	↑
European Union	31.2	2019	●	↑
Denmark	30.0	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	29.1	2019	●	↑
Croatia	27.0	2019	●	↑
Spain	26.4	2019	●	↑
Ireland	26.0	2019	●	↑
Portugal	24.6	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	24.6	2019	●	↗
Poland	23.5	2019	●	↗
Bulgaria	18.5	2019	●	↓
Czech Republic	18.2	2019	●	↗
Luxembourg	13.1	2019	●	→
Hungary	12.9	2019	●	↓
Romania	12.6	2019	●	→
Lithuania	12.0	2019	●	↓
Greece	10.3	2019	●	→
Malta	10.0	2019	●	↗
Cyprus	9.4	2019	●	→
Estonia	9.4	2019	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

Women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)

Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live.

Reference year: 2020 *Source:* Gallup

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Norway	89	2020	●	↑
Switzerland	88	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	85	2020	●	↑
Luxembourg	84	2019	●	↑
Austria	83	2019	●	↑
Denmark	80	2019	●	↑
Finland	80	2020	●	↑
Iceland	77	2019	●	→
Portugal	75	2020	●	↑
Spain	75	2019	●	↓
United Kingdom	73	2019	●	↓
Ireland	72	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	72	2020	●	→
Croatia	70	2019	●	↑
Malta	70	2020	●	↗
France	69	2019	●	↑
Sweden	68	2020	●	→
Germany	66	2019	●	→
European Union	65.7	2020	●	↗
Czech Republic	65	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	65	2019	●	↑
Italy	63	2019	●	↑
Poland	63	2019	●	→
Estonia	62	2019	●	↗
Cyprus	60	2019	●	→
Hungary	55	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	54	2019	●	→
Belgium	53	2019	●	↓
Latvia	50	2019	●	↓
Romania	49	2019	●	→
Bulgaria	47	2019	●	↓
Greece	41	2019	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

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

The share of total population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor an indoor flushing toilet in their household.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Germany	0.0	2017	●	●
Ireland	0.0	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.0	2018	●	↑
Malta	0.0	2016	●	●
Netherlands	0.0	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	0.0	2018	●	↑
Austria	0.1	2019	●	↑
Belgium	0.1	2018	●	↑
Iceland	0.1	2005	●	●
Slovenia	0.1	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.1	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.2	2019	●	↑
Finland	0.2	2019	●	↑
Greece	0.2	2019	●	↑
Norway	0.2	2011	●	●
Denmark	0.3	2019	●	↑
France	0.3	2018	●	↑
Italy	0.3	2018	●	↑
Spain	0.3	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	0.5	2018	●	↑
Portugal	0.6	2018	●	↑
Croatia	0.8	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	1.0	2018	●	↑
European Union	1.6	2019	●	↑
Poland	1.6	2019	●	↑
Hungary	2.7	2019	●	↑
Estonia	3.5	2019	●	↑
Bulgaria	7.5	2019	●	↑
Latvia	7.7	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	9.1	2018	●	↗
Romania	22.4	2019	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Sweden	NA	NA	●	●

Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)

The percentage of population connected to wastewater treatment systems with at least secondary treatment. Thereby, wastewater from urban sources or elsewhere is treated by a process generally involving biological treatment with a secondary settlement or other process, resulting in a removal of organic material that reduces the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) by at least 70 % and the chemical oxygen demand (COD) by at least 75 %.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	100.0	2014	●	●
Austria	99.8	2016	●	↑
Netherlands	99.5	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	98.0	2013	●	●
Luxembourg	97.0	2017	●	↑
Germany	96.0	2016	●	↑
Sweden	95.0	2017	●	↑
Latvia	95.0	2017	●	↑
Greece	93.4	2016	●	↑
Spain	92.9	2014	●	●
Denmark	91.8	2017	●	↑
Estonia	87.9	2017	●	↑
Finland	85.0	2014	●	●
Portugal	84.6	2017	●	●
Belgium	83.0	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	82.3	2017	●	↑
European Union	80.6	2017	●	↑
France	80.0	2017	●	↑
Hungary	79.2	2017	●	↑
Lithuania	73.8	2017	●	↑
Poland	73.5	2017	●	↑
Norway	68.6	2017	●	↓
Slovenia	67.4	2017	●	↑
Slovak Republic	65.0	2017	●	●
Bulgaria	63.2	2017	●	↑
Ireland	61.2	2017	●	→
Italy	59.6	2015	●	●
Romania	46.5	2017	●	↑
Croatia	36.9	2017	●	→
Cyprus	29.8	2005	●	●
Malta	14.9	2017	●	↓
Iceland	1.0	2010	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

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

Annual total fresh water abstraction in a country as a percentage of its long-term annual average available water (LTAA) from renewable fresh water resources (groundwater and surface water). Total fresh water abstraction includes water removed from any fresh water source, either permanently or temporarily. Mine water and drainage water as well as water abstractions from precipitation are included, whereas water used for hydroelectricity generation (in situ use) is excluded.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Norway	0.2	2017	●	↑
Latvia	0.2	2017	●	↑
Croatia	0.4	2017	●	↑
Lithuania	0.4	2017	●	↑
Slovak Republic	0.4	2017	●	↑
Finland	0.6	2017	●	↑
Sweden	0.7	2017	●	↑
Slovenia	0.7	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.7	2017	●	↑
Hungary	1.2	2017	●	↑
Denmark	1.5	2017	●	↑
Austria	1.8	2017	●	↑
Bulgaria	1.8	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	1.9	2017	●	↑
Luxembourg	2.9	2017	●	↑
Ireland	3.0	2017	●	↑
Netherlands	4.2	2017	●	↑
Romania	4.4	2017	●	↑
Germany	5.5	2017	●	↑
France	6.1	2017	●	↑
Poland	6.9	2017	●	↑
Belgium	7.3	2017	●	↑
European Union	9.8	2017	●	↑
Estonia	10.0	2015	●	●
Portugal	12.7	2017	●	↑
Italy	15.6	2017	●	↑
Malta	18.5	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	19.5	2017	●	↑
Spain	23.7	2017	●	↓
Greece	39.4	2017	●	↓
Cyprus	70.3	2017	●	↗
Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3/capita)

Water scarcity is measured as water consumption weighted by scarcity indices. In order to incorporate water scarcity into the virtual water flow calculus, a new satellite account was constructed where water use entries are weighted so that they reflect the scarcity of the water being used. The weight used is a measure of water withdrawals as a percentage of the existing local renewable freshwater resources. The Water Scarcity Index was used for converting total water use into scarce water use.

Reference year: 2013 *Source:* Lenzen et al. (2013)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	5.6	2013	●	↑
Hungary	8.0	2013	●	↑
Poland	9.0	2013	●	↑
Bulgaria	9.3	2013	●	↑
Croatia	13.2	2013	●	↑
Slovak Republic	16.4	2013	●	↑
Latvia	17.4	2013	●	↑
Czech Republic	17.7	2013	●	↑
Estonia	18.7	2013	●	↑
Lithuania	21.5	2013	●	↑
Finland	23.6	2013	●	↑
Spain	24.0	2013	●	↑
Slovenia	24.5	2013	●	↑
Liechtenstein	25.5	2013	●	↑
Italy	25.8	2013	●	↑
Portugal	27.0	2013	●	↑
European Union	31.2	2013	●	↑
Sweden	32.3	2013	●	→
United Kingdom	33.9	2013	●	↗
Greece	34.8	2013	●	↑
Belgium	38.6	2013	●	↗
Malta	39.2	2013	●	→
Ireland	39.3	2013	●	↗
Denmark	39.6	2013	●	→
Iceland	40.9	2013	●	↓
France	41.0	2013	●	↗
Cyprus	42.1	2013	●	↓
Austria	46.0	2013	●	→
Switzerland	47.6	2013	●	→
Germany	48.6	2013	●	→
Netherlands	49.3	2013	●	↗
Norway	60.1	2013	●	↓
Luxembourg	156.0	2013	●	→

Population using safely managed water services (%)

Percentage of the population using a safely managed drinking water service. A safely managed drinking water service is one where people use an "improved" source meeting three criteria: it is accessible on premises, water is available when needed, and the water supplied is free from contamination. Improved sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* WHO/UNICEF JMP

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Greece	100.0	2017	●	↑
Iceland	100.0	2017	●	↑
Liechtenstein	100.0	2017	●	↑
Malta	100.0	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	100.0	2017	●	↑
Netherlands	100.0	2017	●	↑
Sweden	99.9	2017	●	↑
Germany	99.8	2017	●	↑
Slovak Republic	99.8	2017	●	↑
Luxembourg	99.7	2017	●	↑
Finland	99.6	2017	●	↑
Cyprus	99.6	2017	●	↑
Belgium	99.5	2017	●	↑
Poland	99.2	2017	●	↑
Austria	98.9	2017	●	↑
Spain	98.4	2017	●	↑
Norway	98.3	2017	●	↑
Slovenia	98.1	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	97.9	2017	●	↑
France	97.9	2017	●	↑
Ireland	97.3	2017	●	↑
European Union	97.2	2017	●	↑
Bulgaria	96.9	2017	●	↑
Denmark	96.7	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	95.5	2017	●	↑
Portugal	95.3	2017	●	↑
Latvia	95.2	2017	●	↑
Italy	95.0	2017	●	↑
Estonia	93.3	2017	●	↓
Lithuania	92.0	2017	●	↑
Croatia	90.0	2017	●	↓
Hungary	89.6	2017	●	↑
Romania	81.9	2017	●	→

Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)

Percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services. Safely managed sanitation services are "improved" sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households, and where the excreta produced should either be treated and disposed of in situ, stored temporarily and then emptied, transported and treated off-site, or transported through a sewer with wastewater and then treated off-site. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* WHO/UNICEF JMP

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Liechtenstein	99.7	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	99.5	2017	●	↑
Finland	99.2	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	97.8	2017	●	↑
Netherlands	97.5	2017	●	↑
Estonia	97.4	2017	●	↑
Germany	97.2	2017	●	↑
Belgium	97.1	2017	●	↑
Austria	96.7	2017	●	↑
Luxembourg	96.6	2017	●	↑
Spain	96.6	2017	●	↑
Italy	96.2	2017	●	↑
Hungary	95.7	2017	●	↑
Denmark	94.8	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	94.5	2017	●	↑
Sweden	93.4	2017	●	↑
Poland	93.3	2017	●	↑
Malta	93.0	2017	●	↑
European Union	92.4	2017	●	↑
Lithuania	91.3	2017	●	↑
Greece	90.4	2017	●	↑
France	88.4	2017	●	→
Latvia	85.8	2017	●	↑
Portugal	84.7	2017	●	↑
Slovenia	83.0	2017	●	↗
Slovak Republic	82.5	2017	●	↓
Ireland	82.4	2017	●	↑
Iceland	81.8	2017	●	↑
Romania	76.5	2017	●	↑
Norway	76.3	2017	●	→
Cyprus	75.5	2017	●	↓
Bulgaria	64.4	2017	●	↗
Croatia	58.5	2017	●	→

Population unable to keep home adequately warm (%)

Share of population who are in the state of enforced inability to keep home adequately warm.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	0.6	2018	●	↑
Norway	1.0	2019	●	↑
Iceland	1.2	2017	●	●
Austria	1.8	2019	●	↑
Finland	1.8	2019	●	↑
Sweden	1.9	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	2.1	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	2.3	2019	●	↑
Estonia	2.5	2019	●	↑
Germany	2.6	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	2.8	2019	●	↑
Denmark	2.8	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	2.9	2019	●	↑
Belgium	3.9	2019	●	↑
Poland	4.2	2019	●	↑
Ireland	4.4	2018	●	↑
Hungary	5.4	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	5.4	2018	●	↑
France	6.2	2019	●	→
Croatia	6.6	2019	●	↑
European Union	7.2	2019	●	↑
Spain	7.5	2019	●	↑
Malta	7.8	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	7.8	2019	●	↓
Latvia	8.0	2019	●	↑
Romania	9.3	2019	●	↑
Italy	14.1	2018	●	↑
Greece	17.9	2019	●	↑
Portugal	18.9	2019	●	↗
Cyprus	21.0	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	26.7	2019	●	↗
Bulgaria	30.1	2019	●	↗
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

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

The indicator measures the share of renewable energy consumption in gross final energy consumption according to the Renewable Energy Directive. The gross final energy consumption is the energy used by end-consumers (final energy consumption) plus grid losses and self-consumption of power plants.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Norway	72.8	2018	●	↑
Iceland	72.2	2018	●	↑
Sweden	54.6	2018	●	↑
Finland	41.2	2018	●	↑
Latvia	40.3	2018	●	↑
Denmark	35.7	2018	●	↑
Austria	33.4	2018	●	↑
Portugal	30.3	2018	●	↑
Estonia	30.0	2018	●	↑
Croatia	28.0	2018	●	↓
Lithuania	24.4	2018	●	↓
Romania	23.9	2018	●	↓
Slovenia	21.1	2018	●	↓
Bulgaria	20.5	2018	●	↗
European Union	18.4	2018	●	→
Greece	18.0	2018	●	↗
Italy	17.8	2018	●	→
Spain	17.5	2018	●	→
France	16.6	2018	●	↗
Germany	16.5	2018	●	↗
Czech Republic	15.2	2018	●	→
Cyprus	13.9	2018	●	↗
Hungary	12.5	2018	●	↓
Slovak Republic	11.9	2018	●	↓
Poland	11.3	2018	●	↓
Ireland	11.1	2018	●	→
United Kingdom	11.0	2018	●	↗
Belgium	9.4	2018	●	→
Luxembourg	9.1	2018	●	↗
Malta	8.0	2018	●	↗
Netherlands	7.4	2018	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)

A measure of the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing CO_2 emissions from the combustion of fuel by electricity output. This indicator was calculated by dividing national data on Total CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heat ($MtCO_2$) over Electricity output (TWh).

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* SE4ALL

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	0.1	2017	●	↑
Sweden	0.2	2017	●	↑
Norway	0.2	2017	●	↑
France	0.6	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	0.6	2017	●	↑
Finland	0.7	2017	●	↑
Slovenia	0.9	2017	●	↑
Latvia	0.9	2017	●	↑
Portugal	0.9	2017	●	↑
Malta	1.0	2017	●	↑
Spain	1.0	2017	●	↑
Bulgaria	1.0	2017	●	↓
Denmark	1.0	2017	●	↑
Austria	1.0	2017	●	↑
Belgium	1.1	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.1	2017	●	↑
European Union	1.1	2017	●	→
Italy	1.1	2017	●	↑
Romania	1.2	2017	●	→
Germany	1.2	2017	●	↑
Greece	1.2	2017	●	↑
Ireland	1.2	2017	●	↑
Slovak Republic	1.2	2017	●	→
Czech Republic	1.3	2017	●	→
Estonia	1.3	2017	●	↑
Cyprus	1.3	2017	●	↗
Netherlands	1.4	2017	●	↑
Croatia	1.4	2017	●	→
Hungary	1.5	2017	●	→
Poland	1.9	2017	●	→
Lithuania	3.5	2017	●	→
Luxembourg	22.5	2017	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

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

Measures the effective enforcement of fundamental labour rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of discrimination with respect to employment, and freedom from forced labour and child labour.

Reference year: 2020 *Source:* World Justice Project

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	0.9	2020	●	↑
Norway	0.9	2020	●	↑
Finland	0.9	2020	●	↑
Germany	0.9	2020	●	↑
Austria	0.8	2020	●	↑
Netherlands	0.8	2020	●	↑
Belgium	0.8	2020	●	↑
France	0.8	2020	●	↑
Slovenia	0.8	2020	●	↑
Sweden	0.8	2020	●	↑
Romania	0.8	2020	●	↑
European Union	0.7	2020	●	↑
Spain	0.7	2020	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.7	2020	●	↑
Portugal	0.7	2020	●	↑
Croatia	0.7	2020	●	↓
Poland	0.7	2020	●	↓
Estonia	0.7	2020	●	↓
United Kingdom	0.7	2020	●	↓
Hungary	0.6	2020	●	↗
Bulgaria	0.6	2020	●	↓
Italy	0.6	2020	●	↓
Greece	0.6	2020	●	↗
Cyprus	NA	NA	●	●
Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Ireland	NA	NA	●	●
Latvia	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Lithuania	NA	NA	●	●
Luxembourg	NA	NA	●	●
Malta	NA	NA	●	●
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

Gross disposable income (€/capita)

The indicator reflects the purchasing power of households and their ability to invest in goods and services or save for the future, by accounting for taxes and social contributions and monetary in-kind social benefits. It is calculated as the adjusted gross disposable income of households and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) divided by the purchasing power parities (PPP) of the actual individual consumption of households and by the total resident population.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	33,332	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	29,877	2018	●	↑
Germany	29,258	2018	●	↑
Norway	27,618	2017	●	↑
Austria	27,374	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	26,496	2019	●	↑
Belgium	25,911	2018	●	↑
Finland	25,682	2019	●	↑
Sweden	25,635	2019	●	↑
France	25,358	2018	●	↑
Denmark	24,997	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	24,721	2018	●	↑
European Union	22,686	2019	●	↑
Italy	22,421	2018	●	↑
Ireland	21,613	2018	●	↑
Iceland	20,219	2014	●	●
Czech Republic	20,155	2019	●	↑
Spain	20,082	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	19,801	2018	●	↑
Portugal	19,361	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	18,610	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	18,391	2018	●	↑
Estonia	16,870	2018	●	↑
Poland	16,251	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	16,066	2018	●	→
Greece	15,381	2018	●	→
Romania	15,377	2018	●	↑
Latvia	15,130	2018	●	↑
Hungary	15,010	2018	●	↗
Croatia	14,402	2018	●	↗
Bulgaria	10,875	2017	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Malta	NA	NA	●	●

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

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

The share of the population aged 15 to 29 who is not employed and not involved in education or training.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	5.7	2019	●	↑
Iceland	5.8	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	6.2	2019	●	↑
Sweden	6.3	2019	●	↑
Norway	6.4	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	6.5	2019	●	↑
Malta	7.5	2019	●	↑
Germany	7.6	2019	●	↑
Austria	8.3	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	8.8	2019	●	↑
Portugal	9.2	2019	●	↑
Finland	9.5	2019	●	↑
Denmark	9.6	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	9.8	2019	●	↑
Estonia	9.8	2019	●	↑
Latvia	10.3	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	10.9	2019	●	↑
Ireland	11.4	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	11.4	2019	●	↑
Belgium	11.8	2019	●	↑
Poland	12.0	2019	●	↑
European Union	12.8	2019	●	↑
France	13.0	2019	●	↑
Hungary	13.2	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	14.1	2019	●	↑
Croatia	14.2	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	14.5	2019	●	↑
Spain	14.9	2019	●	↑
Bulgaria	16.7	2019	●	↑
Romania	16.8	2019	●	↑
Greece	17.7	2019	●	↑
Italy	22.2	2019	●	↗
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Employment rate (%)

Share of the population aged 20 to 64 which is employed. Employed persons are defined as persons who, during a reference week, worked at least one hour for pay or profit or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	85.9	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	82.9	2019	●	↑
Sweden	82.1	2019	●	↑
Germany	80.6	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	80.3	2019	●	↑
Estonia	80.2	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	80.1	2019	●	↑
Norway	79.5	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	79.3	2019	●	↑
Denmark	78.3	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	78.2	2019	●	↑
Latvia	77.4	2019	●	↑
Finland	77.2	2019	●	↑
Malta	77.2	2019	●	↑
Austria	76.8	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	76.4	2019	●	↑
Portugal	76.1	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	75.7	2019	●	↑
Hungary	75.3	2019	●	↑
Ireland	75.1	2019	●	↑
Bulgaria	75.0	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	73.4	2019	●	↑
European Union	73.1	2019	●	↑
Poland	73.0	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	72.8	2019	●	↑
France	71.6	2019	●	↑
Romania	70.9	2019	●	↑
Belgium	70.5	2019	●	↑
Spain	68.0	2019	●	↑
Croatia	66.7	2019	●	↑
Italy	63.5	2019	●	↗
Greece	61.2	2019	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Long term unemployment rate (%)

Share of the economically active population aged 15 to 74 who has been unemployed for 12 months or more. Unemployed persons are defined as persons aged 15-74 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available to start working within the next two weeks and were either actively seeking work in the last four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months. The unemployment period is defined as the duration of a job search, or as the length of time since the last job was held (if shorter than the time spent on a job search).

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-LFS)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	0.3	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.6	2019	●	↑
Poland	0.7	2019	●	↑
Denmark	0.8	2019	●	↑
Norway	0.8	2019	●	↑
Estonia	0.9	2019	●	↑
Sweden	0.9	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.9	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	1.0	2019	●	↑
Austria	1.1	2019	●	↑
Hungary	1.1	2019	●	↑
Malta	1.1	2019	●	↑
Finland	1.2	2019	●	↑
Germany	1.2	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.3	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	1.5	2019	●	↑
Ireland	1.6	2019	●	↑
Romania	1.7	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	1.9	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	1.9	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	2.1	2019	●	↑
Belgium	2.3	2019	●	↑
Bulgaria	2.4	2019	●	↑
Croatia	2.4	2019	●	↑
Latvia	2.4	2019	●	↑
Portugal	2.8	2019	●	↑
European Union	2.9	2019	●	↑
France	3.4	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	3.4	2019	●	↑
Spain	5.3	2019	●	↑
Italy	5.6	2019	●	↗
Greece	12.2	2019	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

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

Number of fatal accidents that occur during the course of work and lead to the death of the victim within one year of the accident. The incidence rate refers to the number of fatal accidents per 100 000 persons in employment.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	0.0	2013	●	●
Malta	0.5	2017	●	↑
Cyprus	0.5	2017	●	↑
Netherlands	0.6	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.9	2017	●	↑
Germany	0.9	2017	●	↑
Sweden	0.9	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	0.9	2017	●	↑
Denmark	0.9	2017	●	↑
Finland	0.9	2017	●	↑
Estonia	1.2	2017	●	↑
Greece	1.2	2017	●	↑
Norway	1.6	2017	●	↑
Belgium	1.7	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	1.8	2017	●	↑
Slovenia	1.9	2017	●	↑
Ireland	1.9	2017	●	↑
European Union	1.9	2017	●	↑
Spain	2.0	2017	●	↑
Poland	2.0	2017	●	↑
Slovak Republic	2.0	2017	●	↑
Hungary	2.0	2017	●	↑
Italy	2.1	2017	●	↑
Latvia	2.3	2017	●	↑
Austria	2.5	2017	●	↑
Croatia	2.6	2017	●	↓
France	2.6	2017	●	↑
Luxembourg	2.7	2017	●	↑
Lithuania	2.8	2017	●	↑
Portugal	2.9	2017	●	↑
Bulgaria	3.4	2017	●	↑
Romania	4.5	2017	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

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

The share of persons who are employed and have an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). For the purpose of this indicator, an individual is considered as being employed if he/she was employed for more than half of the reference year.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	2.9	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	3.5	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	4.5	2019	●	↑
Ireland	4.8	2018	●	↑
Belgium	5.1	2018	●	↑
Croatia	5.2	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	5.6	2019	●	↑
Norway	6.0	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	6.0	2018	●	↑
Denmark	6.3	2019	●	↑
Malta	6.4	2018	●	↑
Iceland	7.0	2017	●	●
France	7.1	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	7.3	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	7.4	2018	●	↑
Austria	7.6	2019	●	↑
Sweden	7.8	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	8.1	2018	●	↑
Hungary	8.4	2019	●	↑
Latvia	8.5	2019	●	↑
Bulgaria	8.9	2019	●	↓
Germany	9.1	2018	●	↑
European Union	9.3	2019	●	↑
Poland	9.7	2019	●	↑
Portugal	9.7	2018	●	↑
Estonia	10.0	2019	●	→
Greece	10.2	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	10.3	2018	●	↓
Italy	12.2	2018	●	↓
Spain	12.7	2019	●	→
Luxembourg	13.5	2018	●	↓
Romania	15.7	2019	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

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

Number of fatal work-related accidents associated with imported goods. Calculated using extensions to a multiregional input-output table.

Reference year: 2010 *Source:* Alsamawi et al (2017)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	0.2	2010	●	↑
Hungary	0.4	2010	●	↑
Bulgaria	0.4	2010	●	↑
Poland	0.5	2010	●	↑
Latvia	0.5	2010	●	↑
Croatia	0.6	2010	●	↑
Lithuania	0.6	2010	●	↑
Estonia	0.7	2010	●	↑
Slovak Republic	0.7	2010	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.8	2010	●	↑
Italy	1.0	2010	●	↑
Slovenia	1.0	2010	●	↑
Finland	1.0	2010	●	↑
Portugal	1.1	2010	●	↑
Greece	1.3	2010	●	↑
Sweden	1.3	2010	●	↑
Cyprus	1.3	2010	●	↑
European Union	1.4	2010	●	↑
Malta	1.4	2010	●	↑
Denmark	1.6	2010	●	↑
Ireland	1.7	2010	●	↑
Germany	1.8	2010	●	↑
Spain	1.8	2010	●	↑
Liechtenstein	1.8	2010	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.8	2010	●	↑
Belgium	1.9	2010	●	↑
Austria	1.9	2010	●	↑
Iceland	2.0	2010	●	↑
France	2.0	2010	●	↑
Netherlands	2.2	2010	●	↑
Norway	2.3	2010	●	↑
Switzerland	2.8	2010	●	↑
Luxembourg	6.4	2010	●	↑

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

The indicator measures gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) as a percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP).

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Sweden	3.3	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	3.3	2017	●	↑
Austria	3.2	2018	●	↑
Germany	3.1	2018	●	↑
Denmark	3.0	2018	●	↑
Belgium	2.8	2018	●	↑
Finland	2.8	2018	●	↑
France	2.2	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	2.2	2018	●	↑
Norway	2.1	2018	●	↑
Iceland	2.0	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	2.0	2018	●	↑
European Union	1.9	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	1.9	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.7	2018	●	↑
Hungary	1.5	2018	●	↑
Estonia	1.4	2018	●	↓
Italy	1.4	2018	●	↑
Portugal	1.4	2018	●	↑
Spain	1.2	2018	●	→
Luxembourg	1.2	2018	●	↓
Poland	1.2	2018	●	↑
Greece	1.2	2018	●	↑
Ireland	1.2	2018	●	↓
Croatia	1.0	2018	●	↗
Lithuania	0.9	2018	●	↓
Slovak Republic	0.8	2018	●	↓
Bulgaria	0.8	2018	●	↓
Latvia	0.6	2018	●	→
Malta	0.6	2018	●	↓
Cyprus	0.6	2018	●	→
Romania	0.5	2018	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

R&D personnel (% of active population)

Share of R&D personnel broken down by the following institutional sectors: business enterprise (BES), government (GOV), higher education (HES), private non-profit (PNP). Data are presented in full-time equivalents as a share of the economically active population (the 'labour force').

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	2.2	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.9	2018	●	↑
Finland	1.9	2018	●	↑
Austria	1.8	2018	●	↑
Belgium	1.8	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	1.8	2018	●	↑
Sweden	1.8	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	1.7	2017	●	↑
Norway	1.7	2018	●	↑
Germany	1.7	2018	●	↑
Iceland	1.6	2018	●	↑
Ireland	1.5	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	1.5	2018	●	↑
France	1.5	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.4	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	1.4	2018	●	↑
European Union	1.3	2018	●	↑
Italy	1.2	2018	●	↑
Portugal	1.2	2018	●	↑
Greece	1.1	2018	●	↑
Spain	1.0	2018	●	↑
Hungary	1.0	2018	●	↑
Poland	1.0	2018	●	↑
Estonia	0.9	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	0.8	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	0.8	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	0.7	2018	●	↑
Croatia	0.7	2018	●	↑
Latvia	0.6	2018	●	→
Malta	0.6	2018	●	↓
Cyprus	0.4	2018	●	↗
Romania	0.4	2018	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

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

Requests for protection of an invention directed either directly to the European Patent Office (EPO) or filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty and designating the EPO (Euro-PCT), regardless of whether they are granted or not. If one application to the EPO has more than one inventor, the application is divided equally among all of them and subsequently among their countries of residence, thus avoiding double counting. Euro-PCT applications are allocated according to the nationality of the first listed applicant. The data shows the total number of applications per country and per million inhabitants.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* European Patents Office

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Liechtenstein	11,386.7	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	965.4	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	695.6	2019	●	↑
Sweden	428.2	2019	●	↑
Denmark	414.1	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	402.4	2019	●	↑
Germany	322.9	2019	●	↑
Finland	308.6	2019	●	↑
Austria	264.3	2019	●	↑
Belgium	211.5	2019	●	↑
Ireland	179.0	2019	●	↑
France	151.7	2019	●	↑
European Union	149.2	2019	●	↑
Iceland	140.1	2019	●	↑
Norway	118.6	2019	●	↑
Malta	113.5	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	92.4	2019	●	↑
Italy	73.8	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	58.2	2019	●	→
Cyprus	53.7	2019	●	↗
Spain	40.2	2019	●	↗
Estonia	37.0	2019	●	↗
Portugal	26.5	2019	●	↗
Czech Republic	18.6	2019	●	↓
Greece	13.0	2019	●	→
Poland	12.4	2019	●	↓
Latvia	11.5	2019	●	↓
Lithuania	10.4	2019	●	↓
Hungary	10.2	2019	●	→
Slovak Republic	7.7	2019	●	↓
Bulgaria	4.9	2019	●	→
Croatia	4.7	2019	●	→
Romania	2.1	2019	●	→

Households with broadband access (%)

Percentage of households with broadband internet service. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	98	2019	●	↑
Norway	97	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	96	2019	●	↑
Iceland	95	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	95	2019	●	↑
Sweden	95	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	95	2019	●	↑
Germany	94	2019	●	↑
Denmark	93	2019	●	↑
Finland	93	2019	●	↑
Spain	91	2019	●	↑
Estonia	90	2019	●	↑
Ireland	90	2019	●	↑
Austria	89	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	89	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	89	2019	●	↑
Belgium	88	2019	●	↑
European Union	87.3	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	87	2019	●	↑
Hungary	86	2019	●	↑
Malta	86	2019	●	↑
Italy	84	2019	●	↑
France	83	2019	●	↑
Latvia	83	2019	●	↑
Poland	83	2019	●	↑
Romania	82	2019	●	↑
Croatia	81	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	81	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	80	2019	●	↑
Greece	78	2019	●	↑
Portugal	78	2019	●	↑
Bulgaria	75	2019	●	↑
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Gap in broadband access, urban vs rural areas (p.p.)

Difference in the percentage of households with broadband internet service between households in urban areas as opposed to those in rural areas.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Belgium	0	2019	●	↑
Iceland	0	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	0	2019	●	↑
Sweden	0	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	0	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	1	2019	●	↑
Estonia	2	2019	●	↑
Germany	2	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	2	2019	●	↑
Norway	2	2019	●	↑
Denmark	3	2019	●	↑
Austria	4	2019	●	↑
Finland	5	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	6	2019	●	↑
Ireland	6	2019	●	↑
Italy	6	2019	●	↑
Latvia	7	2019	●	↑
Poland	7	2019	●	↑
European Union	7.3	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	9	2019	●	↑
Spain	9	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	10	2019	●	↑
Hungary	10	2019	●	↑
Croatia	11	2019	●	↑
France	11	2019	●	↓
Slovenia	11	2019	●	↓
Slovak Republic	12	2019	●	↓
Romania	16	2019	●	↑
Portugal	17	2019	●	↑
Bulgaria	20	2019	●	↑
Greece	21	2019	●	↗
Malta	21	2019	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Individuals aged 55 to 74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills (%)

Percentage of people aged 55-74 years old who have basic or above basic digital skills. Data given in this domain are collected annually by the National Statistical Institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in households and by individuals.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	69	2019	●	●
Netherlands	64	2019	●	↑
Norway	64	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	62	2019	●	●
Finland	55	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	53	2019	●	↑
Denmark	52	2019	●	↑
Sweden	51	2019	●	↑
Germany	48	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	47	2019	●	↑
Austria	40	2019	●	↑
Belgium	40	2019	●	↑
France	36	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	34	2019	●	↑
European Union	33.2	2019	●	↑
Spain	31	2019	●	↑
Ireland	29	2019	●	↑
Estonia	28	2019	●	↓
Slovenia	26	2019	●	↑
Italy	23	2019	●	↗
Lithuania	23	2019	●	↑
Malta	23	2019	●	→
Croatia	22	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	22	2019	●	↑
Hungary	21	2019	●	→
Portugal	21	2019	●	↑
Greece	19	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	18	2019	●	↗
Latvia	18	2019	●	↓
Poland	16	2019	●	↗
Romania	13	2019	●	↗
Bulgaria	10	2019	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

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

Survey-based assessment of the quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* World Bank

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Germany	4.4	2018	●	↑
Sweden	4.2	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	4.2	2018	●	↑
Austria	4.2	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	4.0	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	4.0	2018	●	↑
Finland	4.0	2018	●	↑
France	4.0	2018	●	↑
Belgium	4.0	2018	●	↑
Denmark	4.0	2018	●	↑
Italy	3.9	2018	●	↑
Spain	3.8	2018	●	↑
European Union	3.8	2018	●	↑
Norway	3.7	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	3.6	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	3.5	2018	●	↑
Ireland	3.3	2018	●	↑
Hungary	3.3	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	3.3	2018	●	↑
Portugal	3.2	2018	●	↑
Poland	3.2	2018	●	↑
Iceland	3.2	2018	●	↑
Greece	3.2	2018	●	↑
Estonia	3.1	2018	●	↑
Croatia	3.0	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	3.0	2018	●	↑
Latvia	3.0	2018	●	↓
Romania	2.9	2018	●	↑
Malta	2.9	2018	●	↓
Cyprus	2.9	2018	●	↗
Bulgaria	2.8	2018	●	↓
Lithuania	2.7	2018	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	..

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

The average score of the top three universities in each country that are listed in the global top 1,000 universities in the world, expressed as 0–100. For countries with at least one university on the list, only the score of the ranked university was taken into account. Whenever a university score was missing in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking, an indicator from the Global Innovation Index on the top 3 universities in Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Ranking 2018, was used as a source when available.

Reference year: 2020 *Source:* Times Higher Education

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	93.2	2020	●	●
Switzerland	75.5	2020	●	●
Germany	75.1	2020	●	●
Netherlands	68.1	2020	●	●
France	66.6	2020	●	●
Sweden	66.3	2020	●	●
Belgium	63.4	2020	●	●
Denmark	59.1	2020	●	●
Italy	56.8	2020	●	●
Spain	55.5	2020	●	●
Finland	55.2	2020	●	●
European Union	54.5	2020	●	●
Austria	54.1	2020	●	●
Ireland	53.4	2020	●	●
Luxembourg	51.9	2020	●	●
Norway	50.4	2020	●	●
Iceland	44.5	2020	●	●
Cyprus	43.1	2020	●	●
Portugal	40.3	2020	●	●
Greece	37.4	2020	●	●
Czech Republic	34.7	2020	●	●
Hungary	32.5	2020	●	●
Estonia	32.0	2020	●	●
Malta	31.8	2020	●	●
Poland	29.6	2020	●	●
Slovenia	28.5	2020	●	●
Croatia	24.1	2020	●	●
Romania	22.3	2020	●	●
Latvia	19.3	2020	●	●
Lithuania	19.3	2020	●	●
Bulgaria	16.4	2020	●	●
Slovak Republic	16.4	2020	●	●
Liechtenstein	0.0	2020	●	●

Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)

The number of scientific and technical journal articles published, that are covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* National Science Foundation

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	2.5	2018	●	↑
Denmark	2.4	2018	●	↑
Norway	2.2	2018	●	↑
Sweden	2.0	2018	●	↑
Iceland	2.0	2018	●	↑
Finland	1.9	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	1.8	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	1.5	2018	●	↑
Ireland	1.5	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	1.5	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.5	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.4	2018	●	↑
Portugal	1.4	2018	●	↑
Austria	1.4	2018	●	↑
Belgium	1.4	2018	●	↑
Germany	1.3	2018	●	↑
European Union	1.2	2018	●	↑
Italy	1.2	2018	●	↑
Spain	1.2	2018	●	↑
Estonia	1.1	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	1.0	2018	●	↑
Greece	1.0	2018	●	↑
Croatia	1.0	2018	●	↑
France	1.0	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	1.0	2018	●	↑
Malta	1.0	2018	●	↑
Poland	0.9	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	0.8	2018	●	↑
Liechtenstein	0.8*	2018	●	↑
Latvia	0.7	2018	●	↑
Hungary	0.7	2018	●	↑
Romania	0.5	2018	●	↓
Bulgaria	0.5	2018	●	↑

Gini coefficient adjusted for top income

The Gini coefficient adjusted for top revenues unaccounted for in household surveys. This indicator takes the average of the unadjusted Gini and the adjusted Gini.

Reference year: 2015 *Source:* Chandy & Seidel (2017)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Slovenia	27.4	2015	●	↑
Norway	27.4	2015	●	↑
Denmark	28.4	2015	●	↑
Finland	28.7	2015	●	↑
Netherlands	28.8	2015	●	↑
Belgium	29.4	2015	●	↑
Malta	29.6	2015	●	↑
Iceland	29.7	2014	●	↑
Sweden	29.8	2015	●	↑
Czech Republic	30.0	2015	●	↑
Austria	32.0	2015	●	↑
Ireland	33.1	2015	●	↑
France	33.3	2015	●	↗
Germany	33.7	2015	●	↓
Slovak Republic	33.9	2015	●	↓
Cyprus	34.0	2015	●	→
Switzerland	34.3	2015	●	↓
Luxembourg	34.8	2015	●	→
Estonia	34.9	2015	●	↑
Hungary	35.8	2015	●	↑
European Union	36.2	2015	●	↓
Croatia	36.6	2015	●	↑
United Kingdom	37.0	2015	●	↓
Spain	38.6	2015	●	↓
Italy	38.8	2015	●	→
Latvia	39.1	2015	●	↑
Bulgaria	40.9	2014	●	↗
Portugal	42.1	2015	●	→
Poland	42.9	2016	●	→
Lithuania	44.2	2015	●	↓
Greece	45.1	2015	●	→
Romania	45.8	2016	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

* Imputed data point

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

Palma ratio

Share of all income received by the 10% of people with highest disposable income divided by the share of all income received by the 40% of people with the lowest disposable income.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Slovak Republic	0.8	2016	●	↑
Slovenia	0.8	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.9	2017	●	↑
Iceland	0.9	2015	●	↑
Belgium	0.9	2017	●	↑
Norway	0.9	2017	●	↑
Denmark	0.9	2016	●	↑
Finland	0.9	2017	●	↑
Poland	1.0	2017	●	↑
Austria	1.0	2017	●	↑
Sweden	1.0	2017	●	↓
Netherlands	1.0	2016	●	↑
Hungary	1.0	2017	●	→
Germany	1.1	2017	●	↗
France	1.1	2017	●	→
Ireland	1.1	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	1.1	2015	●	→
Estonia	1.1	2017	●	↑
European Union	1.1	2017	●	→
Greece	1.2	2017	●	↑
Luxembourg	1.2	2017	●	●
Portugal	1.2	2017	●	↑
Spain	1.3	2017	●	↗
Italy	1.3	2017	●	↓
Romania	1.4	2017	●	↓
Croatia	1.4*	2008	●	●
Latvia	1.4	2017	●	↓
United Kingdom	1.5	2017	●	→
Lithuania	1.6	2017	●	↓
Bulgaria	1.8	2017	●	↓
Cyprus	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Malta	NA	NA	●	●

Elderly poverty rate (%)

The percentage of people of 66 years of age or more whose income falls below the poverty line; taken as half the median household income of the total population.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* OECD

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	3.0	2016	●	●
Iceland	3.0	2015	●	●
Netherlands	3.1	2016	●	●
France	3.6	2017	●	↑
Norway	4.3	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	4.8	2017	●	↑
Hungary	4.9	2017	●	↑
Finland	7.2	2018	●	↑
Greece	7.2	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	7.4	2017	●	↑
Belgium	7.8	2017	●	↑
European Union	9.3	2018	●	↓
Austria	9.7	2017	●	↓
Italy	9.7	2017	●	↑
Portugal	10.1	2017	●	↑
Germany	10.2	2017	●	↓
Spain	10.2	2017	●	↓
Luxembourg	10.9	2017	●	↓
Sweden	10.9	2018	●	↗
Poland	11.2	2017	●	↓
Ireland	11.4	2017	●	↓
Slovenia	13.2	2017	●	→
United Kingdom	14.9	2018	●	↓
Switzerland	16.5	2017	●	↑
Romania	18.5	2017	●	↓
Bulgaria	23.3	2017	●	↓
Lithuania	28.2	2017	●	↓
Latvia	35.3	2017	●	↓
Estonia	37.2	2017	●	↓
Croatia	NA	NA	●	●
Cyprus	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Malta	NA	NA	●	●

Share of green space in urban areas (%)

The average share of urban green spaces and forests as a percentage of land area.

Reference year: 2012 *Source:* DG Regio (2018)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	69.7	2012	●	●
Sweden	58.4	2012	●	●
Slovenia	42.6	2012	●	●
Lithuania	32.0	2012	●	●
Slovak Republic	32.0	2012	●	●
Switzerland	32.0	2012	●	●
Luxembourg	31.7	2012	●	●
Norway	31.1	2012	●	●
Latvia	30.2	2012	●	●
Croatia	28.7	2012	●	●
Austria	28.5	2012	●	●
Estonia	27.9	2012	●	●
Czech Republic	27.4	2012	●	●
Germany	25.2	2012	●	●
Poland	25.2	2012	●	●
Portugal	25.2	2012	●	●
Bulgaria	22.3	2012	●	●
Hungary	21.1	2012	●	●
European Union	21.0	2012	●	●
France	19.9	2012	●	●
Romania	18.5	2012	●	●
Netherlands	18.4	2012	●	●
Belgium	15.4	2012	●	●
Italy	12.5	2012	●	●
Denmark	10.8	2012	●	●
United Kingdom	10.5	2012	●	●
Spain	9.7	2012	●	●
Greece	8.6	2012	●	●
Ireland	7.9	2012	●	●
Malta	1.9	2012	●	●
Cyprus	1.3	2012	●	●
Iceland	0.6	2012	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

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

Share of people living in overcrowded conditions in the EU. A person is considered to be living in an overcrowded household if the house does not have at least one room for the entire household as well as a room for a couple, for each single person above 18, for a pair of teenagers (12 to 17 years of age) of the same sex, for each teenager of different sex and for a pair of children (under 12 years of age).

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ireland	4.2	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	5.2	2018	●	↑
Malta	6.6	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	9.8	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	12.8	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	14.5	2018	●	↑
Spain	14.6	2019	●	↑
Estonia	17.7	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	17.8	2019	●	↑
Belgium	18.7	2018	●	↑
Portugal	18.7	2018	●	↑
Germany	19.0	2018	●	↑
Finland	20.6	2019	●	↑
Iceland	20.7	2017	●	●
Luxembourg	21.7	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	23.8	2018	●	↑
France	24.3	2018	●	↑
Norway	24.3	2018	●	↑
Hungary	26.7	2019	●	↑
European Union	28.4	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	30.0	2019	●	↑
Denmark	30.5	2019	●	↑
Austria	33.0	2019	●	↑
Italy	38.0	2018	●	↑
Latvia	40.4	2019	●	↑
Sweden	40.9	2019	●	↓
Croatia	42.9	2019	●	↗
Poland	45.2	2019	●	↑
Greece	45.7	2019	●	↓
Bulgaria	46.5	2019	●	↗
Romania	54.4	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	54.9	2018	●	↗
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

* Imputed data point

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)

Tonnage recycled from municipal waste divided by the total municipal waste arising. Recycling includes material recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion. Municipal waste consists mostly of waste generated by households, but may also include similar wastes generated by small businesses and public institutions and collected by the municipality.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Germany	67.3	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	58.9	2018	●	↑
Austria	57.7	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	55.9	2018	●	↑
Belgium	54.6	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	52.5	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	52.5	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	50.1	2018	●	↑
Denmark	49.9	2018	●	↑
Italy	49.8	2018	●	↑
Sweden	45.8	2018	●	↑
European Union	45.3	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	44.1	2018	●	↑
France	44.0	2018	●	↑
Finland	42.3	2018	●	↑
Norway	40.7	2018	●	↑
Ireland	40.4	2017	●	↑
Hungary	37.4	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	36.3	2018	●	↑
Spain	36.0	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	34.5	2018	●	↑
Poland	34.3	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	31.5	2018	●	↗
Portugal	28.9	2018	●	↓
Estonia	28.0	2018	●	↓
Iceland	25.8	2017	●	↓
Croatia	25.3	2018	●	↑
Latvia	25.2	2018	●	↓
Greece	18.9	2017	●	↗
Cyprus	16.1	2017	●	↓
Romania	11.1	2018	●	↓
Malta	6.5	2018	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

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

Share of the population experiencing at least one of the following basic deficits in their housing condition: a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	4.1	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	5.1	2018	●	↑
Norway	6.8	2018	●	↑
Sweden	7.0	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	7.3	2019	●	↑
Malta	7.6	2019	●	↑
Austria	9.4	2019	●	↑
Romania	9.4	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	9.8	2018	●	↑
Croatia	10.3	2019	●	↑
Poland	10.8	2019	●	↑
Bulgaria	11.6	2019	●	↑
Ireland	11.9	2018	●	↑
Greece	12.5	2019	●	↑
France	12.7	2018	●	↑
European Union	13.1	2019	●	↑
Italy	13.2	2018	●	↑
Germany	13.4	2018	●	↑
Estonia	13.8	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	14.7	2019	●	↑
Spain	14.7	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	14.8	2018	●	↑
Denmark	14.9	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	17.6	2018	●	↓
Belgium	17.9	2018	●	→
Luxembourg	18.3	2018	●	↓
Latvia	19.3	2019	●	↑
Iceland	19.8	2017	●	●
Slovenia	20.6	2019	●	↑
Hungary	22.3	2019	●	↑
Portugal	26.9	2018	●	→
Cyprus	30.2	2018	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Satisfaction with public transport (%)

Percentage of the surveyed population that responded that they were satisfied with the public transportation system in the city or area where they live.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Gallup

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Switzerland	83.3	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	78.8	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	73.9	2019	●	↑
Austria	73.0	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	70.5	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	69.8	2019	●	↑
France	67.9	2019	●	↑
Estonia	67.4	2019	●	↑
Germany	67.3	2019	●	↑
Latvia	66.5	2018	●	↑
Denmark	66.4	2019	●	↑
Iceland	64.1	2017	●	●
Spain	63.4	2019	●	↓
Poland	63.2	2018	●	↓
Hungary	63.1	2019	●	↑
Sweden	62.6	2019	●	↑
Ireland	60.6	2019	●	↗
Malta	60.3	2019	●	↑
Norway	60.2	2019	●	↑
European Union	60.1	2019	●	↓
Slovenia	59.7	2019	●	↓
Slovak Republic	59.0	2018	●	↑
Belgium	58.5	2019	●	↓
Romania	57.5	2019	●	↓
Greece	57.0	2018	●	↑
Finland	56.2	2019	●	↓
Portugal	52.2	2019	●	→
Cyprus	49.8	2018	●	↓
Croatia	47.8	2018	●	↓
Bulgaria	45.8	2018	●	↓
Lithuania	44.1	2018	●	↓
Italy	34.4	2019	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Exposure to air pollution: PM2.5 in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)

Air pollution measured as the population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter at urban background stations in agglomerations.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* EEA

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	4.9	2017	●	↑
Estonia	5.3	2017	●	↑
Sweden	5.4	2017	●	↑
Iceland	6.2	2017	●	↑
Norway	7.0	2017	●	↑
Ireland	7.7	2017	●	↑
Denmark	9.2	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	10.0	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	10.2	2017	●	↑
Luxembourg	11.2	2017	●	↗
Netherlands	11.3	2017	●	↑
France	12.0	2017	●	↑
Portugal	12.0	2017	●	↓
Spain	12.1	2017	●	↓
Germany	12.7	2017	●	↑
Belgium	12.9	2017	●	↑
Latvia	13.6	2017	●	↑
Austria	13.8	2017	●	↗
Cyprus	14.7	2017	●	↑
Greece	14.7	2016	●	↑
European Union	15.0	2017	●	→
Slovak Republic	17.5	2017	●	→
Czech Republic	18.4	2017	●	→
Croatia	19.0	2017	●	↗
Italy	19.4	2017	●	↓
Slovenia	19.7	2017	●	↓
Romania	20.4	2017	●	↓
Hungary	20.9	2017	●	↓
Bulgaria	23.8	2017	●	↗
Poland	23.8	2017	●	↗
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Lithuania	NA	NA	●	●
Malta	NA	NA	●	●

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)

The percentage of the urban population with access to improved drinking water piped on premises. An "improved" drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* WHO/UNICEF JMP

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Belgium	99.0	2017	●	↑
Bulgaria	99.0	2017	●	↑
Croatia	99.0	2017	●	↑
Cyprus	99.0	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	99.0	2017	●	↑
Denmark	99.0	2017	●	↑
Estonia	99.0	2017	●	↑
Finland	99.0	2017	●	↑
France	99.0	2017	●	↑
Germany	99.0	2017	●	↑
Greece	99.0	2017	●	↑
Hungary	99.0	2017	●	↑
Iceland	99.0	2017	●	↑
Lithuania	99.0	2017	●	↑
Luxembourg	99.0	2017	●	↑
Malta	99.0	2017	●	↑
Netherlands	99.0	2017	●	↑
Norway	99.0	2017	●	↑
Poland	99.0	2017	●	↑
Portugal	99.0	2017	●	↑
Slovenia	99.0	2017	●	↑
Spain	99.0	2017	●	↑
Sweden	99.0	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	99.0	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	99.0	2017	●	↑
European Union	98.3	2017	●	↑
Italy	97.5	2016	●	→
Latvia	97.2	2017	●	↑
Slovak Republic	97.2	2017	●	→
Ireland	97.0	2017	●	↓
Romania	89.8	2017	●	→
Austria	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Circular material use rate (%)

The circular material use (CMU) rate measures the share of material recovered and fed back into the economy in overall material use. The CMU rate is defined as the ratio of the circular use of materials to the overall material use.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	29.9	2017	●	↑
France	18.6	2017	●	↗
Belgium	17.8	2017	●	↓
United Kingdom	17.8	2017	●	↑
Italy	17.7	2017	●	↗
European Union	11.9	2017	●	→
Austria	11.6	2017	●	↗
Germany	11.6	2017	●	→
Poland	9.5	2017	●	↓
Luxembourg	8.9	2017	●	↓
Estonia	8.7	2017	●	↓
Slovenia	8.5	2017	●	→
Czech Republic	8.1	2017	●	→
Denmark	8.0	2017	●	↓
Spain	7.4	2017	●	↓
Malta	6.7	2017	●	↓
Hungary	6.6	2017	●	→
Latvia	6.6	2017	●	→
Sweden	6.5	2017	●	→
Bulgaria	5.1	2017	●	↗
Croatia	5.1	2017	●	→
Slovak Republic	5.1	2017	●	→
Lithuania	4.8	2017	●	→
Greece	2.4	2017	●	→
Cyprus	2.2	2017	●	→
Finland	2.2	2017	●	↓
Portugal	1.8	2017	●	↓
Romania	1.8	2017	●	↓
Ireland	1.6	2017	●	↓
Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Norway	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

Gross value added in environmental goods and services sector

The environmental goods and services sector (EGSS) is defined as that part of a country's economy that is engaged in producing goods and services that are used in environmental protection and resource management activities either domestically or abroad. Gross value added in EGSS represents the contribution of the environmental goods and services sector to GDP. Products for environmental protection prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution or any other degradation of the environment and include measures undertaken to restore degraded habitats and ecosystems. Examples are electric vehicles, catalysts and filters to decrease pollutant emissions, wastewater and waste treatment services, or noise insulation works. Products for resource management safeguard the stock of natural resources against depletion. Examples are renewable energy production, energy efficient and passive buildings, seawater desalinization or rainwater recovery.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	5.9	2017	●	↑
Estonia	4.9	2017	●	↑
Austria	3.9	2017	●	↑
Denmark	3.3	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	3.1	2018	●	↓
Latvia	2.9	2017	●	↑
Portugal	2.5	2017	●	→
Poland	2.3	2017	●	↗
Czech Republic	2.3	2017	●	↓
Netherlands	2.3	2018	●	→
Romania	2.3	2017	●	↓
Lithuania	2.2	2017	●	↑
Spain	2.2	2018	●	↓
European Union	2.1	2018	●	→
Sweden	2.0	2017	●	↓
United Kingdom	2.0	2018	●	→
Germany	1.9	2017	●	→
Bulgaria	1.9	2017	●	↗
Italy	1.8	2018	●	↓
Luxembourg	1.8	2017	●	→
France	1.6	2017	●	→
Slovenia	1.5	2017	●	↓
Croatia	1.5	2018	●	↓
Malta	1.1	2017	●	↓
Belgium	1.0	2017	●	→
Ireland	0.9	2017	●	→
Cyprus	NA	NA	●	●
Greece	NA	NA	●	●
Hungary	NA	NA	●	●
Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Norway	NA	NA	●	●
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	●	●

Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)

SO_2 emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically.

Reference year: 2012 *Source:* Lenzen et al. (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
France	26.5	2012	●	●
Romania	29.4	2012	●	●
Poland	30.7	2012	●	●
Germany	34.5	2012	●	●
Spain	37.2	2012	●	●
Hungary	38.2	2012	●	●
Italy	38.7	2012	●	●
European Union	45.1	2012	●	●
Netherlands	50.8	2012	●	●
Czech Republic	51.8	2012	●	●
Portugal	52.9	2012	●	●
United Kingdom	53.9	2012	●	●
Belgium	54.5	2012	●	●
Croatia	57.6	2012	●	●
Switzerland	58.3	2012	●	●
Austria	58.5	2012	●	●
Bulgaria	62.0	2012	●	●
Sweden	63.3	2012	●	●
Slovak Republic	80.1	2012	●	●
Liechtenstein	85.7	2012	●	●
Lithuania	94.1	2012	●	●
Norway	94.2	2012	●	●
Finland	96.1	2012	●	●
Greece	102.5	2012	●	●
Ireland	103.0	2012	●	●
Latvia	114.6	2012	●	●
Denmark	124.3	2012	●	●
Slovenia	126.2	2012	●	●
Estonia	186.6	2012	●	●
Cyprus	193.1	2012	●	●
Luxembourg	225.9	2012	●	●
Iceland	344.9	2012	●	●
Malta	555.8	2012	●	●

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)

Emissions of SO_2 embodied in imported goods and services. SO_2 emissions have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide.

Reference year: 2012 *Source:* Lenzen et al. (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	3.3	2012	●	●
Poland	5.2	2012	●	●
Hungary	5.9	2012	●	●
Bulgaria	5.9	2012	●	●
Spain	8.2	2012	●	●
Italy	8.2	2012	●	●
Portugal	8.4	2012	●	●
Czech Republic	9.1	2012	●	●
Slovak Republic	9.3	2012	●	●
Greece	9.5	2012	●	●
Croatia	9.5	2012	●	●
European Union	11.0	2012	●	●
France	11.2	2012	●	●
Lithuania	11.9	2012	●	●
Belgium	13.7	2012	●	●
Germany	15.0	2012	●	●
Slovenia	15.1	2012	●	●
Estonia	16.0	2012	●	●
Latvia	16.0	2012	●	●
Finland	16.3	2012	●	●
Cyprus	16.6	2012	●	●
Netherlands	16.9	2012	●	●
United Kingdom	17.0	2012	●	●
Malta	17.0	2012	●	●
Sweden	18.4	2012	●	●
Denmark	19.1	2012	●	●
Ireland	19.5	2012	●	●
Austria	20.6	2012	●	●
Switzerland	27.5	2012	●	●
Norway	27.8	2012	●	●
Liechtenstein	27.9	2012	●	●
Iceland	29.7	2012	●	●
Luxembourg	81.2	2012	●	●

Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)

Reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. Reactive nitrogen corresponds to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.

Reference year: 2010 *Source:* Oita et al. (2016)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Croatia	20.5	2010	●	●
Bulgaria	24.9	2010	●	●
Cyprus	27.3	2010	●	●
Slovenia	29.2	2010	●	●
Czech Republic	31.7	2010	●	●
Hungary	32.8	2010	●	●
Poland	32.8	2010	●	●
Malta	34.3	2010	●	●
Iceland	34.6	2010	●	●
Portugal	35.5	2010	●	●
Sweden	36.1	2010	●	●
Latvia	36.3	2010	●	●
Germany	37.1	2010	●	●
Italy	37.3	2010	●	●
United Kingdom	38.0	2010	●	●
Slovak Republic	39.1	2010	●	●
European Union	40.3	2010	●	●
Estonia	40.5	2010	●	●
Romania	41.3	2010	●	●
Austria	41.4	2010	●	●
France	42.1	2010	●	●
Liechtenstein	42.2	2010	●	●
Finland	43.0	2010	●	●
Norway	43.0	2010	●	●
Switzerland	43.3	2010	●	●
Spain	45.0	2010	●	●
Lithuania	48.6	2010	●	●
Greece	50.6	2010	●	●
Belgium	51.7	2010	●	●
Ireland	57.0	2010	●	●
Denmark	57.3	2010	●	●
Netherlands	62.6	2010	●	●
Luxembourg	99.5	2010	●	●

Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)

Net imports of reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities. Reactive nitrogen corresponds here to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.

Reference year: 2010 *Source:* Oita et al. (2016)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	2.2	2010	●	●
Poland	3.4	2010	●	●
Hungary	3.4	2010	●	●
Bulgaria	3.5	2010	●	●
Croatia	5.7	2010	●	●
Latvia	7.0	2010	●	●
Slovak Republic	7.4	2010	●	●
Czech Republic	7.5	2010	●	●
Estonia	7.9	2010	●	●
Lithuania	8.0	2010	●	●
Italy	10.1	2010	●	●
Cyprus	10.9	2010	●	●
Spain	11.0	2010	●	●
Finland	11.9	2010	●	●
Slovenia	11.9	2010	●	●
Liechtenstein	12.0	2010	●	●
European Union	12.3	2010	●	●
Portugal	12.9	2010	●	●
Greece	12.9	2010	●	●
Sweden	13.3	2010	●	●
Denmark	16.1	2010	●	●
United Kingdom	16.2	2010	●	●
France	16.3	2010	●	●
Germany	17.0	2010	●	●
Malta	17.4	2010	●	●
Belgium	17.8	2010	●	●
Iceland	18.0	2010	●	●
Austria	18.7	2010	●	●
Ireland	19.8	2010	●	●
Norway	20.4	2010	●	●
Netherlands	20.4	2010	●	●
Switzerland	21.8	2010	●	●
Luxembourg	67.6	2010	●	●

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita

Total national emissions of the so called "Kyoto basket" of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and the F-gases (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, nitrogen triflouride (NF_3) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6). Using each gas's individual global warming potential (GWP), they are being integrated into a single indicator expressed in units of CO_2 equivalents. Emissions data are submitted annually by the EU Member States as part of the reporting under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The indicator does not include emissions and removals related to land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* EEA

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Liechtenstein	4.8	2018	●	↗
Sweden	5.4	2018	●	→
Malta	5.5	2018	●	↗
Croatia	6.0	2018	●	↓
Romania	6.0	2018	●	↓
Switzerland	6.1	2018	●	→
Latvia	6.3	2018	●	↓
Hungary	6.6	2018	●	↓
France	6.9	2018	●	→
Portugal	7.0	2018	●	↓
Italy	7.3	2018	●	→
Lithuania	7.4	2018	●	↓
Spain	7.5	2018	●	→
United Kingdom	7.5	2018	●	↗
Slovak Republic	8.0	2018	●	↓
Bulgaria	8.3	2018	●	→
Slovenia	8.5	2018	●	↓
European Union	8.7	2018	●	→
Denmark	8.9	2018	●	→
Greece	9.0	2018	●	→
Austria	9.2	2018	●	→
Norway	10.1	2018	●	→
Finland	10.7	2018	●	↓
Germany	10.7	2018	●	→
Belgium	10.8	2018	●	→
Poland	11.0	2018	●	↓
Cyprus	11.3	2018	●	↓
Netherlands	11.6	2018	●	→
Czech Republic	12.2	2018	●	→
Ireland	13.2	2018	●	→
Estonia	15.3	2018	●	↓
Iceland	17.5	2018	●	↓
Luxembourg	20.3	2018	●	→

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)

CO_2 emissions embodied in imported goods and services.

Reference year: 2015 *Source:* Lenzen et al. (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	0.6	2015	●	→
Liechtenstein	1.0	2015	●	↗
Bulgaria	1.0	2015	●	→
Poland	1.0	2015	●	→
Hungary	1.1	2015	●	→
Italy	1.3	2015	●	→
Spain	1.3	2015	●	→
Croatia	1.4	2015	●	→
Portugal	1.6	2015	●	→
Greece	1.6	2015	●	→
Slovak Republic	1.7	2015	●	→
Latvia	1.7	2015	●	→
Czech Republic	1.7	2015	●	→
Lithuania	1.8	2015	●	→
European Union	1.8	2015	●	→
France	1.9	2015	●	→
Estonia	2.0	2015	●	→
Belgium	2.4	2015	●	→
Germany	2.4	2015	●	→
Cyprus	2.5	2015	●	→
Slovenia	2.6	2015	●	→
Finland	2.6	2015	●	→
Sweden	2.7	2015	●	→
Malta	2.8	2015	●	→
Ireland	2.8	2015	●	→
Netherlands	2.9	2015	●	→
Denmark	2.9	2015	●	→
United Kingdom	3.2	2015	●	→
Austria	3.6	2015	●	→
Norway	3.7	2015	●	→
Iceland	4.5	2015	●	→
Switzerland	4.8	2015	●	→
Luxembourg	15.7	2015	●	→

CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)

CO_2 emissions embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil. Calculated using a 5-year average of fossil fuel exports and converting exports into their equivalent CO_2 emissions. Exports for each fossil fuel are capped at the country's level of production.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* UN Comtrade

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Belgium	0.0	2019	●	●
Cyprus	0.0	2017	●	●
Iceland	0.0	2017	●	●
Latvia	0.0	2018	●	●
Luxembourg	0.0	2018	●	●
Malta	0.0	2019	●	●
Portugal	0.0	2019	●	●
Sweden	0.0	2019	●	●
Switzerland	0.0	2019	●	●
Finland	0.0	2018	●	●
Lithuania	0.0	2018	●	●
Estonia	0.0	2019	●	●
Denmark	0.0	2019	●	●
France	0.8	2018	●	●
Greece	5.1	2019	●	●
Romania	7.3	2019	●	●
Italy	8.2	2018	●	●
Ireland	10.1	2018	●	●
Bulgaria	15.3	2018	●	●
Spain	22.7	2018	●	●
Netherlands	37.8	2018	●	●
Slovenia	54.8	2018	●	●
Slovak Republic	64.0	2018	●	●
European Union	112.4	2019	●	●
Croatia	115.8	2018	●	●
Germany	231.9	2018	●	●
Hungary	266.3	2019	●	●
Austria	295.2	2018	●	●
United Kingdom	331.4	2019	●	●
Poland	387.1	2019	●	●
Czech Republic	671.4	2019	●	●
Norway	45,780.3	2018	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Bathing sites of excellent quality (%)

Assesses quality of surface waters that can be used for bathing except for swimming pools and spa pools, confined waters subject to treatment or used for therapeutic purposes and confined waters artificially separated from surface water and groundwater. Bathing water quality was evaluated upon two microbiological parameters: Intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* EEA

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	99.1	2018	●	↑
Malta	98.9	2018	●	↑
Austria	97.3	2018	●	↑
Greece	97.0	2018	●	↑
Croatia	94.4	2018	●	↑
Latvia	92.9	2018	●	↑
Germany	92.7	2018	●	↑
Portugal	91.1	2018	●	↑
Italy	90.0	2018	●	↑
Belgium	87.8	2018	●	↑
Denmark	87.4	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	87.2	2018	●	↑
Spain	87.0	2018	●	↑
Finland	84.7	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	84.6	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	81.7	2018	●	↑
European Union	79.2	2018	●	↑
France	78.8	2018	●	↑
Switzerland	75.0	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	73.3	2018	●	↓
Sweden	72.7	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	72.7	2018	●	↓
Hungary	72.3	2018	●	↑
Ireland	71.0	2018	●	↓
Estonia	66.7	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	63.2	2018	●	↗
Romania	57.1	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	56.3	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	52.6	2018	●	↓
Poland	28.0	2018	●	↓
Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Norway	NA	NA	●	●

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

The percentage of a country's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), that is comprised of species that are overexploited or collapsed, weighted by the quality of fish catch data.

Reference year: 2014 *Source:* Sea Aound Us & EPI (2018)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	1.4	2014	●	↑
Finland	6.2	2014	●	↑
Croatia	7.0	2014	●	↑
Malta	12.5	2014	●	↓
France	16.0	2014	●	↑
United Kingdom	18.6	2014	●	↑
Norway	21.2	2014	●	↓
Ireland	21.4	2014	●	↑
Cyprus	25.1	2014	●	↑
Netherlands	31.7	2014	●	↑
Spain	35.5	2014	●	↑
Sweden	41.3	2014	●	↓
European Union	43.9	2014	●	↗
Denmark	45.1	2014	●	↑
Germany	46.6	2014	●	↑
Greece	48.5	2014	●	↓
Latvia	54.0	2014	●	↓
Iceland	58.3	2014	●	↓
Poland	59.9	2014	●	↑
Portugal	67.2	2014	●	→
Italy	75.1	2014	●	↓
Austria	NA	NA	●	●
Belgium	NA	NA	●	●
Bulgaria	NA	NA	●	●
Czech Republic	NA	NA	●	●
Hungary	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Lithuania	NA	NA	●	●
Luxembourg	NA	NA	●	●
Romania	NA	NA	●	●
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	●	●
Slovenia	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

Fish caught by either trawling or dredging (%)

The percentage of fish caught either by bottom trawling or dredging. Bottom trawling is a fishing method in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed. Dredging is a method of fishing in which a dredge or metal toothed bar is dragged along the ocean floor, digging into the seabed to collect molluscs into a steel net.

Reference year: 2016 *Source:* Sea Around Us

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Finland	0.0	2016	●	↑
Latvia	0.6	2016	●	↑
Lithuania	1.4	2016	●	↑
Ireland	3.8	2016	●	↑
Estonia	8.6	2016	●	→
Denmark	15.0	2016	●	↑
Croatia	16.8	2016	●	↑
Sweden	19.3	2016	●	↑
Iceland	19.7	2016	●	↗
France	20.1	2016	●	↑
Germany	21.3	2016	●	↑
Cyprus	25.5	2016	●	↓
United Kingdom	30.2	2016	●	→
Slovenia	31.2	2016	●	↓
Norway	32.9	2016	●	↓
Portugal	34.3	2016	●	↓
European Union	34.8	2016	●	→
Poland	35.8	2016	●	↓
Netherlands	40.1	2016	●	↓
Greece	41.4	2016	●	↓
Italy	43.5	2016	●	→
Spain	50.3	2016	●	↓
Belgium	50.3	2016	●	↑
Bulgaria	78.9	2016	●	↓
Romania	88.0	2016	●	↓
Malta	93.7	2016	●	→
Austria	NA	NA	●	●
Czech Republic	NA	NA	●	●
Hungary	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Luxembourg	NA	NA	●	●
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

Fish caught that are then discarded (%)

The percentage of fish that are caught only to be later discarded.

Reference year: 2016 *Source:* Sea Around Us

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	0.0	2016	●	↑
Finland	0.2	2016	●	↑
Norway	0.4	2016	●	↑
Denmark	2.1	2016	●	↑
Iceland	2.5	2016	●	↑
Croatia	2.8	2016	●	↑
Poland	2.9	2016	●	↑
Belgium	4.1	2016	●	↑
Lithuania	5.0	2016	●	↑
Estonia	5.0	2016	●	↑
Bulgaria	5.7	2016	●	→
United Kingdom	5.8	2016	●	↑
Slovenia	7.1	2016	●	↑
Germany	7.4	2016	●	↑
Italy	8.1	2016	●	↑
Sweden	8.7	2016	●	↓
Latvia	8.8	2016	●	↑
European Union	9.9	2016	●	↑
Ireland	13.3	2016	●	↓
Spain	14.6	2016	●	→
Greece	15.9	2016	●	↓
France	16.0	2016	●	→
Netherlands	18.5	2016	●	↑
Cyprus	25.3	2016	●	→
Portugal	26.4	2016	●	↓
Malta	32.4	2016	●	→
Austria	NA	NA	●	●
Czech Republic	NA	NA	●	●
Hungary	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Luxembourg	NA	NA	●	●
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)

Threats to marine species embodied in imports of goods and services.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* Lenzen et al. (2012)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	0.0	2018	●	●
Liechtenstein	0.0	2018	●	●
Latvia	0.0	2018	●	●
Romania	0.0	2018	●	●
Poland	0.0	2018	●	●
Bulgaria	0.0	2018	●	●
Hungary	0.0	2018	●	●
Croatia	0.0	2018	●	●
Czech Republic	0.1	2018	●	●
Austria	0.1	2018	●	●
Estonia	0.1	2018	●	●
Finland	0.1	2018	●	●
Slovenia	0.1	2018	●	●
Denmark	0.1	2018	●	●
Sweden	0.1	2018	●	●
Malta	0.1	2018	●	●
Ireland	0.1	2018	●	●
Slovak Republic	0.1	2018	●	●
Lithuania	0.1	2018	●	●
Greece	0.2	2018	●	●
United Kingdom	0.2	2018	●	●
Belgium	0.2	2018	●	●
Netherlands	0.3	2018	●	●
European Union	0.3	2018	●	●
Germany	0.3	2018	●	●
Cyprus	0.3	2018	●	●
Italy	0.3	2018	●	●
Norway	0.4	2018	●	●
France	0.4	2018	●	●
Switzerland	0.5	2018	●	●
Portugal	0.6	2018	●	●
Spain	0.6	2018	●	●
Luxembourg	0.7	2018	●	●

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

The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Birdlife International et al

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bulgaria	99.7	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	97.9	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	97.4	2019	●	↑
Estonia	97.1	2019	●	↑
Latvia	96.1	2019	●	↑
Malta	93.4	2019	●	↑
Belgium	91.7	2019	●	↑
Poland	89.5	2019	●	→
Romania	88.6	2019	●	→
Denmark	86.9	2019	●	→
Greece	86.1	2019	●	→
Spain	84.1	2019	●	→
Lithuania	83.4	2019	●	→
Ireland	83.1	2019	●	→
United Kingdom	82.0	2019	●	↗
France	81.1	2019	●	→
Croatia	80.6	2019	●	→
European Union	80.1	2019	●	→
Italy	77.2	2019	●	→
Germany	69.4	2019	●	→
Portugal	65.5	2019	●	→
Sweden	61.2	2019	●	→
Finland	61.0	2019	●	→
Norway	57.4	2019	●	→
Cyprus	54.2	2019	●	↗
Iceland	16.6	2019	●	→
Austria	NA	NA	●	●
Czech Republic	NA	NA	●	●
Hungary	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Luxembourg	NA	NA	●	●
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

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

The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Birdlife International et al

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	97.9	2019	●	↑
Latvia	97.2	2019	●	↑
Estonia	94.9	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	94.7	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	91.1	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	88.7	2019	●	→
Bulgaria	87.5	2019	●	→
Poland	87.3	2019	●	→
Denmark	86.2	2019	●	→
Greece	86.0	2019	●	→
Ireland	86.0	2019	●	→
Slovak Republic	85.8	2019	●	→
Malta	84.5	2019	●	↑
Belgium	84.2	2019	●	→
United Kingdom	82.8	2019	●	→
Hungary	82.5	2019	●	→
Luxembourg	81.9	2019	●	→
Liechtenstein	80.8	2019	●	→
France	80.4	2019	●	↑
Germany	78.8	2019	●	→
European Union	78.5	2019	●	→
Italy	77.3	2019	●	→
Croatia	76.5	2019	●	→
Romania	76.0	2019	●	→
Cyprus	74.1	2019	●	↗
Portugal	73.3	2019	●	→
Finland	71.8	2019	●	→
Austria	67.3	2019	●	→
Sweden	59.0	2019	●	→
Norway	57.7	2019	●	→
Spain	57.6	2019	●	→
Switzerland	35.5	2019	●	→
Iceland	19.1	2019	●	→

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

The mean percentage area of freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Birdlife International et al

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ireland	98.5	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	98.3	2019	●	↑
Latvia	97.5	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	95.2	2019	●	↑
Estonia	93.5	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	93.0	2019	●	↑
Belgium	93.0	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	92.1	2019	●	↑
Denmark	91.8	2019	●	↑
Bulgaria	91.5	2019	●	↑
Poland	91.2	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	88.6	2019	●	→
Greece	87.2	2019	●	→
Slovak Republic	86.3	2019	●	→
Croatia	85.7	2019	●	→
Hungary	84.8	2019	●	→
Italy	84.7	2019	●	→
Germany	81.3	2019	●	→
European Union	78.7	2019	●	→
France	78.1	2019	●	↑
Finland	73.7	2019	●	→
Austria	71.2	2019	●	→
Norway	64.1	2019	●	→
Portugal	64.0	2019	●	→
Romania	61.0	2019	●	→
Switzerland	60.2	2019	●	→
Sweden	58.2	2019	●	→
Spain	48.4	2019	●	→
Luxembourg	37.1	2019	●	→
Cyprus	36.6	2019	●	→
Iceland	33.5	2019	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Malta	NA	NA	●	●

Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers (mg O_2 /litre)

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) is used to measure water quality. It refers to the amount of oxygen required by aerobic microorganisms to decompose organic substances in a water sample over a period of five days in the dark at 20°C (BOD5), measured as milligrams per litre (mg O_2/L) and weighted by the number of measuring stations. High values of BOD5 are usually a sign of organic pollution, which affects the water quality.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* EEA

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Slovenia	0.8	2017	●	↑
Ireland	1.0	2017	●	↑
Latvia	1.2	2017	●	↑
France	1.3	2017	●	↑
Austria	1.3	2017	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.5	2017	●	↑
Estonia	1.8	2017	●	↑
Croatia	1.8	2017	●	↑
European Union	2.1	2017	●	→
Lithuania	2.1	2017	●	↑
Slovak Republic	2.3	2017	●	↑
Belgium	2.6	2017	●	↓
Czech Republic	2.7	2017	●	→
Poland	2.7	2017	●	↓
Bulgaria	2.9	2017	●	↓
Romania	3.2	2017	●	→
Cyprus	3.3	2017	●	↑
Denmark	NA	NA	●	●
Finland	NA	NA	●	●
Germany	NA	NA	●	●
Greece	NA	NA	●	●
Hungary	NA	NA	●	●
Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Italy	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Luxembourg	NA	NA	●	●
Malta	NA	NA	●	●
Netherlands	NA	NA	●	●
Norway	NA	NA	●	●
Portugal	NA	NA	●	●
Spain	NA	NA	●	●
Sweden	NA	NA	●	●
Switzerland	NA	NA	●	●

Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO_3/litre)

Indicator refers to concentrations of nitrate (NO_3) in groundwater, measured as milligrams per litre (mg NO_3/L). Data are taken from well samples and aggregated to annual average values. Nitrate can persist in groundwater for a long time and accumulate at a high level through inputs from anthropogenic sources (mainly agriculture). The EU drinking water standard is limited to 50 mg NO_3/L to avoid threats to human health.

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* EEA

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Estonia	6.2	2017	●	↑
Ireland	12.7	2017	●	↑
Slovak Republic	13.2	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	13.9	2017	●	↑
France	16.9	2017	●	↑
Denmark	17.3	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	17.7	2017	●	↑
Portugal	18.4	2017	●	↑
Austria	22.5	2017	●	↑
Germany	25.8	2017	●	↓
Bulgaria	27.7	2017	●	↓
Belgium	29.4	2017	●	↓
Cyprus	42.1	2017	●	↓
Malta	59.9	2017	●	↓
Croatia	NA	NA	●	●
European Union	NA	2017	●	●
Finland	NA	NA	●	●
Greece	NA	NA	●	●
Hungary	NA	NA	●	●
Iceland	NA	NA	●	●
Italy	NA	NA	●	●
Latvia	NA	NA	●	●
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●
Lithuania	NA	NA	●	●
Luxembourg	NA	NA	●	●
Netherlands	NA	NA	●	●
Norway	NA	NA	●	●
Poland	NA	NA	●	●
Romania	NA	NA	●	●
Slovenia	NA	NA	●	●
Spain	NA	NA	●	●
Sweden	NA	NA	●	●
United Kingdom	NA	NA	●	●

Trends over time are calculated over the past four or five years, when possible between 2015 (year of the adoption of the SDGs) and 2019/20. The arrows are obtained by extrapolating the annual growth rate into the future to 2030. See the methods summary for details and exceptions. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org

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

Change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The index is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* IUCN and Birdlife International

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Liechtenstein	1.0	2019	●	↑
Sweden	1.0	2019	●	↑
Finland	1.0	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	1.0	2019	●	→
Latvia	1.0	2019	●	→
Luxembourg	1.0	2019	●	→
Belgium	1.0	2019	●	→
Estonia	1.0	2019	●	→
Cyprus	1.0	2019	●	→
Germany	1.0	2019	●	→
Switzerland	1.0	2019	●	→
Denmark	1.0	2019	●	→
Poland	1.0	2019	●	↗
Czech Republic	1.0	2019	●	→
Slovak Republic	1.0	2019	●	→
Romania	0.9	2019	●	→
Bulgaria	0.9	2019	●	→
Netherlands	0.9	2019	●	↓
Norway	0.9	2019	●	↓
Slovenia	0.9	2019	●	↓
Hungary	0.9	2019	●	→
European Union	0.9	2019	●	↓
Ireland	0.9	2019	●	↓
Italy	0.9	2019	●	↓
Croatia	0.9	2019	●	↓
Austria	0.9	2019	●	→
Malta	0.9	2019	●	→
France	0.9	2019	●	↓
Iceland	0.9	2019	●	↓
Portugal	0.9	2019	●	↓
Greece	0.8	2019	●	→
Spain	0.8	2019	●	↓
United Kingdom	0.8	2019	●	↓

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

Threats to terrestrial and freshwater species embodied in imports of goods and services.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* Lenzen et al. (2012)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Latvia	0.2	2018	●	●
Estonia	0.3	2018	●	●
Liechtenstein	0.4	2018	●	●
Iceland	0.4	2018	●	●
Hungary	0.4	2018	●	●
Romania	0.5	2018	●	●
Lithuania	0.8	2018	●	●
Poland	1.0	2018	●	●
Malta	1.1	2018	●	●
Bulgaria	1.1	2018	●	●
Cyprus	1.3	2018	●	●
Croatia	1.4	2018	●	●
Slovak Republic	1.4	2018	●	●
Sweden	1.6	2018	●	●
Czech Republic	1.6	2018	●	●
Denmark	1.7	2018	●	●
Ireland	1.7	2018	●	●
Finland	2.0	2018	●	●
Slovenia	2.2	2018	●	●
Greece	2.9	2018	●	●
United Kingdom	3.2	2018	●	●
Italy	3.5	2018	●	●
Spain	3.6	2018	●	●
Norway	3.8	2018	●	●
European Union	3.9	2018	●	●
Portugal	4.0	2018	●	●
Austria	4.5	2018	●	●
Belgium	4.7	2018	●	●
Germany	5.7	2018	●	●
Switzerland	5.8	2018	●	●
Netherlands	6.0	2018	●	●
France	7.1	2018	●	●
Luxembourg	7.9	2018	●	●

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

Standardised death rate of homicide and injuries inflicted by another person with the intent to injure or kill by any means, including 'late effects' from assault (International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes X85 to Y09 and Y87.1).i

Reference year: 2017 *Source:* Eurostat

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
United Kingdom	0.1	2017	●	↑
Luxembourg	0.2	2017	●	↑
Ireland	0.4	2017	●	↑
Switzerland	0.4	2017	●	↑
Germany	0.4	2017	●	↑
France	0.5	2016	●	↑
Italy	0.5	2017	●	↑
Slovak Republic	0.5	2017	●	↑
Norway	0.5	2017	●	↑
Austria	0.6	2017	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.6	2017	●	↑
Spain	0.6	2017	●	↑
European Union	0.7	2017	●	↑
Poland	0.7	2017	●	↑
Portugal	0.7	2017	●	↑
Netherlands	0.8	2017	●	↑
Denmark	0.8	2017	●	↑
Greece	0.8	2017	●	↑
Hungary	0.8	2017	●	↑
Iceland	0.9	2017	●	↑
Cyprus	1.0	2017	●	↑
Belgium	1.1	2017	●	↑
Slovenia	1.1	2017	●	↑
Sweden	1.1	2017	●	↑
Finland	1.1	2017	●	↑
Bulgaria	1.2	2017	●	↑
Croatia	1.2	2017	●	↑
Romania	1.5	2017	●	↑
Malta	1.6	2017	●	↓
Liechtenstein	2.2	2014	●	●
Estonia	2.3	2017	●	↑
Lithuania	2.8	2017	●	↑
Latvia	3.8	2017	●	↑

Population reporting crime in their area (%)

Share of the population who reported that they face the problem of crime, violence or vandalism in their local area. This describes the situation where the respondent feels crime, violence or vandalism in the area to be a problem for the household, although this perception is not necessarily based on personal experience.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	2.0	2017	●	●
Croatia	2.7	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	3.7	2018	●	↑
Norway	4.2	2018	●	↑
Poland	4.4	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	4.8	2018	●	↑
Hungary	5.3	2019	●	↑
Latvia	6.1	2019	●	↑
Finland	6.4	2019	●	↑
Portugal	6.5	2018	●	↑
Estonia	7.4	2019	●	↑
Denmark	7.5	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	7.8	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	7.9	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	8.0	2019	●	↑
Austria	8.4	2019	●	↑
Romania	9.6	2019	●	↑
Ireland	10.0	2018	●	↑
Italy	11.3	2018	●	↑
Luxembourg	11.3	2018	●	↑
European Union	11.3	2019	●	↑
Spain	11.6	2019	●	↓
Belgium	12.3	2018	●	↑
Sweden	13.0	2019	●	↓
Germany	13.3	2018	●	↗
Malta	13.6	2019	●	↓
Cyprus	13.9	2018	●	↓
France	14.9	2018	●	↓
Netherlands	16.2	2019	●	↗
Greece	16.9	2019	●	↓
Bulgaria	20.2	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	24.2	2018	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

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

Gap in percentage of people reporting crime, violence or vandalism in their area between those below 60% of median equivalised income and those above 60% of median equivalised income.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Eurostat (EU-SILC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Bulgaria	0.0	2019	●	↑
Croatia	0.0	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	0.0	2018	●	↑
Estonia	0.0	2019	●	↑
Greece	0.0	2019	●	↑
Latvia	0.0	2019	●	↑
Malta	0.0	2019	●	↑
Poland	0.0	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	0.0	2019	●	↑
Austria	0.2	2019	●	↑
Italy	0.2	2018	●	↑
Sweden	0.7	2019	●	↑
Iceland	1.0	2017	●	
Lithuania	1.0	2018	●	↑
Portugal	1.1	2018	●	↑
Spain	1.7	2019	●	↑
Romania	1.9	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	1.9	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	1.9	2018	●	↑
Finland	2.5	2019	●	↑
Norway	2.6	2018	●	↓
European Union	3.3	2019	●	↗
Denmark	3.4	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	3.7	2018	●	↓
Netherlands	4.0	2019	●	↓
Ireland	4.2	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	4.3	2018	●	↓
France	4.4	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	4.6	2019	●	↑
Hungary	5.3	2019	●	↑
Germany	7.7	2018	●	↓
Belgium	10.1	2018	●	↓
Liechtenstein	NA	NA		

Access to justice (worst 0–1 best)

Composite measure of the affordability and accessibility of the civil justice system.

Reference year: 2020 *Source:* World Justice Project

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Netherlands	0.8	2020	●	↑
Germany	0.8	2020	●	↑
Denmark	0.8	2020	●	↑
Sweden	0.8	2020	●	↑
Spain	0.7	2020	●	↑
Belgium	0.7	2020	●	↑
Estonia	0.7	2020	●	↑
Austria	0.7	2020	●	↑
Slovenia	0.7	2020	●	↑
Norway	0.7	2020	●	↑
Finland	0.7	2020	●	↑
Bulgaria	0.7	2020	●	↑
European Union	0.7	2020	●	↑
Portugal	0.7	2020	●	↑
Croatia	0.7	2020	●	↑
France	0.6	2020	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.6	2020	●	↓
Greece	0.6	2020	●	↑
Poland	0.6	2020	●	↑
Italy	0.6	2020	●	→
Romania	0.6	2020	●	↓
Hungary	0.5	2020	●	→
United Kingdom	0.5	2020	●	↓
Cyprus	NA	NA		
Iceland	NA	NA		
Ireland	NA	NA		
Latvia	NA	NA		
Liechtenstein	NA	NA		
Lithuania	NA	NA		
Luxembourg	NA	NA		
Malta	NA	NA		
Slovak Republic	NA	NA		
Switzerland	NA	NA		

Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)

Composite measure of the effectiveness and timeliness of the enforcement of civil justice decisions and judgments in practice.

Reference year: 2020 *Source:* World Justice Project

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	0.9	2020	●	↑
Netherlands	0.8	2020	●	↑
Sweden	0.8	2020	●	↑
Germany	0.8	2020	●	↑
Norway	0.8	2020	●	↑
Finland	0.8	2020	●	↑
Estonia	0.8	2020	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.8	2020	●	↑
Austria	0.7	2020	●	↑
Slovenia	0.7	2020	●	↑
Belgium	0.7	2020	●	↑
France	0.7	2020	●	↗
European Union	0.6	2020	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.6	2020	●	↑
Spain	0.6	2020	●	↑
Bulgaria	0.6	2020	●	↗
Romania	0.5	2020	●	→
Greece	0.5	2020	●	↓
Poland	0.5	2020	●	↓
Hungary	0.5	2020	●	↓
Croatia	0.5	2020	●	↗
Italy	0.4	2020	●	→
Portugal	0.4	2020	●	↓
Cyprus	NA	NA		
Iceland	NA	NA		
Ireland	NA	NA		
Latvia	NA	NA		
Liechtenstein	NA	NA		
Lithuania	NA	NA		
Luxembourg	NA	NA		
Malta	NA	NA		
Slovak Republic	NA	NA		
Switzerland	NA	NA		

Constraints on government power (worst 0–1 best)

Composite measure of the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law.

Reference year: 2020 *Source:* World Justice Project

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	0.9	2020	●	↑
Norway	0.9	2020	●	↑
Finland	0.9	2020	●	↑
Sweden	0.9	2020	●	↑
Netherlands	0.9	2020	●	↑
Germany	0.9	2020	●	↑
Austria	0.8	2020	●	↑
Estonia	0.8	2020	●	↑
Belgium	0.8	2020	●	↑
United Kingdom	0.8	2020	●	↑
Portugal	0.8	2020	●	↑
European Union	0.7	2020	●	↑
Spain	0.7	2020	●	↑
Czech Republic	0.7	2020	●	↑
France	0.7	2020	●	↑
Italy	0.7	2020	●	↑
Greece	0.7	2020	●	↑
Slovenia	0.7	2020	●	↑
Romania	0.6	2020	●	↓
Poland	0.6	2020	●	↓
Croatia	0.6	2020	●	↓
Bulgaria	0.5	2020	●	↓
Hungary	0.4	2020	●	↓
Cyprus	NA	NA		
Iceland	NA	NA		
Ireland	NA	NA		
Latvia	NA	NA		
Liechtenstein	NA	NA		
Lithuania	NA	NA		
Luxembourg	NA	NA		
Malta	NA	NA		
Slovak Republic	NA	NA		
Switzerland	NA	NA		

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Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)

Perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Transparency International

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Denmark	87	2019	●	↑
Finland	86	2019	●	↑
Sweden	85	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	85	2019	●	↑
Norway	84	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	82	2019	●	↑
Germany	80	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	80	2019	●	↑
Iceland	78	2019	●	↑
Austria	77	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	77	2019	●	↑
Belgium	75	2019	●	↑
Estonia	74	2019	●	↑
Ireland	74	2019	●	↑
France	69	2019	●	↑
European Union	65.3	2019	●	↑
Portugal	62	2019	●	↑
Spain	62	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	60	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	60	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	58	2019	●	↓
Poland	58	2019	●	↓
Czech Republic	56	2019	●	→
Latvia	56	2019	●	→
Malta	54	2019	●	↓
Italy	53	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	50	2019	●	↓
Greece	48	2019	●	↗
Croatia	47	2019	●	↓
Hungary	44	2019	●	↓
Romania	44	2019	●	↓
Bulgaria	43	2019	●	→
Liechtenstein	NA	NA	●	●

Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)

Unsentenced prisoners, as a percentage of overall prison population. Persons held unsentenced or pre-trial refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions who are untried, pre-trial or awaiting a first instance decision on their case from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal.

Reference year: 2018 *Source:* UNODC

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Romania	6.1	2018	●	↑
Czech Republic	8.4	2018	●	↑
Bulgaria	8.8	2018	●	↑
United Kingdom	8.8	2018	●	↑
Poland	9.1	2018	●	↑
Lithuania	9.1	2018	●	↑
Iceland	10.6	2018	●	↑
Spain	14.4	2018	●	↑
Slovak Republic	14.9	2018	●	↑
Portugal	15.9	2018	●	↑
Italy	18.1	2018	●	↑
Slovenia	18.3	2018	●	↑
Ireland	18.7	2018	●	↑
Finland	19.0	2018	●	↑
Hungary	20.1	2018	●	↑
European Union	20.2	2018	●	↑
Estonia	20.7	2018	●	↑
Austria	21.0	2018	●	↑
Germany	23.6	2018	●	↑
Liechtenstein	24.7	2018	●	↑
Norway	25.2	2018	●	↑
Netherlands	25.8	2018	●	↑
Cyprus	26.3	2018	●	↑
Sweden	26.9	2018	●	↑
Croatia	27.6	2018	●	↑
Malta	27.9	2018	●	↑
France	28.6	2018	●	↑
Latvia	28.6	2018	●	↑
Greece	31.1	2018	●	↓
Denmark	32.8	2018	●	↓
Belgium	35.6	2018	●	↓
Switzerland	43.2	2018	●	↓
Luxembourg	45.9	2018	●	↓

Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1990 million USD per 100,000 population)

Volume of major conventional weapons exported, expressed in constant 1990 US$ millions per 100 000 people. It is calculated based on the trend-indicator value (TIV), which is based on the known unit production cost of a core set of weapons, and does not reflect the financial value of the exports. Small arms, light weapons, ammunition and other support material are not included.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Stockholm Peace Research Institute

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Cyprus	0.0*	2019	●	●
Estonia	0.0	2019	●	●
Hungary	0.0*	2019	●	●
Iceland	0.0*	2019	●	●
Ireland	0.0*	2019	●	●
Latvia	0.0*	2019	●	●
Liechtenstein	0.0*	2019	●	●
Luxembourg	0.0*	2019	●	●
Romania	0.0*	2019	●	●
Slovenia	0.0	2019	●	●
Poland	0.0	2019	●	●
Croatia	0.1	2019	●	●
Austria	0.1	2019	●	●
Belgium	0.2	2019	●	●
Slovak Republic	0.3	2019	●	●
Greece	0.3	2019	●	●
Denmark	0.4	2019	●	●
Portugal	0.5	2019	●	●
Finland	0.6	2019	●	●
Bulgaria	0.6	2019	●	●
Czech Republic	0.9	2019	●	●
Italy	1.0	2019	●	●
Malta	1.1	2019	●	●
European Union	1.5	2019	●	●
United Kingdom	1.6	2019	●	●
Sweden	1.8	2019	●	●
Spain	1.9	2019	●	●
Germany	2.0	2019	●	●
Norway	2.1	2019	●	●
Lithuania	2.2	2019	●	●
Switzerland	3.1	2019	●	●
Netherlands	3.2	2019	●	●
France	3.5	2019	●	●

Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)

Degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries and regions, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by Reporters sans frontières.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Reporters sans frontières

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Norway	7.8	2019	●	↑
Finland	7.9	2019	●	↑
Sweden	8.3	2019	●	↑
Netherlands	8.6	2019	●	↑
Denmark	9.9	2019	●	↑
Switzerland	10.5	2019	●	↑
Belgium	12.1	2019	●	↑
Estonia	12.3	2019	●	↑
Portugal	12.6	2019	●	↑
Germany	14.6	2019	●	↑
Iceland	14.7	2019	●	↑
Ireland	15.0	2019	●	↑
Austria	15.3	2019	●	↑
Luxembourg	15.7	2019	●	↑
Latvia	19.5	2019	●	↑
Liechtenstein	20.5	2019	●	↑
European Union	20.6	2019	●	↑
Cyprus	21.7	2019	●	↑
Spain	22.0	2019	●	↑
Lithuania	22.1	2019	●	↑
France	22.2	2019	●	↑
United Kingdom	22.2	2019	●	↑
Slovenia	22.3	2019	●	↑
Slovak Republic	23.6	2019	●	↑
Czech Republic	24.9	2019	●	↑
Italy	25.0	2019	●	↑
Romania	25.7	2019	●	↓
Poland	28.9	2019	●	↓
Croatia	29.0	2019	●	↓
Greece	29.1	2019	●	↗
Malta	29.7	2019	●	↓
Hungary	30.4	2019	●	↓
Bulgaria	35.1	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data not available ↑ On track ↗ Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing

Official development assistance (% of GNI)

Official development assistance (ODA) consists of grants or loans that are undertaken by the official sector with the objective of promoting economic development and welfare in recipient countries. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost of the donor. ODA is here presented as a share of Gross National Income (GNI). GNI at market prices equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) minus primary income payable by resident units to non-resident units, plus primary income receivable by resident units from the rest of the world. The list of countries and territories eligible to receive ODA is determined by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* OECD (DAC)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Luxembourg	1.1	2019		
Norway	1.0	2019		
Sweden	1.0	2019		
Denmark	0.7	2019		
United Kingdom	0.7	2019		
Germany	0.6	2019		
Netherlands	0.6	2019		
France	0.4	2019		
Switzerland	0.4	2019		
Belgium	0.4	2019		
Finland	0.4	2019		
European Union	0.4	2019		
Ireland	0.3	2019		
Malta	0.3	2019		
Austria	0.3	2019		
Iceland	0.3	2019		
Italy	0.2	2019		
Hungary	0.2	2019		
Cyprus	0.2	2019		
Spain	0.2	2019		
Portugal	0.2	2019		
Slovenia	0.2	2019		
Greece	0.1	2019		
Croatia	0.1	2019		
Czech Republic	0.1	2019		
Estonia	0.1	2019		
Poland	0.1	2019		
Slovak Republic	0.1	2019		
Lithuania	0.1	2019		
Bulgaria	0.1	2019		
Latvia	0.1	2019		
Romania	0.1	2019		
Liechtenstein	NA	NA		

Shifted profits of multinationals (billion USD)

Estimation of how much profit is shifted into tax havens and how much non-haven countries lose in profits from such shifting. Based on macroeconomic data known as foreign affiliates statistics. Negative values indicate profit shifting.

Reference year: 2016 *Source:* Zucman (2018)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Germany	65.4	2016		
France	36.0	2016		
Italy	24.0	2016		
Spain	14.7	2016		
United Kingdom	12.8	2016		
Sweden	10.3	2016		
Norway	6.2	2016		
Denmark	4.5	2016		
Austria	4.3	2016		
Poland	4.2	2016		
Hungary	3.7	2016		
Portugal	3.3	2016		
Finland	3.2	2016		
Czech Republic	2.2	2016		
Greece	1.7	2016		
Slovenia	0.9	2016		
Slovak Republic	0.9	2016		
Iceland	0.5	2016		
Estonia	0.3	2016		
Latvia	0.3	2016		
Liechtenstein	0.0	2016		
Cyprus	-4.3	2016		
European Union	-6.3	2016		
Malta	-10.8	2016		
Belgium	-15.2	2016		
Luxembourg	-50.1	2016		
Switzerland	-73.2	2016		
Netherlands	-104.6	2016		
Ireland	-117.1	2016		
Bulgaria	NA	NA		
Croatia	NA	NA		
Lithuania	NA	NA		
Romania	NA	NA		

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

The Corporate Tax Haven Score measures a jurisdiction's potential to poach the tax base of others, as enshrined in its laws, regulations and documented administrative practices.

Reference year: 2019 *Source:* Tax Justice Network (2019)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Iceland	0.0*	2019		
Norway	0.0*	2019		
Greece	39.1	2019		
Poland	40.4	2019		
Portugal	45.8	2019		
Slovenia	49.6	2019		
Italy	50.5	2019		
Austria	51.6	2019		
Denmark	51.7	2019		
Germany	52.3	2019		
Slovak Republic	53.0	2019		
European Union	54.0	2019		
Croatia	54.5	2019		
Spain	54.5	2019		
Lithuania	54.8	2019		
Finland	55.0	2019		
Bulgaria	55.6	2019		
Romania	55.6	2019		
France	55.7	2019		
Sweden	56.0	2019		
Czech Republic	58.9	2019		
Estonia	66.5	2019		
Belgium	67.8	2019		
Latvia	68.1	2019		
Hungary	69.1	2019		
Liechtenstein	69.5	2019		
Cyprus	71.1	2019		
Luxembourg	72.4	2019		
Malta	73.5	2019		
Ireland	75.7	2019		
Netherlands	78.0	2019		
Switzerland	83.3	2019		
United Kingdom	100.0	2019		

* Imputed data point

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